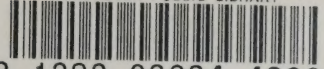




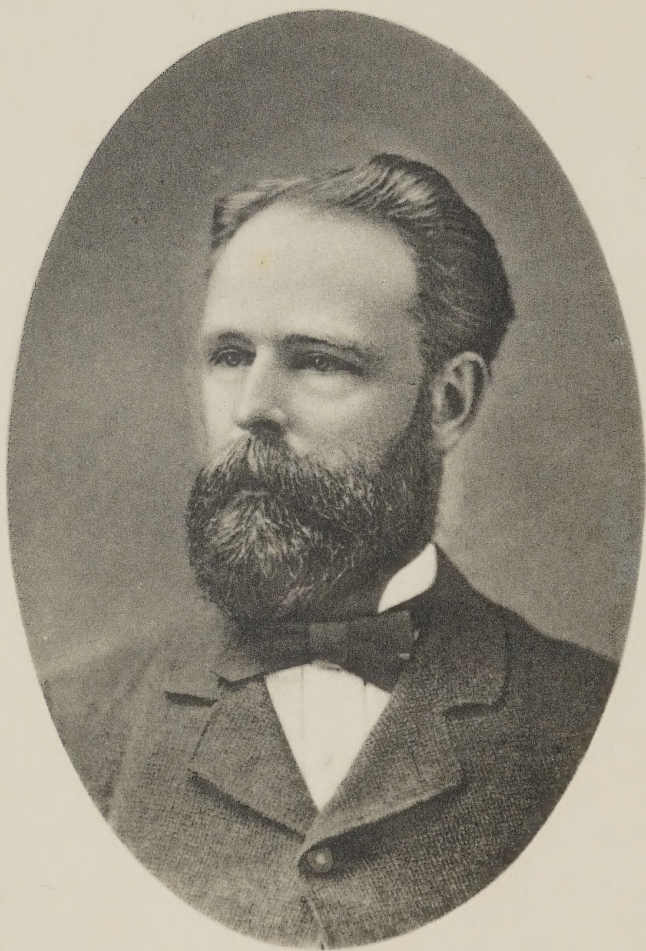
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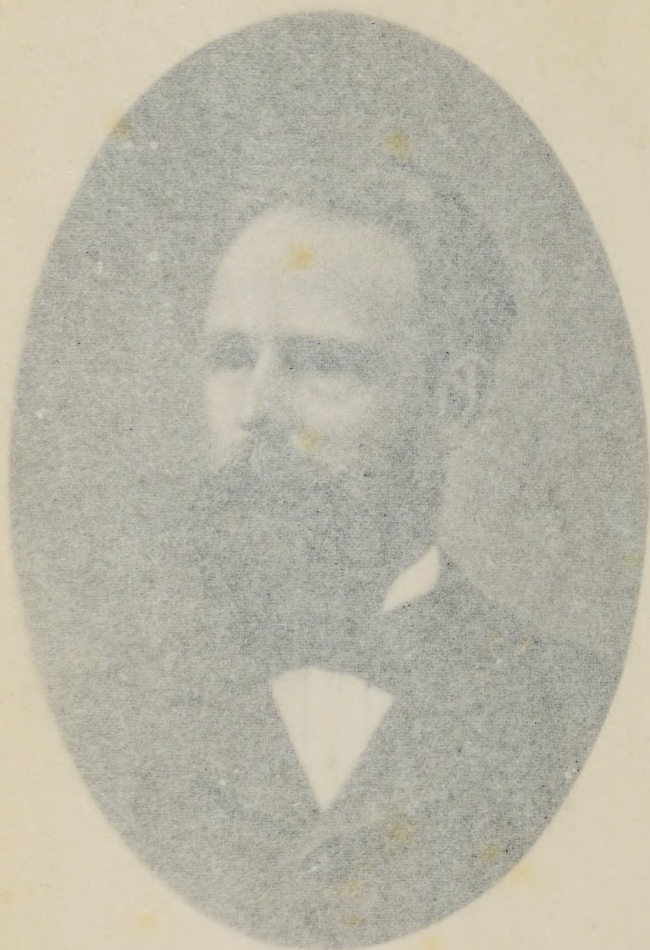
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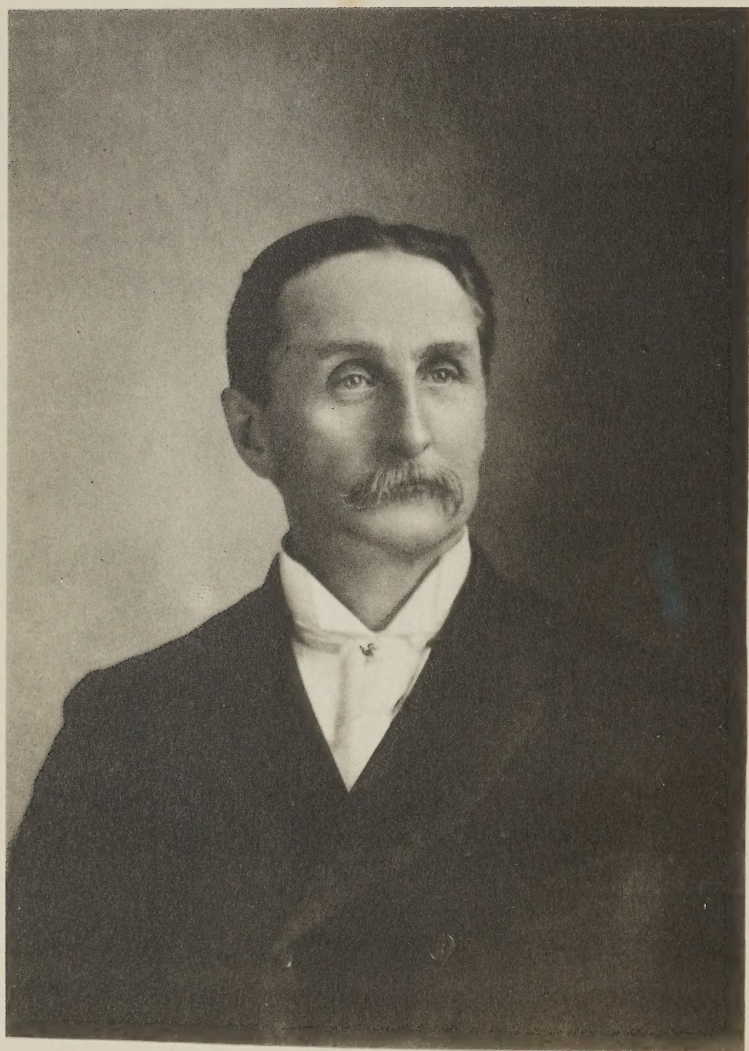
HENRY BROWN, ESQ.
GRAND MASTER 1882



HENRY BROWN, Esq.
GRAND MASTER 1822



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GRAND MASTER 1906

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Held in Vancouver, B. C., commencing on Thursday,
the 20th day of June, A. D., 1907, A. L. 5907.

The Columbian Printing Company, Ltd.
New Westminster.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

I, ROBERT E. BRETT, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, do hereby certify that the following pages contain a true and faithful transcript of the Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Communication, commenced in Vancouver on Thursday, June 20th, 1907, and terminated on Friday, June 21st, 1907, and of returns of Subordinate Lodges, together with other matters authorized to be published.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto appended my official signature, and have affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of the Province of British Columbia, at the office of the Grand Secretary, in the Masonic Temple, City of Victoria, this 30th day of June, in the year of light, five thousand nine hundred and seven.

Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons

OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

The Thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of British Columbia, was opened in "Ample Form," in the Masonic Temple, Vancouver, on Thursday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1907, at the hour of 10:45 a. m.

ROLL CALL.

Upon calling the roll, the following were found to be present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bros. James H. Schofield.....	Grand Master
R. W. Bro. Francis Bowser	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. Bro. Wm. K. Houston.....	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. Bro. Harry N. Rich	Junior Grand Warden
V. W. Bro. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton.....	Grand Chaplain
M. W. Bro. Harry H. Watson	Grand Treasurer
V. W. Bro. R. E. Brett	Grand Secretary
R. W. Bro. Wm. Gidley	D. D. G. M., District No. 1
R. W. Bro. S. C. Sykes	D. D. G. M., District No. 2
R. W. Bro. J. W. Devlin	D. D. G. M., District No. 3
R. W. Bro. John M. Rudd	D. D. G. M., District No. 5
R. W. Bro. Geo. E. Dey	D. D. G. M., District No. 7
R. W. Bro. Jno. Highman	D. D. G. M., District No. 9
R. W. Bro. A. DeWolf Smith.....	Grand Historian
W. Bro. A. W. Currie	Senior Grand Deacon
W. Bro. C. A. Welsh	Junior Grand Deacon
W. Bro. H. N. Coursier	Grand Director of Ceremonies
W. Bro. F. H. Barnes	Grand Sword Bearer

W. Bro. James Stark	Grand Pursuivant
W. Bro. H. E. McDonald	Grand Steward
W. Bro. R. C. Hodgson	Grand Steward
W. Bro. W. A. Dashwood-Jones	Grand Steward

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Angus McKeown	Past Grand Master
M. W. Bro. Alexander Charleson	Past Grand Master
M. W. Bro. R. Eden Walker	Past Grand Master
M. W. Bro. H. H. Watson	Past Grand Master
M. W. Bro. E. E. Chipman	Past Grand Master
M. W. Bro. W. J. Bowser	Past Grand Master
M. W. Bro. T. J. Armstrong	Past Grand Master
R. W. Bro. R. B. Kelly	Past Senior Grand Warden
R. W. Bro. Geo. Johnstone	Past Senior Grand Warden
R. W. Bro. A. E. Lees	Past Junior Grand Warden

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Alberta.....	W. Bro. J. H. Greer
Arizona.....	W. Bro. J. S. Birnie
Beyreuth.....	R. W. Bro. Geo. Johnstone
Connecticut.....	R. W. Bro. R. F. Green
Costa Rica.....	W. Bro. W. J. Devitt
Cuba.....	W. Bro. Charles Wilson
Delaware.....	R. W. Bro. R. B. Kelly
Italy.....	W. Bro. J. Sclater
Kansas	R. W. Bro. S. N. Jarrett
Louisiana.....	R. W. Bro. H. N. Rich
Maine.....	M. W. Bro. F. Bowser
Minnesota.....	R. W. Bro. C. E. Tisdall
New Brunswick.....	M. W. Bro. W. J. Bowser
New York.....	R. W. Bro. W. A. DeWolf Smith
New Zealand.....	W. Bro. G. Thomas
Nebraska.....	R. W. Bro. E. B. Paul
Oklahoma.....	V. W. Bro. R. E. Brett
Oregon	M. W. Bro. A. Charleson
Prince Edward Island.....	R. W. Bro. A. H. B. Macgowan
Quebec.....	M. W. Bro. R. Eden Walker
Rhode Island.....	M. W. Bro. J. H. Schofield
Scotland.....	M. W. Bro. Harry H. Watson
Tasmania	W. Bro. F. M. Cowperthwaite
Utah	M. W. Bro. A. McKeown
Victoria, Australia.....	M. W. Bro. E. E. Chipman
Wisconsin.....	M. W. Bro. T. J. Armstrong
South Australia.....	W. Bro. W. T. Phillips

The Grand Master appointed the following pro tempore officers:

W. Bro. C. C. Fisher	Grand Superintendent of Works
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W. Bro. J. A. Cleland	Grand Marshal
W. Bro. C. F. Costerton	Grand Standard Bearer
W. Bro. A. H. Peterson	Grand Steward
W. Bro. A. B. Morris	Grand Steward

The Grand Master appointed the following Brethren on Standing Committees in lieu of absentees:

Constitution—W. Bro. Charles Wilson.

Jurisprudence—M. W. Bro. A. McKeown.

Charity—W. Bros. N. Binns and S. Bonnell.

ADMITTED TO GRAND LODGE.

An invitation was extended to all Master Masons in good standing to seats in the Grand Lodge during the Communication.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed W. Bros. F. J. Burd, M. A. Beale, and A. Megraw as a Committee on Credentials.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

The V. W. Grand Secretary began to read the minutes of the Thirty-fifth Annual Communication, when it was

Resolved—That the minutes of the Thirty-fifth Annual Communication be taken as read, and adopted, copies having been supplied to all the members of Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that he had decided to appoint a special Committee to report upon the charges laid against the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden and Acting Junior Warden of Union Lodge No. 9.

The Grand Master appointed on that Committee M. W. Bros. Angus McKeown, E. E. Chipman and W. J. Bowser.

On a question of privilege, M. W. Bro. Harry H. Watson called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the non-payment of dues for members by Union Lodge No. 9.

The Grand Master referred this question to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. J. H. Schofield, then read the following address:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

With the deepest feelings of gratitude to the Grand Architect of the Universe, I greet you at this, the opening of the Thirty-sixth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, and trust that our labors will aid those of previous Communications in disseminating the prin-

ciples of fraternalism, which are advocated so strongly and beautifully in all our teachings.

We are again to be congratulated that prosperity is general throughout the length and breadth of the Province, and that this has been a year of progress in Freemasonry.

NECROLOGY.

The Grand Ruler of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to spare the officers past and present of this Grand Lodge, but the following members have been stricken from the roll by the hand of death, and have reached that bourne from which no traveller returns:

W. Bro. W. K. Leighton, P. M. Ashlar Lodge No. 3, Nanaimo. Died June 8th, 1906.

W. Bro. James Evans, P. M. Temple Lodge No. 33, Duncans. Died Jan. 22nd, 1907.

Bro. T. H. L. Fenwick, S. W. North Star Lodge No. 30, Ft. Steele. Died March 30th, 1907.

I have received official notification of the death of the following distinguished Brethren of sister Grand Lodges:

Alabama—Henry H. Matthews, G.M. Died June 8th, 1906.

Colorado—Geo. K. Kimball, P.G.M. Died April 8th, 1907.

Connecticut—Frederick S. Stevens, P.G.M. Died Oct. 17th, 1906.

Florida—Geo. S. Hallmark, P.G.M. Died July 12th, 1906.

Florida—Norvelle B. Carter, P.G.M. Died Dec. 1st, 1906.

Georgia—William A. Davis, P.G.M. Died Jan. 19th, 1907.

Kansas—Thomas E. Dewey, P.G.M. Died June 19th, 1906.

Kansas—John Guthrie, P.G.M. Died July 1st, 1906.

Michigan—Charles L. Stevens, G.M. Died Jan. 27th, 1907.

Michigan—Henry Chamberlain, P.G.M. Died Feb. 9th, 1907.

Michigan—Chas. Fitzroy Bellows, P.G.M. Died April 16th, 1907.

Michigan—Erastus E. Stone, Sen.G.W.

Minnesota—Charles Griswold, P.G.M. Died Dec. 25th, 1906.

Mississippi—Bradley T. Kimbrough, P.G.M. Died June 18th, 1907.

Mississippi—Phineas M. Savery, P.G.M. Died Dec. 20th, 1906.

Missouri—Allan McDowell, Grand Lecturer. Died May 20th, 1906.

New York—Frank Hurd Robinson, P.G.M. Died Oct. 11th, 1906.

Ohio—Chas. Alex. Woodward, P.G.M. Died Feb. 15th, 1907.

Rhode Island—Edward K. Freeman, P.G.M. Died Feb. 24th, 1907.

West Virginia—George Davis, P.G.M. Died Nov. 19th, 1906.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The matter of Bro. R. M. Reid, which has been the subject of correspondence between the Grand Lodge of Canada and two of my predecessors, has, I am happy to say, been concluded, and I am informed by M. W. Bro. Burritt, Grand Master of Canada, that he will make the matter clear in his address in July next.

During my year of office I am glad to state that no difficulties have arisen with other Grand Jurisdictions, and all our relations have been of the most harmonious character.

DECISIONS.

Question 1. Can a Past Master of this Jurisdiction, who has dimitted from the Lodge of which he is a Past Master, and who does not hold membership in this Jurisdiction, but who is still a member of a Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Canada, confer degrees in this Grand Jurisdiction?

Answer. He can confer degrees in this Grand Jurisdiction, providing he is requested to do so by the Master or Acting Master of any Lodge.

Question 2. Can a suspended Mason prefer charges against a member of the Lodge which suspended him?

Answer. He cannot do so personally, but the charges may be laid by another Mason who is in good standing.

Question 3. Is a candidate eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry who has lost the first finger of his right hand between the second and third joints?

Answer. No.

I made quite a number of other rulings during the year, but they were all settled by referring to the Constitution.

AMENDMENTS TO AND NEW BY-LAWS.

Aug. 6th, 1907. Cranbrook Lodge No. 34. Amendments approved.

Feb. 23rd, 1907. Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2. Amendments approved.

April 17th, 1907. Atlinto Lodge No. 43. New By-Laws approved.

May 26th, 1907. Acacia Lodge No. 22. Amendments approved.

May 26th, 1907. Columbia Lodge No. 33. Amendments approved.

DISPENSATIONS.

During the year I have granted quite a number of dispensations, considering them necessary and proper in each case, an itemized list of which will be found in the Grand Secretary's report.

DISPENSATIONS REFUSED.

Aug. 24th, 1906. Refused dispensation to Hedley Lodge No. 43 to ballot on application of candidate without the necessary residence qualification and to confer degrees in less time than allowed by the Constitution.

Nov. 19th, 1906. Refused dispensation to Cascade Lodge No. 12 to confer second and third degrees on a candidate in less time than allowed by the Constitution.

Dec. 17th, 1906. Refused dispensation to St. John's Lodge No. 21 to ballot without the necessary residence qualification.

April 24, 1906. Refused dispensation to Mountain Lodge No. 11 to take part as a Lodge in a funeral conducted under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

NEW LODGES.

As the Brethren are aware, the Dispensation granted to Lodge Southern Cross on June 9th, was authorized to be continued.

On the application of a large number of Brethren residing in Arrowhead, I granted a Dispensation to them to establish Arrow Lodge, with W. Bro. Reid as Wor. Master. I appointed R. W. Bro. H. McPherson as my representative to organize them, and placed the Lodge in District No. 6. This Lodge was instituted on April 24th, and begins its Masonic life under the brightest prospects.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

On August 2nd, I visited Corinthian Lodge No. 27 at Rossland. There were forty-four in attendance, but no work, owing to the absence of the Master. The chair was occupied by Bro. Cleland, the Senior Warden. I again, accompanied by several of the Trail Brethren, visited this Lodge on September 6th, and had the pleasure of seeing Bro. Cleland confer a Third Degree in excellent form. Later on in the fall Bro. Cleland was ordered away by the doctor, and the chair was ably filled by Bro. Raymer, the Junior Warden. I made several visits more till they succeeded in getting the work running smoothly.

On September 28th, accompanied by R. W. Bro. Dey, the D. D. G. M., I visited Fidelity Lodge No. 32 at Trail. The second degree was well illustrated and the attendance thirty-eight.

On September 29th, R. W. Bro. Dey and I drove to Sayward and from thence took the train to Ymir, where we visited Ymir Lodge No. 31. The third degree was well exemplified by the Senior Warden, Bro. Gleazer, and I think, from the present indications, that the troubles which this Lodge has undergone in the past, will not recur. There was not a very large attendance, owing to some of the Brethren making other arrangements before knowing of our visit.

On December 5th, accompanied by R. W. Bro. Dey, I visited Harmony Lodge No. 37 at Grand Forks. While there I installed W. Bro. George D. Clark as Grand Marshal. The Entered Apprentice degree was well conferred by W. Bro. Kingston. There was an attendance of thirty-five Brethren.

On December 6th, I visited Greenwood Lodge No. 28 and saw a very good exemplification of the Master Mason's degree by W. Bro. Whiteside. The Worshipful Master, W. Bro. Bishop, I regret to say, was dangerously ill at the time, and had been confined to his bed for a long time previous to my visit. This Lodge is getting along very well, is doing considerable work and a more hopeful feeling appears everywhere. There were fifty-six Brethren present.

On December 7th, I visited King Edward Lodge No. 36, at Phoenix. The Wor. Master and Officers conferred the Fellow Craft degree in a faultless manner. The books were well kept and the Lodge in a flourishing condition financially. There was an attendance of fifty-six.

I paid an official visit to Nelson Lodge No. 23 and saw W. Bro. Hall and his officers confer the Master Mason's degree in a very pleasing manner. There was a very good attendance and the Lodge is progressing.

On December 27th, I installed the Officers of Corinthian Lodge No. 27, Ymir Lodge No. 31 and Fidelity Lodge No. 32, at a joint installation held at Trail. There were over fifty Brethren present and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

On May 7th, accompanied by R. W. Bro. J. D. McBride, I visited Cranbrook Lodge No. 34. W. Bro. Elwell and his Officers conferred the third degree very well. The Brethren of this Lodge get along well together and a strong fraternal feeling pervades all they do.

The following day, accompanied by R. W. Bro. McBride and quite a number of the Cranbrook Brethren, I drove over to Fort Steele and visited North Star Lodge No. 30 there that night. The enthusiasm of this small body of Masons, members of the oldest and yet smallest Lodge in Southeast Kootenay, should be an object lesson to some of our larger Lodges. The Fellow Craft degree was extremely well conferred by W. Bro. Fenwick and his officers, and the following morning we returned to Cranbrook, very well pleased with the visit.

On May 9th, in company with the R. W. D. G. M. and W. Bro. Fenwick, of North Star Lodge, I visited Elk River Lodge No. 35, at Fernie. I regret to say that I found that the state of affairs referred to by R. W. Bro. J. F. Armstrong, in his report as D. D. G. M., in 1905, again existed regarding the improper use of the black ball. I addressed the Lodge very strongly on that point and trust that my efforts in that direction may bear fruit. The third degree was well done by W. Bro. Wriglesworth and the attendance was good. I remained in Fernie the following day and was very kindly taken over the mines at Coal Creek by some of the Brethren.

On the 11th I left Fernie for Golden and arrived there on the 13th. I visited Mountain Lodge No. 11 that night, accompanied by R. W. Bro. Devlin, D. D. G. M. W. Bro. Taylor gave an extremely good exemplification of the Entered Apprentice degree. The attendance was very good. On this occasion it was my very pleasant duty to present to Bro. Govett, of Kootenay Lodge, a locket which had been subscribed for by the passengers of a train on which he was the engineer, when he, by the strict performance of duty in the presence of imminent danger, doubtless saved the lives of a great number. Owing to the state of the water in the Upper Columbia, I was unable to leave for Windermere the following morning, as I intended, and did not get away till the 17th. I was, however, amply repaid for the delay, both by the attention I received at the hands of the Golden Brethren, and the sail up the river later. This is one of the most beautiful trips I have ever made. The Captain and two officers of the "Ptarmigan" are members of the Craft, and they were unceasing in their efforts to make the trip a pleasant one. We arrived at the pretty little town of Windermere, situated on a lake of the same name, on the evening of the 18th. R. W. Bro. McBride, in whose District this Lodge is, drove through from Cranbrook, and arrived in Windermere on the 14th, as that was the date we had settled on for a meeting there, but owing to my being unable to get up the river, he had waited for me until Saturday. The Entered Apprentice degree was ably exemplified by W. Bro. Stoddart and his officers. This lodge cannot be congratulated too highly for working under difficulties—some of the Brethren coming about thirty miles to Lodge—a great deal of credit is due the able and painstaking Secretary, W. Bro. Pitts, for the state of the Lodge.

On the morning of the 19th, R. W. Bro. McBride left for Cranbrook, and in the afternoon I retraced my steps to Golden, arriving there on the 20th. I left immediately for Revelstoke and arrived there that night at 10 o'clock, visiting Kootenay Lodge No. 15. W. Bro. Morris and his officers conferred a first degree very nicely. The attendance, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, was very good, there being over forty present. While there I installed W. Bro. Coursier as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

On June 15th, I visited the Brethren of Arrow Lodge U. D., but as their Dispensation had been returned to the Grand Secretary, no meeting was held. However, I looked over things in general and found that they were in good condition. They have quite a number

of applications to deal with at their next regular meeting, and I would recommend that their Dispensation be continued.

On June 17th, I visited Kamloops Lodge No. 11 and saw a very good exemplification of the first and second degrees by W. Bro. Skee. There was a good attendance and the Lodge is prospering. They own the building in which they meet and have almost sufficient cash on hand to clear off what they owe on it.

My last visit was made to my Mother Lodge, Pacific No. 16, on June 17, and I was particularly pleased with the situation of affairs there. They have at last almost cleared off their indebtedness, besides fitting the Lodge room up very nicely. The first and third degrees were exceedingly well conferred by the Worshipful Master W. Bro. Clegg and his officers, and I can now see nothing but clear sailing ahead for this Lodge.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

During the year the following appointments were made by me:

R. W. Bro. John V. Alberty. Near the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

R. W. Bro. George W. Booth. Near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

R. W. Bro. H. W. S. Kemmis. Near the Grand Lodge of Alberta.

W. Bro. W. J. Devitt has been appointed Representative of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, and W. Bro. Jas. H. Greer, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, near this Grand Lodge.

FINANCIAL.

I am happy to say that the finances of the Grand Lodge are in a very healthy condition, owing largely to the care and attention displayed by our efficient Grand Treasurer and the members of the Finance Committee. I regret that the amount of unpaid dues is still large, but in the Lodges I had the pleasure of visiting, the totals were in almost every case reduced through good work on the part of the various Secretaries.

GENERAL MATTERS.

I regret to state that from a report received from one of the D. D. G. M.'s, I found it necessary to arrest the Charter of one of the oldest Lodges in the Jurisdiction. The case at first appeared to be a deliberate conspiracy to admit an applicant who should have been declared rejected, and it was so reported to me. I wrote the Grand Secretary on December 17th, instructing him to arrest the Charter, pending investigation. I received a further report from the D. D. G. M. on January 2nd, and on the 3rd wrote M. W. Bro. H. H. Watson, commissioning him to act for me and hold an investigation of the affair, obtaining all the evidence it was possible to obtain. This was done and from his report I concluded that there had been no actual conspiracy, but that the Master and Wardens had done wrong and should be punished. I consequently instructed the Grand Secretary to return the Charter to the Lodge and to suspend the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden and Acting Junior Warden, pending action at this Communication of Grand Lodge.

In August last I learned that a man travelling under the name of Charles Floyd, pretending to be a Mason and a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 40, of Moore, Oklahoma, had been victimizing members of the Craft throughout the Jurisdiction. I reported the matter to the Grand Secretary and instructed him to take the matter up with the Grand Secretary of Oklahoma. On investigation it was discovered

that this man was an imposter, and the Grand Secretary advised other Jurisdictions so that they might be on their guard against him.

It was brought to my attention that an old Brother, who had been a Mason for sixty years, was in destitute circumstances, and was being supported by a widowed daughter and individual Masons. His Lodge in Ireland had gone out of existence. I deemed this a case of deserving charity and wrote the Grand Treasurer to forward a cheque for one hundred dollars to W. Bro. Shaw, of Nanaimo, who had kindly consented to administer it. The D. D. G. Ms. have been very attentive to their duties and wherever I have gone I have been accorded every courtesy by them.

I desire to thank those Brethren who were good enough to install the Grand Lodge Officers who were unable to be installed at Grand Lodge. In the early part of the year the Lodge building at Vernon was burned, in consequence of which, after consultation with my Officers, it was decided to hold the Communication of Grand Lodge at Vancouver. I regret to report that the building used by Enderby Lodge No. 40, was on May 14th, also destroyed by fire.

I cannot impress too strongly on all the Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction, the importance of fully insuring their regalia and furniture, as the loss in case of fire is usually a total one, and one that a majority of them can ill afford.

There is one thing above all others that I desire to call to the attention of this Grand Lodge, and that is the matter of suspension for non-payment of dues. If we look back through the records of previous years we find that in 1905 there were forty-one and in 1906 seventy-four suspended for non-payment of dues. Surely, Brethren, we have not had annually within our ranks such a large number of members who were able financially to pay their dues and neglected doing so wilfully. Some Grand Lodges handle this without suspension, and in my opinion this is the true Masonic manner. I would strongly recommend that this Grand Lodge take some action to amend the Constitution and prevent the possibility of a Brother being placed upon the same plane as a Masonic felon because he is or may be unable to pay his dues.

Before laying down the gavel of office with which you invested me as your Grand Master one year ago, I desire to thank the Brethren throughout the Jurisdiction for the many courtesies extended and to assure you all that I fully appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, the highest in my estimation that any man can receive from his fellows, and further, that though I have doubtlessly made many errors in discharging the duties of my office, these were made from a deep-seated desire to act strictly according to what I considered the teachings of Masonry.

Finally, my Brethren, as our fraternity has been formed and perfected in perfect unanimity and concord, in which we all greatly rejoice, so may it continue until time shall be no more. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly love distinguish your conduct as men and Masons. Within your peaceful walls may your children's children celebrate with joy and gratitude the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity, and may the genuine tenets of our time honored institution be transmitted through your Lodges, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

J. H. SCHOFIELD,

Grand Master.

Trail, B. C., June 8th, 1907.

Resolved—That the address of the Grand Master be referred to a special committee of three.

The Deputy Grand Master appointed M. W. Bros. Harry H. Watson and T. J. Armstrong and R. W. Bro. R. F. Green.

ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The Deputy Grand Master read the following address.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

As Deputy Grand Master I beg leave to submit my report of official work during the past Masonic year. Uncontrollable conditions prevented me from visiting the different portions of the Jurisdiction. However, the Lodges visited are all working in the true Masonic spirit and progressing without exceeding or departing from our ancient precepts.

My first official act was, at the request of the M. W. Grand Master, to install R. W. Bro. S. C. Sykes as District Deputy Grand Master for No. 2 District. This ceremony was performed at a regular meeting of Acacia Lodge No. 22 on August 2nd, 1906.

On December 4th I visited Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7, the principal business being the election of officers. This Lodge elects all its officers. The average attendance is good, finances in good shape and the Lodge working with harmony. They have had a very successful year, due greatly to the untiring energy and ability displayed by a worthy Master.

On December 6th I visited Acacia Lodge No. 22 at their annual election of officers. As this is my mother Lodge, and being a regular attendant, I am thus enabled to keep in close touch with their workings, and they are doing their utmost to uphold the principles of Masonry.

On St. John's night, December 27th, it has become a timehonored custom of the Lodges in the City of Vancouver to install their officers for the ensuing year at a joint meeting. R. W. Bro. Sykes, D. D. G. M., had charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by a large number of Grand Lodge Officers and Past Masters. The ceremony was performed in a very able and impressive manner. At this meeting, being the largest gathering of the Craft assembled during the year, any question of special importance is always explained to the Brethren assembled.

On January 8th, 1907, in company with the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, I had the pleasure of attending the first regular meeting of King Solomon Lodge No. 17 for the year 1907. The new officers gave every evidence of being thoroughly familiar with a solid financial and fraternal basis in the best interests of the Craft.

On May 6th, 1907, I visited Lodge Southern Cross, U. D. This was an emergent meeting and about 50 members of King Solomon Lodge No. 17 paid a fraternal visit. I cannot too highly commend the interchange of visits among the different Lodges as tending to bind the members together in true Masonic friendship. I seldom have had

the pleasure of being present at a Lodge meeting that was more thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The officers are thoroughly proficient in their work, the degrees being particularly impressive. Lodge Southern Cross has made rapid progress, 25 members having petitioned for the Dispensation. At this date they have one Entered Apprentice, four Fellow Crafts, forty-three Master Masons and five Past Masters. The funds of the Lodge are in good shape and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the most favorable consideration of Grand Lodge.

At the regular meeting of Cascade Lodge No. 12, on May 20th, I paid an official visit, when the first degree was conferred by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Stuart. The work was well done, notwithstanding the fact that some of his principal officers were absent on account of sickness. This Lodge has now a membership of over three hundred and is working in the utmost harmony, business being conducted in an up-to-date manner.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers and members for the kind and fraternal welcome extended to me during my visits, at all of which I was suitably entertained, and which was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed.

I have found a marked tendency among the Craft to raise Masonry to that high standard to which it of right belongs.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

F. BOWSER,
Deputy Grand Master.

Vancouver, B. C., June 1st, 1907.

Resolved—That the address of the Deputy Grand Master be referred to the Committee on the address of the Grand Master.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were submitted as follows:

**REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
DISTRICT NO. 1.**

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of No. 1 District.

In the first place, I desire to express my thanks to the M. W. Grand Master for the honor conferred on me by placing me in this honorable and responsible position. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to carry out the duties of my office and hope to merit the approval of Grand Lodge.

Being absent from Grand Lodge, I was not then installed into office, but on June 27th, W. Bro. W. T. Phillips performed the necessary ceremony at a meeting of United Service Lodge No. 24, Esquimalt, at which a number of Brethren from Victoria were present, and who assisted me in the installation of officers of that Lodge. I wish to thank W. Bros. Peterson and Ventress of Temple Lodge No. 33, Duncan's, for their kind assistance on this occasion.

On July 14th, I made an official visit to my own Lodge at Duncan's, accompanied by the V. W. Grand Secretary and V. W. Bro. Geo. E. Mason. There being no notice given of this visit, the attendance was small, but great credit is due to W. Bro. Evans (since deceased) for the manner in which the work was conducted. This Lodge is to be congratulated on the way its affairs are carried on.

On November 1st I made an official visit to Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, accompanied by W. Bros. Peterson and Ventress, of Temple Lodge No. 33. We had the pleasure of listening to the examination of three candidates in the Fellow Craft degree and afterwards witnessing the ceremony of raising them to the degree of Master Masons. The work in this degree was given in a most satisfactory manner and great credit is due to W. Bro. J. H. Greer and the officers of the Lodge. I cannot but make mention of the kind assistance rendered me on this occasion by M. W. Bro. A. McKeown, R. W. Bro. W. K. Houston, the V. W. Grand Secretary, W. Bros. Riddell, Henderson and others.

On November 21st I made an official visit to Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2, W. Bro. Peterson, of Temple Lodge, again kindly accompanying me, as well as R. W. Bro. W. K. Houston. The Master Mason's degree was conferred and the W. Master, Bro. Leonard Tait, and his officers are to be congratulated on the efficient and able manner in which they carry out the work. I found that the Lodge was in a most prosperous condition.

On November 24th I again visited Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2, but not officially. At this meeting it was arranged that W. Bro. H. T. Fulton and the officers of St. John's Lodge No. 21, Lady-smith should confer the third degree. There was a large attendance from Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, St. John's Lodge No. 21, and Temple Lodge No. 33, and the work done will be remembered by all. It was pleasant to note the kindly feeling which existed between the Brethren from the various Lodges and the practice of exchanging fraternal visits cannot be too highly commended.

On December 27th I visited Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2. A Board of Installed Masters was opened and W. Bro. Edward B. Paul acted as Installing Master. I must thank R. W. Bro. W. K. Houston, W. Bro. W. F. C. Pope and other Past Masters who were kind enough to assist me on that occasion.

On January 3rd, 1907, I again visited Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1 for the purpose of installing the officers of the Lodge and was accompanied by W. Bros. Peterson and Ventress, of Temple Lodge No. 33. There was a very large attendance and the Lodge room was taxed to its utmost capacity. M. W. Bro. David Wilson kindly acted as Installing Master and was assisted by a large number of Grand Lodge Officers and Past Masters. I found Victoria-Columbia Lodge in a very prosperous condition. After the ceremonies were concluded we attended a banquet, and the evening proved to be one of the most enjoyable of my life.

On January 12th I again visited my own Lodge, officially, Temple Lodge No. 33. There was a very good attendance. W. Bro. Edward B. Paul acted as Installing Master and was assisted by a number of Brethren from Victoria, including W. Bros. P. J. Riddell, G. D. Christie, Leonard Tait, W. F. C. Pope, Andrew McAfee and others. It was a source of great disappointment that W. Bro. James Evans, the retiring W. M., was unable to be present through illness. I wish to here take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Brethren from Victoria who have so frequently come up to Duncan's to visit Temple Lodge.

On January 25th we were called together to perform the last sad rites for our departed Brother, Worshipful Bro. James Evans. He was a staunch Mason and will be greatly missed at our gatherings. The funeral was attended by a large number of the Brethren.

My last visit was made to United Service Lodge No. 24, Esquimalt. Work was done in the first and second degrees by the W. M., Bro. W. T. Phillips, who is an energetic worker in Masonry and who is assisted by an able body of Officers. I was accompanied on this occasion by a number of Past Masters from Victoria and Duncan's.

On all my visits to the Lodges in this District I was warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Past Masters, Worshipful Masters and Officers of all the Lodges in the District for their kind assistance and the courtesy shown me during my term of office and I am especially indebted to the V. W. Grand Secretary who has always given me information and assistance.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM GIDLEY,
D. D. G. M. No. 1 District.

Duncan's, B. C., June 1st, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, DISTRICT NO. 2.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I beg to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of District No. 2 for the year 1906 and 1907.

I regret that on account of circumstances over which I have had no control I have not been able to visit all the lodges in my District. The Lodges visited I found in very good shape, and I learned from the best of authority that the ones I did not reach are also in first class order; therefore, I have no hesitancy in reporting District No. 2 in A1 condition.

October 15th.—Visited Cascade Lodge No. 12, W. Bro., H. E. McDonald presiding. The first degree was exemplified to my satisfaction, and I found all books of the Lodge well kept.

December 3rd.—Visited Acacia Lodge No. 22. Third degree exemplified by W. Bro. Frith. The officers of this Lodge are to be congratulated for the manner in which the work is being carried out; the membership is increasing, and the Secretary pays strict and careful attention to his duties.

December 14th.—It was my unpleasant duty to report to the Grand Master a serious breach of Masonic observance in Union Lodge No. 9.

December 27th.—With the assistance of Past Grand Masters H. H. Watson and W. J. Bowser, and other distinguished Masons, I installed the officers of Mount Hermon No. 7, Cascade No. 12 and Acacia No. 22. This was a grand meeting, about 400 being present.

January 16th, 1907.—Attended a meeting at New Westminster, at which M. W. Bro. Watson, representing the Grand Master, took evidence in the case against Union Lodge No. 9.

January 23rd.—Visited Pacific Lodge No. 16, Mission Junction; very few members present; Lodge doing well; members all enthusiastic; and from the appearance of the Lodge room a great deal of interest is being taken in the work. At the meeting M. W. Bro. Armstrong, assisted by W. Bro. Fisher, installed the officers in a most creditable manner.

April 3rd.—Visited Lodge Southern Cross, U. D. Third degree conferred on four candidates in a most efficient manner. W. Bro. J. J. Miller is a conscientious worker and has surrounded himself with an able set of officers, who carry out the work to the satisfaction, credit and honor of Grand Lodge. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I recommend that a Charter be granted to them.

April 16th.—Visited Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7; third degree. The ritual work was not done in keeping with the usual working of this Lodge. I pointed out some defects and am certain they have been remedied and that W. Bro. A. Wallace and his officers are now doing good work.

In conclusion permit me to thank the M. W. Grand Master for the confidence reposed in, and the honor he conferred upon me in appointing me as his District Deputy.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

S. C. SYKES, D. D. G. M.

Vancouver, B. C., June 1st, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. DISTRICT NO. 3.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit my report as Deputy District Grand Master for No. 3 District.

On December 27th (St. John's night) I attended Mountain Lodge No. 11 for the purpose of installing the Officers elected for the ensuing year. The Lodge had shown their high appreciation of the work and efforts of W. Bro. Taylor during the past year by re-electing him for another term. After the work of installation was completed the Lodge adjourned to a very unique and sumptuous banquet at the Kootenay House, where a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On April 9th I visited Kamloops Lodge No. 10, where I received a most hearty and cordial welcome. There was a large attendance of the Brethren as well as a number of visiting Brethren. The Lodge was opened promptly on time and the work throughout showed a high standard of proficiency, the work of the first and third degrees being conferred in a most efficient and impressive manner, and reflects great credit upon the W. Master and Officers of the Lodge. After the work of the Lodge was through, the Brethren adjourned to the Banquet Hall, where the hospitality of the Brethren was exemplified in a most generous manner, an hour spent in toasts, speeches and songs bringing a most enjoyable evening to a close.

On April 15th I attended the regular Communication of Kootenay Lodge No. 15, Revelstoke, and although by some oversight or omission my visit had not been announced, there were some fifteen present.

The work of the third degree was exemplified by W. Bro. Morris in a most creditable manner, having very able and efficient support from his Wardens and officers. The candidate for this degree had evidently been prepared with much care, as he passed a most satisfactory examination. On this visit I did not have an opportunity of examining the books and records of the Lodge, but was assured by W. Bro. Morris and have every reason to believe that they are in excellent shape and the Lodge in a most prosperous condition.

On the 13th of May I had the pleasure of accompanying the Most Worshipful the Grand Master on his official visit to Mountain Lodge No. 11 and to listen to a most interesting and encouraging address from Most Worshipful Bro. Schofield, and have to express my regret that the pleasures of the after entertainment were somewhat marred by an unfortunate accident to one of the Brethren on leaving the Lodge.

On May 27th I paid my official visit to Mountain Lodge No. 11, this being an emergent meeting, and there were not as many present as is usual at the regular meetings; however, the third degree was conferred by W. Bro. Taylor in a most satisfactory and impressive manner. Mountain Lodge is steadily progressing, and keener interest is being manifested in the work than ever before. The books of the Lodge are particularly well kept and the finances are in excellent shape.

In conclusion I wish to thank most sincerely the Most Worshipful the Grand Master for the confidence reposed in me, and the honor conferred in appointing me his Deputy in this District, and to the officers and brethren throughout the District for the kindness and courtesy extended to me.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. W. DEVLIN,
D. D. G. M. for No. 3 District.

Golden, B. C., June 1st, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, DISTRICT NO. 4.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I beg to hand you herewith what must serve for the annual report.

Cariboo Lodge No. 4 has been under a heavy visitation. This last winter, lengthy and severe, has laid rough hands on us. Very few have escaped severe illness. Grippe seized hold and still has several of us, myself among the number, battling with the "Reaper," who keeps us within easy hail.

I have been unable to get proxies prepared, so Cariboo No. 4 this year will be entirely without representation for the first time in my memory. Nevertheless we wish you a pleasant meeting.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES STONE,
D. D. G. M. District No. 4.

Barkerville, B. C., May 20th, 1907.

**REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
DISTRICT NO. 5.**

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 5.

On Wednesday evening, November 28th, I visited officially Cumberland Lodge No. 26, Cumberland. W. M. C. P. Vater and his officers gave the Master Mason's degree in a satisfactory manner. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. The harmony and enthusiasm of the members is most marked and assures a successful future for this Lodge. They are to be congratulated upon having a particularly well appointed Lodge room. After the work a most enjoyable banquet was given.

On Thursday, November 29th, I visited Hiram Lodge No. 14, Courtenay. At the request of the M. W. Grand Master I had the pleasure of installing Bro. Chas. Bridges of this Lodge a Grand Steward. W. M. W. S. McPhee and his officers gave the second degree. The work was not altogether satisfactory. This is a country Lodge and the members are scattered, and it appears hard to get a representative meeting, and still harder to get together for the purpose of practising the work. This I pointed out was absolutely necessary to make Masonry a success in the District. I have pleasure in mentioning the work of the Senior Deacon which was done in a most efficient manner. For some time the membership of the Lodge has been almost at a standstill, but during the last few months this has been altered and there has been a considerable addition; with the infusion of new blood there is no reason to suppose that Hiram Lodge will not improve in the matter of work in the future. If the work were only on a par with their hospitality it would be second to none in the Province.

On Saturday, December 8th, I visited St. Johns Lodge No. 21, Ladysmith. W.M. H. T. Fulton and his officers gave the Master Mason's degree in the impressive manner which this Lodge has long been noted for. After adjournment a banquet was given, and the subsequent proceedings proved that the Ladysmith Brethren are bountifully supplied with artists in the song and story line. On December 27th, with the able assistance of M. W. Bro. F. McB. Young, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Ashlar Lodge No. 3, and also of presenting P. M. John Shaw with a P. M. jewel from the Brethren in recognition of his services as Master for a term of two years.

I have not made official visits to Ashlar Lodge No. 3 and Doric Lodge No. 18 for the purpose of seeing work exemplified, as I have been a constant attendant whenever a degree has been put on by either of these Lodges. The work of both has been uniformly fair, but does not reach the high standard that is expected from Lodges with the large and experienced membership possessed by these two. With the material at hand there is no reason why they should not be able to put on work of the highest quality. A most satisfactory feature is the very thorough examination insisted upon before candidates are advanced in either of these Lodges.

There has been a steady growth of membership in all the Lodges of this District during the last twelve months and the Craft is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

It has been a source of great regret that none of the Lodges in District No. 5 have had an opportunity to meet any of the Grand Lodge officers Masonically during the last year.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the M. W. G. M. in appointing me as his Deputy for District No. 5, and also to the Brethren for their unfailing courtesy and kindness upon all occasions.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOHN M. RUDD,
D. D. G. M. District No. 5.

Nanaimo, B. C., May 30th, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, DISTRICT NO. 6.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of District No. 6 for the past year.

I wish first to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the M. W. Grand Master in appointing me to this responsible position, and am pleased to be able to state that my duties have been confined to routine work, such as installing officers, instituting lodges, and making official visits, peace and harmony prevailing throughout the District.

On November 15th, 1906, by request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I attended a regular communication of Tuscan Lodge No. 39, where I was installed by Most Worshipful Bro. E. E. Chipman as D. D. G. M. of District No. 6.

On December 27th, I paid my first official visit to Tuscan Lodge No. 39, and with much pleasure installed the officers for the incoming year. After the Lodge closed, as usual, we were hospitably entertained by the Brethren. This is my own Lodge and I am a regular attendant at its communications. The manner in which the work is done by Wor. Bro. Campbell and his officers is up to the usual high standard maintained by this Lodge. The books are neatly kept and its financial standing is good.

February 18th, 1907, I visited Arrowhead and examined the Brethren there as to their fitness to receive a dispensation and found them well skilled and considering Arrowhead a good field for a Lodge I so reported to the M. W. Grand Master.

At the request of the M. W. Grand Master I again visited Arrowhead April 24th, and instituted Arrow Lodge U. D., assisted by P. D. D. G. M. Bro. Fred Fraser. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance, principally visiting Brethren from Kootenay Lodge No. 15, and Tuscan No. 39. After the Lodge closed we adjourned to the Union hotel, where some eighty Brethren sat down to a splendid banquet presided over by W. Bro. Reed. Arrow Lodge starts off with a membership of twenty-two and is officered by men who take a keen delight in Masonry. It should be one of the strong Lodges of the interior.

May 25th, I visited Kaslo Lodge No. 25. W. M. Goodenough having left the District, W. Bro. Holmes, P. M., assisted by the

officers, conferred the third degree in a highly creditable manner. This Lodge is financially sound, the books are well kept, and the membership is growing. After the Lodge closed refreshments were served and a very enjoyable hour was spent in conversation and listening to short addresses by Most Wor. Bro. E. E. Chipman, P. D. D. G. M. Giegerich, P. M. Holmes and others.

May 26th I attended an emergent meeting of Alta Lodge No. 29, at Sandon. Wor. Bro. McTaggart and his officers conferred the Fellowship degree in a satisfactory manner. I was particularly impressed with the earnestness and zeal shown by the members of this Lodge, many coming long distances and at considerable hardship, one having to walk twelve miles to attend. This Lodge has been maintained in a state of efficiency under circumstances which would have discouraged less zealous Masons, owing to so many members leaving for other Districts. The books are in good order and there is a substantial balance in the treasury. The Lodge has lately made some Masons who promise to be useful working members, and I anticipate a bright future for it.

Owing to the late opening of navigation on Trout Lake and the limited time at my disposal, I have not as yet been able to visit Nelson Lodge No. 23, but will endeavor to do so before the Grand Lodge meets.

In conclusion I wish to thank Most Worshipful Bro. E. E. Chipman for his kindly advice and assistance, also the officers and brethren generally for attentions which will not soon be forgotten.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

HUGH McPHERSON,
D. D. G. M. District No. 6.

Trout Lake, B. C., June 2nd, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, DISTRICT NO. 7.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 7, and have pleasure in stating that fraternal love and harmony prevail throughout the District.

On September 28th I paid an official visit to Fidelity Lodge No 32 at Trail. I had the pleasure of the company of the M. W. Grand Master on this visit. There was a large attendance, there being a number of Brethren present from Rossland. The W. M. Bro. Chambers was unable to be present owing to illness, and W. Bro. Devitt filled the chair and conferred the Fellow Craft degree in an excellent manner. Fidelity Lodge is to be congratulated on having so many good Past Masters who still take an interest in the work of the Lodge.

On September 29th I visited Ymir Lodge No. 31 at Ymir and was accompanied by the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Schofield. We had a very enthusiastic meeting, although not as large as the Brethren hoped for, on account of a number being absent from town. The Senior Warden, Bro. Gleazer, occupied the chair in the absence of the Master and conferred the Master Mason degree in a very favorable

manner. M. W. Bro. Schofield gave the lecture in M. M. degree at request of Bro. Gleazer. After the degree work was over I installed W. Bro. Wm. Clark as Grand Steward, as requested by the Grand Master. After the Lodge was closed a very pleasant time was spent around the banquet board.

On October 1st I visited Corinthian Lodge No. 27 at Rossland. I expected to be accompanied by M. W. Bro. Schofield, but received word just before going to Lodge that he would not be able to be present. There was no degree work, but a candidate was examined in the work of the third degree and if the examination is any criterion of how the work is done it must certainly be good. There was a good attendance, about forty members being present and some visitors. I took special pleasure in visiting this Lodge, as several of the Brethren are old members of King Edward Lodge, some of whom I helped to raise. The members of this Lodge are trying hard to get their Hall clear of debt and I believe by the end of this year they will have succeeded. After Lodge was closed a very pleasant hour was spent in the banquet room.

On December 5th I accompanied M. W. Bro. Schofield on a visit to Harmony Lodge No. 37 at Grand Forks. There were two candidates for the first degree and W. Bro. Kingston did the work of the degree in a very excellent manner. There was an attendance of thirty-five, including a number of visitors. This Lodge is in good condition financially and has fewer outstanding dues than any Lodge in the District, thanks in a large measure to the Secretary. We enjoyed a very pleasant fourth degree in the banquet room after the labors of the evening were over.

On December 6th I accompanied M. W. Bro. Schofield on a visit to Greenwood Lodge No. 28 at Greenwood. They had a large attendance at this meeting, there being a number of visitors present from Phoenix, Midway and Eholt. I was very sorry to hear that the Worshipful Master had been sick since August and was still unable to be around, although improving. W. Bro. Whiteside took the chair and put on the third degree in a very fair manner. They had very little work in this Lodge for some time, but I notice that conditions are improving with them lately. We spent a very pleasant social evening after the work of the Lodge was over.

On December 7th I paid an official visit to King Edward Lodge No. 36 at Phoenix and was accompanied by M. W. Bro. Schofield. As this is my own Lodge I have frequent opportunity of observing the work and am pleased to be able to report that W. Bro. Boucher and his officers are proficient. A candidate was given the second degree on this evening and the Middle Chamber work was given in full by the Junior Warden Bro. Roderick in a manner seldom seen. There was a large attendance, a number being present from Greenwood. Refreshments were served after the Lodge closed.

On December 27th I had the pleasure of attending a joint meeting of Greenwood Lodge and King Edward Lodge at Phoenix, and installing the officers of both Lodges for the ensuing year. I am glad to say that the best of feeling exists between the two Lodges and, in fact, between all the Lodges in the District.

Masonry is prospering throughout the District and all the Lodges are getting in some very fine material.

In conclusion I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the M. W. Grand Master for having appointed me to the position of District Deputy Grand Master, and for assisting me in my visits to the different Lodges.

To the Brethren generally for the hearty welcome they gave me and the kind treatment I received at their hands, and which I can assure them will not soon be forgotten.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

GEORGE E. DEY,
D. D. G. M. District No. 7.

Phoenix, B. C., May 20th, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, DISTRICT NO. 8.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

Herewith I beg to submit my report for District No. 8.

I visited each of the four Lodges in the District at least once officially, and can only report in a most favorable manner the reception accorded in each case. Found the utmost good fellowship prevailing in every instance, and the meetings pervaded with a warmth most gratifying.

North Star Lodge No. 30, located at Ft. Steele, B. C., may be termed the Mother Lodge of this District, being the oldest and the one from which all recommendations for other Lodges emanated. The Rite used here is the Canadian, and the work is performed in a very creditable manner.

This Lodge, I deeply regret to report, was visited during the past year by the grim reaper who took, to the irreparable loss of the Lodge, our late Brother T. H. L. Fenwick, who held the office of Senior Warden. He was an exemplary Mason, a most promising Lodge official, a Brother who held the greatest respect and esteem of his fellows, and above all an ideal husband and father.

Unfortunately it falls to my lot to report that the previously mentioned quietness in the development of this section continues to date, resulting in but little material being presented to our Order. However, there is a wonderful wave of buoyancy at the present moment, and none will gainsay that it is a mere question of time, and, in the minds of most, in a short time, when the District in which North Star Lodge No. 30 is located, will come into its own, and when it will enjoy that prosperity which its wonderful courage and assiduity entitle it to. The Lodge has a snug financial balance which, to use a term expressed by the Worshipful Master of this Lodge, is being carefully preserved for a rainy day.

Cranbrook Lodge No. 34 is located at Cranbrook, B. C. In this Lodge the Canadian Rite is also used, and, after official and several unofficial visits, I must compliment the Lodge on the excellency of its work. Located in a thriving prosperous center, they have naturally been presented with considerable material, and have prospered in numbers thereby. The Lodge room is beautifully furnished; they have a good balance in their treasury; their meetings are enthusiastic, and the members have every appearance of taking great pride and pleasure in their Lodge.

Elk River Lodge No. 35 is located at Fernie, B. C. The Rite used here is the American, one to which your representative, to a

very great extent, is a stranger. However, having seen the work done in this Rite on several occasions, I feel justified in complimenting Elk River Lodge on the manner in which the work is performed, and note a most pleasing improvement in this respect from previous entirely unofficial visits.

Again, in this instance, the Lodge is excellently located for drawing on a good supply of material, which it has done, and in consequence added nicely to its numbers. Most comfortably lodged in roomy quarters, the Brethren are now making a highly creditable use of a spacious room to be known as a Masonic Club, where Masonic literature and writing accommodations will be at the disposal of the Brethren, with every prospect of the latter being largely used, owing to its great comfort and convenience. I understand this work is being largely done by personal subscription of the Brethren, and great credit is due them by this disposition to look to the welfare of Brethren without the tiled door. Elk River Lodge has a nice cash balance on hand, and can only be reported as now being in satisfactory condition generally.

Columbia Lodge No. 38. This Lodge is located at Windermere, B. C., in the beautiful Kootenay valley on the banks of Lake Windermere. A drive of a trifle over one hundred and seventy-five miles and a delightful week's holiday enabled your representative to enjoy an exceedingly pleasant visit to Columbia Lodge. Here the Rite used is the Canadian, and the work put on in a most pleasing and satisfactory manner. Found the Lodge most creditably housed in attractive quarters. The Windermere District is experiencing somewhat of the same quietness of development as Ft. Steele, and in consequence is not receiving many new members. However, better things in this respect are hoped for, precisely as in the case of Ft. Steele. The Lodge is excellently officered, and has a very fair membership of good loyal Brethren, many of whom travel anywhere from ten to twenty miles to attend their meetings, which will give some evidence of the zeal and loyalty of Masonry in Windermere.

In closing I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the Grand Master for his kind visit with me to each of the Lodges in this District, and likewise to the officers and members for the courteous reception extended to the Most Worshipful Grand Master and myself in our visits to these various lodges.

Fraternally submitted.

J. D. McBRIDE,

D. D. G. M. District No. 8.

Cranbrook, B. C., May 27th, 1907.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, DISTRICT NO. 9.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of No. 9 District.

I must first express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the Most Worshipful Grand Master in appointing me the representative of the Grand Lodge in this District, and in recognition of that high honor I have endeavored to the best of my ability to carry

out the duties of my important office in such a manner as I hope will merit the approval of this Grand Lodge. In all my experience of forty-three years of Masonic life I have much pleasure in stating that Masonry in this District is in a flourishing condition, with one exception which will be explained later on in my report.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

Spallumcheen Lodge No. 13.

On July 3rd, 1906, I had the pleasure of visiting Spallumcheen Lodge No. 13, and with the assistance of W. Bro. Becker and W. Bro. Vankleek I installed the Officers of this Lodge in due and ancient form, and after the Lodge was closed we were entertained at a banquet for which this Lodge is famous.

On November 27th, I again visited the above named Lodge, and after a cordial reception Wor. Bro. Costerton proceeded to exemplify the first and second degrees, which were most thorough and satisfactory.

I examined the books of this Lodge and found them in a most unsatisfactory condition. The books had not been audited for several years, and part of the accounts of the Lodge kept in books of a Milling Company. I advised the W. M. to have the books audited as soon as possible. I found the Treasurer was in the habit of receiving money and paying it out without the consent of the Lodge. The W. M. promised to attend to it at once.

On February 26, 1907, I visited Spallumcheen Lodge for the third time to make further inquiries, and on that evening the audit report was read and found fault with by many of the members. It was one of the most misleading reports that I ever had the misfortune to listen to. The Treasurer has, I am sorry to say, placed the financial standing of the Lodge in a very bad condition; and after duly considering the financial report I instructed the Lodge by letter to appoint new auditors, and report at their next regular meeting, and also to send me a copy of that report, which they have treated with silent contempt up to the present time. I would strongly advise Grand Lodge to investigate their books. Wor. Bro. Costerton since being elected W. M. has done his very best to rectify the mistakes made in the past.

Hedley Lodge, No. 43.

After receiving instructions from the Most Worshipful Grand Master to proceed to Hedley, and constitute Hedley Lodge, I performed that duty on the evening of the 20th July, 1906, and found the Brethren of that Lodge very enthusiastic, and all having bright hopes for the future prosperity of the Lodge. After the ceremony of Constitution was ended W. M. A. Megraw exemplified the work in a most pleasing and efficient manner, and was well supported by his officers. I am well satisfied that Hedley Lodge, under W. M. Megraw's supervision, is bound to prosper.

St. George's Lodge, No. 41.

On November 30th I had the honor of visiting St. George's Lodge, No. 41, at Kelowna, and had the pleasure of meeting a large number of Brethren who evidently take a great interest in Masonry, and after inspection of the register, I found the Lodge well attended at all meetings. W. M. Boyce exemplified the work by conferring the first and third degrees on two candidates, which will compare favorably with any work done in the Province of British Columbia, and his officers performed their part in a most satisfactory manner.

The Lodge is well furnished and books are well kept, and finances

in a flourishing condition. I certainly must congratulate the W. M., officers and Brethren of St. George's Lodge on their financial position, and also on the great interest they take in Freemasonry.

Enderby Lodge, No. 40.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have visited this Lodge on several occasions, and on each visit I found great improvement, both in work and also in the financial position of the Lodge. W. M. Bro. Barnes performs his work in a most excellent manner, and is well supported by his officers. The books of this Lodge are well kept and very neat, and I feel assured that under W. M. Bro. Pyman's supervision as Master, and also Wor. Bro. Barnes' advice, Enderby Lodge will become one of the best Lodges in the District.

Miriam Lodge, No. 20.

My first official visit was paid to this Lodge on the 29th. of November. I found a large number of Brethren in attendance. This Lodge has made wonderful progress during the past three years. Wor. Mas. Estabrook, during his term of office of two years, although living some distance from Vernon, scarcely missed a meeting; his work was perfect and he was well assisted by his officers.

On December 27th, I installed the officers of this Lodge, assisted by Wor. Bro. Norris and Wor. Bro. Dixon. Before the installation took place I examined Bro. Robson, Worshipful Master-elect, and found him well skilled in the three degrees.

On April the 18th, I again visited this Lodge, Wor. Mas. Robson in the chair; there was considerable degree work on that evening; both himself and officers were almost perfect in performing their work. The books of this Lodge are well kept and in splendid order. The financial standing is good, with over one thousand dollars on hand.

We regret exceedingly we are not able to receive Grand Lodge here this year, owing to our hall having been burned, but hope to have the pleasure of extending an invitation in the near future.

Before closing this report, I must express my thanks to the Brethren of this District for many kindnesses shown me during my term of office.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOHN HIGHMAN,
D. D. G. M. District No. 9.

Vernon, B. C., May 31st, 1907.

Resolved—That the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be taken as read and referred to a special Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed M. W. Bro. R. E. Walker and R. W. Bros. Geo. Johnstone and C. E. Tisdall.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I have the honor to submit a statement of the finances of this Grand Lodge as follows:

H. H. WATSON,
Grand Treasurer.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Dr.

H. H. WATSON, Grand Treasurer, in Account with the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Cr.

To Balance June 22nd, 1906.....	\$2,945.86
Cash Lodge No. 1.....	\$289.00
Cash Lodge No. 2.....	250.00
Cash Lodge No. 3.....	145.00
Cash Lodge No. 4.....	36.00
Cash Lodge No. 7.....	277.00
Cash Lodge No. 9.....	52.00
Cash Lodge No. 10.....	133.00
Cash Lodge No. 11.....	82.00
Cash Lodge No. 12.....	397.00
Cash Lodge No. 13.....	71.00
Cash Lodge No. 14.....	38.00
Cash Lodge No. 15.....	144.00
Cash Lodge No. 16.....	46.00
Cash Lodge No. 17.....	149.00
Cash Lodge No. 18.....	130.00
Cash Lodge No. 19.....	63.00
Cash Lodge No. 20.....	93.00
Cash Lodge No. 21.....	104.00
Cash Lodge No. 22.....	208.00
Cash Lodge No. 23.....	168.00
Cash Lodge No. 24.....	94.00
Cash Lodge No. 25.....	65.00

By Voucher No. 367, Charity Account.....	\$1,500.00
By Voucher No. 368, Brett.....	50.00
By Voucher No. 369, Boak.....	22.50
By Voucher No. 370, Jones.....	15.00
By Voucher No. 371, Boak.....	28.40
By Voucher No. 372, Gothard.....	49.35
By Voucher No. 373, Brett.....	62.50
By Voucher No. 374, Brett.....	75.00
By Voucher No. 375, Smith.....	100.00
By Voucher No. 376, Relief Association.....	15.00
By Voucher No. 377, Crowther.....	7.00
By Voucher No. 378, Smith.....	96.30
By Voucher No. 379, Colonist.....	665.28
By Voucher No. 380, Brett.....	27.00
By Voucher No. 381, Colonist.....	95.45
By Voucher No. 382, Brett.....	62.50
By Voucher No. 383, Brett.....	62.50
By Voucher No. 384, Kent & Sons.....	40.00
By Voucher No. 385, Smith.....	20.35
By Voucher No. 386, Colonist.....	80.60
By Voucher No. 387, Brett.....	62.50
By Voucher No. 388, Brett.....	62.50
By Voucher No. 389, Brett.....	50.00

Cash Lodge No. 26.....	78.00	By Voucher No. 390, Brett.....	62.50
Cash Lodge No. 27.....	132.00	By Voucher No. 391, Interest.....	5.75
Cash Lodge No. 28.....	83.25	By Voucher No. 392, Brett.....	62.50
Cash Lodge No. 29.....	66.00	By Voucher No. 393, Smith.....	30.00
Cash Lodge No. 30.....	36.00	By Voucher No. 394, Smith.....	100.00
Cash Lodge No. 31.....	99.00	By Voucher No. 395, Macgowan.....	14.20
Cash Lodge No. 32.....	98.25	By Voucher No. 396, Brett.....	62.50
Cash Lodge No. 33.....	48.00	By Voucher No. 397, Smith.....	110.00
Cash Lodge No. 34.....	158.00	By Voucher No. 398, Brett.....	125.00
Cash Lodge No. 35.....	126.00	By Voucher No. 399, Smith.....	65.00
Cash Lodge No. 36.....	100.00	By Voucher No. 400, Brett.....	62.50
Cash Lodge No. 37.....	60.00	By Voucher No. 401, Jones.....	7.00
Cash Lodge No. 38.....	38.00	By Voucher No. 402, Smith.....	74.65
Cash Lodge No. 39.....	68.00	By Voucher No. 403, Colonist.....	138.70
Cash Lodge No. 40.....	48.25	By Voucher No. 404, Watson.....	10.00
Cash Lodge No. 41.....	81.00	By Voucher No. 405, Watson.....	25.00
Cash Lodge No. 42.....	40.00	By Voucher No. 406, Mt. Hermon.....	25.00
Cash Lodge No. 43.....	29.00	By Voucher No. 407, Cascade.....	25.00
Dispensation Arrow Lodge.....	50.00	By Voucher No. 408, Brett.....	62.50
Southern Cross fees.....	126.00	By Voucher No. 409, Brett.....	13.52
Southern Cross charter.....	75.00	By Voucher No. 410, Charity Account..	467.30
	—\$4,673.75	Balance Royal Bank	\$2,821.26
			<hr/>
			\$7,619.61

CHARITY ACCOUNT

Dr.

H. H. WATSON, Trustee, in Account with the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Cr.

1906.

June 15—To Balance.....	\$3,391.69
June 18—Cunningham	\$ 25.00
July 1—Interest	41.14
July 1—General Account	1,500.00
July 11—Quarter's Int. Consol Cert..	71.60
Sept. 6—Interest Pacific Lodge.....	13.85
Oct. 9—Quarter's Int. Consol Cert....	100.33
Dec. 26—Green, Worlock.....	24.40
Dec. 26—Interest Vancouver-Quadra.	16.00

1907.

July 1—Interest	8.94
July 11—Quarter's Int. Consol Cert..	100.38
April 10—Quarter's Int. Consol Cert..	100.39
March 31—Interest	5.81
June 17—10 per cent. Charity.....	467.30

\$2,478.14

\$5,869.83

1906.

July 9—By Voucher, Battock.....	\$ 100.00
August 13—Voucher, Fletcher.....	4,286.60
July 25—Consol Certificates.....	100.00
Dec. 26—Exchange .....	.45

1907.

June 10—Voucher, Watson	25.00
June 17—Balance Royal Bank	1,357.78

Resolved—That the report be received and referred to the Finance Committee.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary read the following:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

I beg to submit the Reports and Statistics of my office for the past year.

The Returns from Subordinate Lodges were found, with very few exceptions, to be correct and much less difficulty than usual was experienced in checking them. Following the usual custom, the Returns were forwarded in May to the Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges for examination.

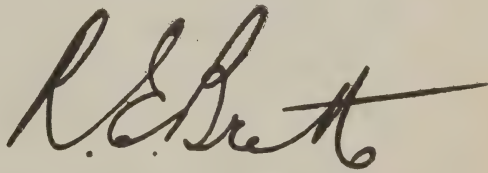
During the year I have compiled as complete a list as possible, commencing with the year 1871, of the Grand Representatives to and from this Grand Lodge, with the dates of their appointment, which, with the records under way, including Grand Masters' decisions, referred to in my Report of last year, will be found of interest and service to the Craft.

Duplicate Charters were issued to Miriam Lodge No. 20, Vernon, and Enderby Lodge No. 40, Enderby, the originals having been destroyed by fire.

A Dispensation was issued for a Lodge at Arrowhead, to be known as Arrow Lodge.

I am pleased to be able to again report a substantial increase in membership.

All of which is fraternally submitted.



Grand Secretary.

PAST MASTERS' DIPLOMAS.

No.	NAME	Year of Office	Lodge No.
83	Carey, Thos. H.....	1905	26
84	Chapman, Robt. K.....	1905	9
85	Dey, George E.....	1905	36
86	McQuarrie, Robt.....	1905	40
87	Barnes, F. H.....	1906	40
88	Tunstall, S. J.....	1889	10
89	Wood, E. Stuart.....	1890	10
90	Ridley, H. C. M.....	1892-3	10
91	Clarke, Sibree.....	1879-1897	10
92	Beattie, Martin.....	1898	10
93	Harper, James M.....	1901	10
94	Deane, Francis J.....	1903	10
95	Middleton, Geo.....	1899	10
96	Mallery, Geo. T.....	1902	10
97	Nelson, Wm.....	1904	10
98	Stevens, Chas. S.....	1900- 905	10
99	Matthews, Ferdinand.....	1906	10
100	Birnie, James S.....	1903	28
101	Elkins, Fredk. M.....	1904	28
102	Whiteside, Arthur M.....	1905	28
103	Bishop, Edwin W.....	1906	28
104	McDonald, Stewart.....	1906	15

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

No. 94.	Wright, Frederick R.....	Lodge No. 24
" 95.	Sisman, George	" 24
" 96.	Doidge, Frank	" 24
" 97.	Keith, Hy. W.	" 35
" 98.	Ross, Wm. R.	" 35
" 99.	Newbigging, J.	" 35
" 100.	McKay, Wm.	" 35
" 101.	Lamb, James S.	" 35
" 102.	Legie, David M.....	" 35
" 103.	McLean, Hy. F.	" 35
" 104.	Bissett, Hy. F.	" 35
" 105.	Fisher, Alex. I.	" 35
" 106.	Hooper, Charles W. W.....	" 24

STATISTICS

DISPENSATIONS.

Aug. 13, 1906—To Miriam Lodge No. 20: To attend Divine service in regalia.

Aug. 26, 1906—To Kootenay Lodge No. 15: To attend Divine service in regalia.

Oct. 25, 1906—To Union Lodge No. 9: To attend Divine service in regalia.

Oct. 25, 1906—To King Solomon Lodge No. 17: To attend Divine service in regalia.

Dec. 17, 1906—To Ymir Lodge No. 31: To hold joint installation with Fidelity Lodge No. 32.

Dec. 17, 1906—To Corinthian Lodge No. 27: To hold joint installation with Ymir No. 31 and Fidelity No. 32.

Dec. 17, 1906—To Corinthian Lodge No. 27: To attend Divine service in regalia.

Dec. 20, 1906—To Kaslo Lodge No. 25: To elect officers on date other than specified in By-Laws.

Jan. 2, 1907—To Columbia Lodge No. 38: To elect and instal officers on dates other than provided in By-Laws.

March 11, 1907—To a number of Brethren to form a Lodge at Arrowhead, to be known as Arrow Lodge.

April 17, 1907—To Cumberland Lodge No. 26: To attend Divine service in regalia.

May 6, 1907—To Spallumcheen Lodge No. 13: To elect and instal officers on dates other than provided in the By-Laws.

May 14, 1907—To Atlinto Lodge No. 42: To attend Divine service in regalia.

May 17, 1907—To Doric Lodge No. 18: To instal officers on date other than provided in By-Laws.

June 12, 1907—To Elk River Lodge No. 35: To attend Divine service in regalia.

June 14, 1907—To Mountain Lodge No. 11: To attend Divine service in regalia.

FRATERNAL DEAD.

The following have been officially reported:

- Lodge No. 1—Jerome E. Church, M.M., 5th Aug., 1906.
 Lodge No. 3—William McCulloch, M.M., 29th Sept., 1906.
 William K. Leighton, P.M., 29th Oct., 1906.
 Walter Campbell, M.M., 5th May, 1907.
 Lodge No. 7—William Hooper, M.M., 13th July, 1906.
 Lodge No. 9—James R. Gilley, M.M., 12th August, 1906.
 Lodge No. 10—Alex. McMorine, M.M., 8th Aug., 1906.
 Lodge No. 12—Robert Connell, M.M., 28th Dec., 1905.
 Lodge No. 18—James Livingston, M.M., 22nd Dec., 1906.
 Lodge No. 18—Robert Dunn, M.M., 11th April, 1907.
 Reuben Nowell, M.M., 22nd April, 1907.
 Lodge No. 21—Martin Woodburn, M.M., 4th Sept., 1906.
 Lodge No. 22—Arthur Edgett, M.M., 27th March, 1907.
 P. J. C. Nesbitt, M.M., 12th Oct., 1906.
 John Hibbert, M.M., 6th Oct., 1906.
 Lodge No. 29—James M. Adams, M.M., 13th June, 1906.
 Lodge No. 30.—Henry Kershaw, M.M., 18th Feb., 1906.
 Thomas H. L. Fenwick, M.M., 30th March, 1907.
 Lodge No. 31—Finlay McLeod, M.M., 15th Dec., 1906.
 Lodge No. 33—James Evans, P.M., 22nd Jan., 1907.
 Lodge No. 36—Murray D. Kerr, M.M., 20th March, 1906.
 Lodge No. 41—Albert R. Jones, M.M., November, 1906.

SUSPENSIONS.

- Lodge No. 2—Bragg, Edward, N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Muir, A. Maxwell, N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Anderson, Wm. A., N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Atack, Geo. D., N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Chestney, Wm. R., N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Harris, Chas. I., N.P.D., 15th May, 1906.
 McRae, D. D., N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Nirich, John P., N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Wallace, James, N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Brown, Fred S., N.P.D., 15th Aug., 1906.
 Gwin, A. F., N.P.D., 19th Sept., 1906.
 Magneson, Theo., N.P.D., 19th Sept., 1906.
 Lodge No. 3—Watson, Aaron V., N.P.D., 6th June, 1906.
 Bradley, James, N.P.D., 4th July, 1906.
 Rowe, Richard H., N.P.D., 4th July, 1906.
 Larss, Pere E., N.P.D., 4th July, 1906.
 Dillon, Henry A., N.P.D., 1st Aug., 1906.
 Jones, Thomas W., N.P.D., 5th Sept., 1906.
 Lodge No. 7—Payne, J. W., N.P.D., 6th Nov., 1906
 McDermott, D., N.P.D., 6th Nov., 1906.
 Marrion, Robert, N.P.D., 3rd April, 1906.
 Lodge No. 9—Cotton, A. F., N.P.D., 5th Dec., 1906.
 Clark, Chas., N.P.D., 5th Dec., 1906.
 Ellis, W. J., N.P.D., 5th Dec., 1906.
 Lodge No. 10—Stevens, A. H., N.P.D., 12th June, 1906.
 Roadley, T. J., N.P.D., 12th June, 1906,

- Lodge No. 11—Jackson, Fred, N.P.D., 13th Aug., 1906.
- Lodge No. 12—Ferguson, R. C., N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907
 Lee, Joseph, N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907.
 Nickson, J. J., N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907.
 Moore, G. F., N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907.
 Young, Geo. P., N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907.
 Williams, John, N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907.
 Menzies, J. C., N.P.D., 18th Feb., 1907.
- Lodge No. 15—Cross, J. W., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 Hanbury, H. J., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 McCarty, F., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 McGinnis, J., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 McLeod, John, N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 Skene, C. R., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 Smythe, H. E. R., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 Smythe, R. M., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
 Upper, R. A., N.P.D., 20th Nov., 1906.
- Lodge No. 16—Nicholls, Thomas, N.P.D., 29th Aug., 1906.
- Lodge No. 19—Lindell, A. F., U.M.C., 24th Aug., 1906.
- Lodge No. 22—Hayes, Angus, N.P.D., 7th Feb., 1907.
 McIntosh, George, N.P.D., 7th Feb., 1907.
- Lodge No. 23—Teetzel, W. F., N.P.D., 13th June 1906.
 Pollard, W. B., N.P.D., 13th June, 1906.
 Campbell, G. A., N.P.D., 13th June, 1906.
 Munroe, D. A., N.P.D., 12th Dec., 1906.
 Williams, R. H., N.P.D., 12th Dec., 1906.
 McIntyre, C. R., N.P.D., 12th Dec., 1906.
- Lodge No. 25—Wing, D. C., N.P.D., 2nd Oct., 1906.
- Lodge No. 27—Dunn, Wm. N., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 Hooper, Thos., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 McKenzie, D. S., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 Sinclair, A. C., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 Stanley, C. H., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 Wier, Alex., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 Clute, J. S., Jr., N.P.D., 6th Dec., 1906.
 Miller, Chas., N.P.D., 7th March, 1907.
- Lodge No. 28—Black, A. S., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 Wood, Robt., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 Butler, T. O., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 Stewart, R. G. K., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 Flood, J. P., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 Miller, E. M., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 McLaren, D. D., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 McLeod, J. P., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
 Coles, J. L., N.P.D., 4th April, 1907.
- Lodge No. 31—Petrie, Joseph, N.P.D., 5th April, 1907.
 Goodlad, John, N.P.D., 5th April, 1907.
 Halberg, Hugh M., N.P.D., 5th April, 1907.
- Lodge No. 33—Lucas, M. F., N.P.D., 9th June, 1906.
- Lodge No. 34—Grant, Alex. B., N.P.D., 19th July, 1906.
 McKenzie, Wm., N.P.D., 20th Sept., 1906.
 Erickson, Otto A., U.M.C., 16th May, 1907.
- Lodge No. 35—McRae, Duncan A., U.M.C., 8th Feb., 1907.
- Lodge No. 39—McDonald, J. H., N.P.D., 16th Aug., 1906.

RESTORATIONS.

- Lodge No. 2—Anderson, Wm. A., 3rd Oct., 1906.
 Shaw, Richard P., 15th Dec., 1906.
 Bragg, Edward, 19th Dec., 1906.
- Lodge No. 3—Mahrer, John, 2nd Jan., 1907.
 Larss, Pere Edward, 8th Dec., 1906.
- Lodge No. 11—Fennell, J. N., 14th Nov., 1906.
- Lodge No. 12—Moore, F. G., 15th Oct., 1906.
- Lodge No. 14—Gilmore, Robt., 20th Aug., 1906.
- Lodge No. 15—Smythe, H. E. R., 7th Feb., 1907.
 McCarty, F., 28th Nov., 1906.
 Smythe, R. M., 28th Nov., 1906.
 McGinnis, James, 31st Dec., 1906.
- Lodge No. 17—Ferguson, A. H., 13th March, 1906.
- Lodge No. 18—Dempsey, Hugh, 19th June, 1906.
 Richardson, T., 19th March, 1907.
 McGregor, James, 21st Aug., 1906.
- Lodge No. 19—McRae, Peter R., 28th Sept., 1906.
- Lodge No. 21—Gardner, R. H., 5th Jan., 1907.
 McKay, J. McL., 5th Jan., 1907.
- Lodge No. 22—Parr, Francis M., 7th June, 1907.
- Lodge No. 23—Sims, T. J., 13th June, 1906.
 Beer, G. D., 13th June, 1906.
 Campbell, G. A., 5th July, 1906.
 McLennan, John C., 29th Oct., 1906.
 Beeston, E. K., 27th Dec., 1906.
 McLeod, N. T., 15th March, 1907.
 Kinrade, G. H., 8th May, 1907.
- Lodge No. 27—Hunter, Robt., 6th Sept., 1906.
 Konka, Fred, 4th Oct., 1906.
 Allan, Alex., 4th Oct., 1906.
 Hooper, Thomas, 17th Dec., 1906.
 Clute, J. S., Jr., 3rd Jan., 1907.
 Kenty, J. B., 7th March, 1907.
- Lodge No. 28—Sword, J. D., 6th Dec., 1906.
- Lodge No. 34—McKenzie, Wm., 18th Oct., 1906.
 Medhurst, F. M., 15th Nov., 1906.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM LODGES.

LODGES.	No.	Funds and Property	Outstanding Dues	RELIEF GRANTED		
				Members	Widows & Orphans	Transients
Victoria-Columbia.....	1	\$10,427 53	\$844 75	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver & Quadra.....	2	7,684 39	451 00	.....	.....	.....
Ashlar	3	9,673 45	305 50	\$292 45	.....	\$5 00
Cariboo	4	2,484 35	134 00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hermon.....	7	5,637 00	867 00	.....	.....	111 50
Union	9	3,935 00	.....	15 00	\$60 00	.....
Kamloops.....	10	5,904 00	220 00	.....	.....	.....
Mountain.....	11	1,004 21	124 00	25 00	.....	.....
Cascade	12	8,052 60	856 00	295 30	.....	136 00
Spallumcheen	13	3,265 25	186 00	.....	.....	.....
Hiram	14	405 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay.....	15	1,852 57	105 00	.....	.....	16 00
Pacific	16	1,745 92	143 30	.....	.....	.....
King Solomon.....	17	994 51	520 00	.....	.....	.....
Doric.....	18	2,165 72	164 50	.....	.....	173 35
Ionic	19	1,710 03	147 65	.....	.....	.....
Miriam	20	954 66	419 25	.....	.....	.....
St. John's.....	21	5,406 17	166 00	.....	.....	.....
Acacia	22	1,603 33	449 00	85 00	.....	81 50
Nelson	23	1,948 28	172 00	.....	150 00	2 00
United Service	24	3,378 00	107 18	.....	.....	.....
Kaslo	25	1,601 49	109 50	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	26	1,422 29	229 00	.....	.....	.....
Corinthian.....	27	5,581 51	350 00	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood.....	28	284 84	448 80	.....	.....	7 00
Alta	29	930 41	228 50	.....	.....	.....
North Star.....	30	446 66	172 50	.....	50 00	.....
Ymir.....	31	515 80	142 00	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity	32	753 67	90 00	.....	.....	.....
Temple.....	33	581 49	160 00	.....	.....	.....
Cranbrook	34	1,336 45	115 50	.....	.....	.....
Elk River.....	35	818 15	90 00	.....	.....	.....
King Edward.....	36	1,081 49	304 00	.....	510 00	60 50
Harmony	37	510 00	34 00	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	38	466 46	113 25	.....	.....	.....
Tuscan	39	391 41	81 00	.....	.....	.....
Enderby.....	40	220 05	45 00	.....	.....	.....
St. George's	41	262 85	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Atlinto	42	1,015 61	105 50	.....	.....	.....
Hedley	43	167 50	104 50	.....	.....	.....
Southern Cross	U.D.	521 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrow.....	U D.	780 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
		\$99,927 07	\$9,678 18	\$712 75	\$770 00	592 85

TABULAR STATEMENT OF WORK OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES FROM 1ST JAN., 1906, TO 31 DEC., 1907.

Name of Lodge.	Number	Post Office	No. on P[er] [1]	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Restored	Affiliated	Demitted	Suspended	Died	Rejected	E. A. s	F. C. s	M. s on Roll	Increase	Decrease	Secretary
Victoria-Columbia...	1	Victoria...	198	15	16	14	1	5	1	4	2	15	3	3	211	13	..	B. S. Oddy, P. M.
Vancouver & Quadra...	2	Victoria...	167	14	15	16	1	1	1	12	2	15	3	5	172	5	..	R. B. McMicking, P. G. M.
Ashtar	3	Nanaimo...	110	9	6	6	1	1	1	6	2	12	3	5	110	..	..	Jos. M. Brown, P. M.
Barberville	4	Barberville	233	8	1	1	..	1	6	3	1	5	1	2	30	3	..	James Stone, P. M.
Mount Hermon	5	Vancouver	28	1	8	7	..	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	236	3	..	F. M. Coxperthwaite, P. M.
Union	6	New Westminster	96	12	11	10	..	1	2	3	2	6	2	3	30	..	..	W. A. DeWolf Smith, P. M.
Kamloops	7	Kamloops...	93	8	7	7	..	1	2	3	2	6	2	3	95	2	..	E. Stuart Wood, P. M.
Mountain	8	Golden	56	6	5	4	1	1	2	3	1	6	2	1	59	3	..	John Bulman
Cascade	9	Vancouver	272	13	16	18	1	14	3	1	1	3	2	1	302	30	..	A. E. Goodman
Spallumcheen	10	Armstrong	42	4	4	4	..	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	46	4	..	R. S. Pelly
Hiram	11	Courtenay	26	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	3	..	W. S. McPhee, P. M.
Kootenay	12	Revelstoke	92	13	9	9	1	1	2	10	..	2	5	2	92	..	..	C. A. Procmuer, P. M.
Pacific	13	Mission City	44	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	44	..	..	J. A. Catherwood, P. M.
King Solomon	14	New Westminster	83	7	7	7	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	1	95	12	..	H. C. Major
Doric	15	Nanaimo	68	7	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	75	17	..	W. A. Webb
Ionic	16	Chilliwack	45	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	48	2	..	J. H. Stuart
Miriam	17	Vernon	57	11	4	4	..	1	3	..	..	3	6	1	59	2	..	E. Dixon, P. M.
St. John's	18	Ladysmith	75	8	5	5	..	1	1	..	1	3	6	1	79	4	..	D. Nicholson
Nelson	19	Nelson	151	12	12	12	1	14	2	1	2	7	4	1	167	6	..	L. E. Frith, P. M.
Acacia	20	Esquimalt	101	6	10	10	4	5	19	1	1	2	4	3	107	..	..	Geo. Johnstone, P. M.
United Service	21	Kaslo	64	10	12	12	1	8	3	1	1	4	2	1	56	..	..	W. H. Purver
Kaslo	22	Cumberland	58	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	6	2	1	55	3	..	3 Robt. Hendricks
Cumberland	23	Rossland	50	4	5	5	4	2	12	10	..	6	2	1	53	..	..	J. A. Bates
Corinthian	24	Greenwood	119	4	7	7	1	2	3	10	..	3	4	1	108	..	..	Thos. H. Long
Greenwood	25	Sandon	59	2	2	2	1	2	12	..	..	6	2	1	63	4	..	J. S. Birnie, P. M.
Alta	26	Fort Steele	50	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	56	..	..	C. E. Lyons
North Star	27	Ymir	30	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	29	5	..	Hugh Watt
Ymir	28	Trail	30	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	55	5	..	J. A. Fraser
Fidelity	29	Temple	54	6	6	6	7	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	59	..	..	A. E. Campbell
Temple	30	Duncan's	43	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	43	..	..	Robt. Ventress, P. M.
Granbrook	31	Granbrook	65	15	13	15	2	7	1	6	..	1	4	2	76	11	..	W. F. Attridge
Elk River	32	Fernie	53	12	10	9	10	10	3	..	10	4	4	2	69	16	..	C. W. Boden
King Edward	33	Phoenix	59	7	7	7	3	1	3	..	2	1	4	2	62	3	..	Geo. E. Dey, P. M.
Harmony	34	Grand Forks	44	4	2	3	2	1	6	..	2	2	2	2	43	..	..	Wm. J. Cook, P. M.
Columbia	35	Windermere	35	3	3	3	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	1	34	..	..	J. C. Pitts, P. M.
Tuscan	36	Trout Lake	38	6	1	1	1	2	8	1	2	1	1	1	36	..	..	Geo. Fordred
Endorby	37	Endorby	34	1	5	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	29	5	..	A. Sutcliffe
St. George's	38	Kelowna	20	7	3	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	41	..	..	Palmer B. Willits
Alcino	39	Atlin	35	1	7	7	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	38	3	..	C. R. Bourne
Hedley	40	Hedley	35	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	23	1	..	H. D. Barnes
Southern Cross	41	Vancouver	22	24	24	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	55	30	..	W. C. Kingsford-Smith, P. M.
Arrow	42	Arrowhead	25	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	J. R. Thomson
U.D.	43	U.D.	25	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	

RECAPITULATION.

Chartered Lodges	40
Lodges under Dispensation	2
Initiated in all Lodges	266
Passed	257
Raised	260
Affiliated	115
Restored	29
Dimitted	121
Suspended, N. P. D.	75
Suspended, U. M. C.	3
Died	20
Rejected	115
M. M. Diplomas	248
P. M. Diplomas	22
Registration Certificates	13
Dispensations issued	16
Members in Chartered Lodges	3184
Total Membership	3258
Increase in Membership	38
F. C.'s	200
E. A.'s	93
Funds and Property of all Lodges.....	\$99,927.07
Relief to Members	712.75
Relief to Widows and Orphans.....	770.00
Relief to Transients	592.85
Outstanding Dues	9,678.18

Dr. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, A. F. & A. M. Cr.

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Resolved—That the report be received and referred to the Finance Committee and the Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges.

The Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges presented their report and it was

Resolved—That the report be laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented their annual review of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges as follows:

Vancouver, B. C., 20th June, 1907.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg to submit herewith, by its Chairman, the customary review of other Grand Lodge Proceedings, with the request that it be printed in the Proceedings.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH,

Chairman.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted and printed with the Proceedings.

REPORT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted the following special report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence begs to report that there has been referred to it a communication from an alleged Grand Lodge of Guatemala requesting recognition.

Your Committee has written to the Secretary of this body requesting certain information concerning its origin and formation, but up to the present time no reply has been received from him.

Your Committee therefore recommends that action on the communication from the Grand Lodge of Guatemala be indefinitely postponed.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

W. A. DeWOLF SMITH,

Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

New Westminster, B. C., 19th June, 1907.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF THE GRAND HISTORIAN AND LIBRARIAN.

The Grand Historian submitted the following report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Brethren:—

I beg to submit my annual report as Grand Historian and Librarian.

I am glad to be able to report that at last the work of sorting and filing the correspondence belonging to the Grand Secretary's office has been completed, and the letters and other documents covering the period from the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1871 to 1901 are fyled in binding cases and stored in the vault belonging to the Masonic hall in Vancouver.

One hundred and twenty-one bound volumes have been added to the Library during the year. Of these the following were donated: The Book of the Scottish Rite, by W. Homan. Presented by the author. The Southampton Lodge, by W. Lashmore. Presented by the author. Installation of His Excellency Admiral Rawson. Presented by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Library Catalogue. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

In Memoriam T. S. Parvin, by J. E. Morcombe. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

Reprint of Proceedings. Ten volumes. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Franklin Bi-Centenary. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Blue Book, Damascus Lodge. Presented by the Damascus Lodge.

Centennial Anniversary, Delaware. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Benton Lodge, No. 88. Presented by the Benton Lodge.

Reprint of Proceedings, 1821-1839. Presented by the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

Masonic Code, 1906. Presented by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

The following were purchased.

Book of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (McClenachan).

History of the Lodge of Emulation (H. Sadler).

Morals and Dogma (Albert Pike).

The Great Pyramid (Chapman).

The Mysteries, Pagan and Christian (Cheetham).

L'Univers Maconnique.

Gli Antichi Sepolchri.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England. Ten volumes.

The Poetry of Freemasonry (Robert Morris).

Sécret History of Free Masons.

Preface to The Long Livers.

Dr. Dassigny's Enquiry—Hughan's Royal Arch.

Handbook of Freemasonry (Stapleton).

History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement (H. Sadler).

The Globe Lodge (H. Sadler).

Thomas Dunckerley (H. Sadler).

Ancient York Masonic Rolls (W. J. Hughan).

A Candid Disquisition, etc. (Calcott).
 Engraved List of Lodges (W. J. Hughan).
 Antimasonick Excitement in New York (Brown).
 Masonic Lectures (Greenlaw).
 Royal Masonic Cyclopaedia (Mackenzie).
 Letters on Freemasonry (Adams).
 The Obelisk and Freemasonry (Weisse).
 Freemasonry in St. Helena (Mead).
 Illustrations in Freemasonry (1846) (Preston).
 Illustrations of Freemasonry (1775) (Preston).
 A Winter with Robert Burns (J. M.).
 The Principles and Practice of Freemasonry.
 Masonic Miscellanies (Jones).
 Masonry in London and Middlesex (Reed).
 Speculative Masonry (J. Yarker).
 History of the Westminster and Keystone Lodge No. 10 (J. W. S. Godding).
 Reprint, Ars Quatuor Coronatorum, Vol. I.
 History of Freemasonry. Seven Vols. (Mackey).

There were acquired by gift 18 volumes and by purchase 50, the remainder being Proceedings of other Grand Lodges which I have had bound. The number of bound volumes in the Library is 1,089.

We have again been favoured with complimentary copies of the following Masonic journals, and take this opportunity of thanking the respective proprietors:

The Square and Compass (New Orleans).
 The Tennessee Mason (Nashville).
 The Masonic Sun (Toronto).
 The American Tyler Keystone (Ann Arbor).
 The Masonic Observer (St. Paul).
 The Masonic Standard (New York).
 Masonic Tidings (Milwaukee).
 Masonic Token (Portland, Me.).
 The Masonic Constellation (St. Louis).
 The Globe (Gravette, Ark.).
 The Master Mason (Kansas City).
 Revista Masonica Mexicana (Mexico City).
 Square and Compass (Denver).
 Quarterly Bulletin (Iowa).
 Masonic Voice Review (Chicago).
 The Trestle Board (San Francisco).
 The Masonic Review (Tacoma).

The appropriation for the Library was \$300.00, all of which has been expended, as follows:

Books purchased	\$230.03
Magazines purchased	7.03
Postage and express	12.94
Binding	50.00

\$300.00

I beg to recommend that the appropriation for the Library be continued, and somewhat increased if possible.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

W. A. DeWOLF SMITH,

New Westminster, B. C., 19th June, 1907.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was read as follows:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

Brethren—Your Finance Committee beg to report that they have examined the books, papers and accounts of the M. W. Grand Treasurer and the V. W. Grand Secretary, and find them correct.

We find the cash received on account current including balance from last year (less transfer to Charity Fund of \$1,500) amounts to \$6,119.61.

The amount expended is as follows:

Printing	\$ 989.68
Postage and Incidentals	245.22
Grand Secretary's salary	750.00
Grand Lodge Library	300.00
Rent Grand Lodge Library	50.00
Committee of Foreign Correspondence.....	100.00
Grand Historian	100.00
Seals and books for new Lodge.....	86.70
Grand Treasurer's half salary.....	25.00
Fire Insurance of Grand Treasurer's bond.....	65.10
Grand Tyler and expenses	49.35
Stenographer	15.00
Subscription to Masonic Relief Association.....	15.00
New regalia	40.00
Ten per cent. to Charity Fund.....	467.30
	<hr/>
	\$3,298.35

Slightly less than the estimates of last year.

The balance of cash carried forward on the account is \$2,821.26, which is deposited in the Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver. We recommend that \$1,500.00 of this account be transferred to the Charity Fund.

The revenue on General account from all sources in this year was \$4,673.75, a slight decrease from last year, which may be accounted for by there being no membership fees received from Union Lodge No. 9, and only one charter fee.

We find that Spallumcheen Lodge No. 13 owes \$3.00 for membership, and Pacific Lodge No. 16 \$2.00 for Master Mason's certificates. We note the Grand Secretary failed to make any remittance to M. W. Grand Treasurer, from the 20th February to the 30th April. We request that in the future he would be more prompt.

CHARITY FUND.

Interest on Investments	\$ 461.44
Repayment on West. Fire Loan	25.00
Special Grant from Grand Lodge.....	1,500.00
Dividend Green, Worlock & Co.....	24.40
Ten per cent. Gross Revenue for the year.....	467.30
	<hr/>
	\$2,478.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special Vote Grand Lodge relief to Bros. Battock's family....	\$100.00
Relief to Bro. Fletcher	100.00
Grand Treasurer half salary	25.00
Exchange .....	.45
	<hr/>
	\$225.45

For the information of Grand Lodge, we append hereto a statement of Charity Fund invested:

Deposited with Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$1,357.78
Consols	\$15,700.69
Pacific Lodge Mortgage	150.00
Vancouver-Quadra Lodge	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,608.47

Your committee, while being aware consols have depreciated, would recommend all funds as available be invested in same security.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. N. RICH,
C. H. GATMOND,

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE REGARDING INSTALLATION CEREMONY OF WORSHIPFUL MASTERS-ELECT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren—The special committee appointed at the last annual meeting to report on an installation ceremony for the installation of the Master in the Chair, in subordinate Lodges, beg to say:

That they have a ceremony which, if the Grand Lodge desires, they are willing to exemplify for their consideration.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY, H. WATSON,
W. A. DeWOLF SMITH,
R. E. BRETT,

Committee.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

Resolved—That Brothers ——— and ———, who were summoned to be present at this Communication to show cause why they

should not be expelled from Masonry, be now expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The M. W. Grand Master then called the Grand Lodge up and declared Brothers _____ and _____ to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Letters of regret at their inability to be present at this Communication were read from M. W. Bro. General John Corson Smith, R. W. Bro. F. Harrison Jr., and R. W. Bro. Geo. Hickey, and were ordered filed. A telegram from M. W. Bro. L. R. Johnson, Montreal, was read and ordered filed.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

The amendment to the Constitution, of which notice was given last year by R. W. Bro. Edward B. Paul, was then considered, and it was

Resolved—That Section 116 of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the words "Grand Secretary," in the seventeenth line of said section, the following:

"Recommendation for expulsion shall carry with it suspension "from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, pending the decision "of Grand Lodge."

Resolved—That the first order of business for the evening be the election of officers.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for the issue of warrants by this Grand Lodge were read from Yukon Lodge No. 79, Dawson, and White Horse Lodge No. 81, White Horse, and it was

Resolved—That the petitions be referred to the Committee on Constitution to report as to the authority of this Grand Lodge to issue warrants to Lodges in unoccupied territory.

Grand Lodge called off.

2. p. m. Grand Lodge at labor.

The Grand Representatives near this Grand Lodge were welcomed by the Grand Master, a suitable acknowledgment being made by each.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Petitions and Grievances presented the following report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

We, your Committee, beg to report as follows:

1. In reference to the application of Lodge Southern Cross U. D. for charter, your Committee having carefully examined the Lodge

minutes, books, etc., and being thoroughly satisfied as to their ability to successfully carry on the Lodge to the best interests of Masonry, recommend that a charter be granted.

2. Your Committee recommend that the Dispensation granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to "Arrow Lodge U. D.," Arrowhead, B. C., dated the 11th day of March, A. L. 5907, be continued until the next regular Communication of Grand Lodge.

3. That they have carefully considered the matter of the recommendation of Elk River Lodge No. 35, for the expulsion of Bro. _____ for immoral and unmasonic conduct, and find that the trial was conducted in accordance with the Constitution, and that the papers in connection therewith are in proper order, and that they have further heard from Brethren of Elk River Lodge here present. Your committee recommend that the said Bro. _____ be summoned before Grand Lodge at its next regular Communication to show cause why sentence of expulsion should not be pronounced against him.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

EDWARD B. PAUL,
JOHN F. BURNE,
J. M. HARPER.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

Resolved—That a warrant be granted to Lodge Southern Cross, to be numbered 44.

His Worship, the Mayor of Vancouver, W. Bro. Alex. Bethune, being in waiting, was admitted and introduced to Grand Lodge, and welcomed the members to the city.

The M. W. Grand Master thanked His Worship the Mayor for his courtesy, and it was then

Resolved—That His Worship be asked to furnish a copy of his address to be printed with the Proceedings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

The special Committee on the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters submitted the following report.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

Brethren—Your committee to whom was referred the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters beg to submit the following:

We note with satisfaction that the several District Deputy Grand Masters have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency, almost every Lodge in the jurisdiction having been officially visited.

We regret to learn from the report of the District Deputy of No. 1 District of the lamented death of Worshipful Bro. Evans, Temple Lodge, Duncans, and we join with the District Deputy in expressions of sympathy.

We are glad to note that Lodge Southern Cross, U. D., and Arrow, U. D., are mentioned favourably by the District Deputies of their respective Districts.

We regret the non-representation of Cariboo Lodge No. 4 at this meeting, and extend to Right Worshipful Bro. Stone our sympathy on account of the illness of himself and other members of the Lodge.

We regret that the District Deputy of District No. 5 found the work of Hiram Lodge not up to the standard, and we would impress upon the incoming District Deputy the necessity of giving this Lodge his particular attention during the coming year.

We are glad to learn that Elk River Lodge is now in such a high state of proficiency and would commend their action in establishing a Masonic Club and reading room to the attention of other Lodges.

We are glad to find that the irregularities in the financial matters of Spallumcheen Lodge, reported by the District Deputy for District No. 9, have been corrected.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

R. EDEN WALKER,
GEO. JOHNSTONE,
C. E. TISDALL.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITY.

The Committee on Charity submitted the following report:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

We, your Committee on Charity, beg to report as follows:

That the sum of \$125.00 be granted by the Grand Lodge to Ymir Lodge No. 31, as a part refund of \$235.00 paid out by them for charitable purposes to poor and destitute members of their Lodge.

The membership of Ymir Lodge is only 50, and they paid into Grand Lodge the sum of \$99.00.

We notice by the report that King Edward Lodge No. 36, during the past year, paid out the sum of \$570.50 for poor and destitute worthy Brethren, of their Lodge, and although no request has been made from this Lodge, from information brought before this committee, we feel that King Edward Lodge should receive a refund from the Charity fund of this Grand Lodge, and would recommend that the sum of two hundred dollars be voted to King Edward Lodge No. 36.

The membership of this Lodge is only 62, and the sum of \$100 was paid into the Grand Lodge funds last year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

S. N. JARRETT,
NOBLE BINNS,
S. BONNELL.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

8 p. m. Grand Lodge at labor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Constitution submitted the following report:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

Your Committee on the Constitution beg leave to report as follows upon the question—

“Whether the Grand Lodge of British Columbia could lawfully “issue a Warrant to a subordinate Lodge in the Yukon Territory, it “being at the time unoccupied territory.”

Your Committee have carefully confined themselves to the constitutional aspect of the question, to the exclusion of all other matters, and have arrived at the following conclusion:

That in their opinion the territory in question being “unoccupied,” that is, no other Grand Lodge having exclusive jurisdiction therein, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia can lawfully grant a warrant for a subordinate Lodge within this said territory.

And it follows that your Committee are further of opinion that the Constitution does not require amendment to enable the Grand Lodge of British Columbia to exercise the jurisdiction in question.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY H. WATSON,
W. T. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES WILSON.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND MASTER AND DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The special Committee on the Address of the Grand Master and of the Deputy Grand Master submitted the following report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Brethren—Your Committee to which was referred the address of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master beg to report as follows:

1. We are pleased to note that during the year the Grand Master in performing his various duties and in his travels throughout the jurisdiction has found the Craft to be in a healthy and harmonious condition.

2. We join with the Grand Master in an expression of thankfulness that no member of Grand Lodge has been called to the Supreme Lodge on high during the year, and we add to this our expressions of sympathy for those Jurisdictions which have suffered in this way.

3. It is pleasing to note that our relations with other Grand Lodges are harmonious, and we are happy to see that the case of Bro. R. M. Reid, which has been the subject of correspondence between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Canada, has been satisfactorily settled.

DECISIONS.

4. We approve of all the decisions of the Grand Master.

DISPENSATIONS.

5. We heartily approve of the action of the Grand Master in refusing the several Dispensations referred to in his address.

NEW LODGES.

6. It is very gratifying to note that two new lodges have been given Dispensations as it shows that the Craft is in a growing condition.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

7. It is gratifying to be able again to see under this head that it is evident from the report of the Grand Master that the Craft throughout the various portions of the jurisdiction is in a healthy condition, and that the character of the work done is excellent.

8. We approve the action of the Grand Master in commissioning Representatives near other Grand Lodges, and we are pleased to note that the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Alberta have been pleased to appoint Representatives near this Grand Lodge.

9. We join with the Grand Master in congratulating the Grand Lodge on its financial condition, and are pleased to note that in the Lodges visited by him the suggestion made at last meeting of Grand Lodge has borne fruit in the reduction of the amount of outstanding dues. We wish to impress upon the various Secretaries of subordinate Lodges the necessity for a continued effort to further reduce this item.

10. We approve of the Grand Master's acts as detailed under the head of "General Matters," and regret that the occasion should occur in this jurisdiction rendering it in the opinion of the Grand Master necessary to arrest the Charter of any Lodge.

11. We are sorry to learn of the destruction by fire of the property of the Lodges at Vernon and Enderby, and most heartily endorse the advice of the Grand Master that all Lodge property should be kept fully covered by insurance.

12. While we regret that it has been found necessary to suspend so many members for non-payment of dues, yet we are not of the same opinion as that expressed by the Grand Master relative to the suspension of members for non-payment of dues, and wish to point out that the question of suspension of a member for this cause comes entirely within the purview of subordinate Lodges, and surely it can be safely left in the hands of these bodies to distinguish as between the member who is unable to pay his dues and the one who is able, but from neglect or disinclination fails to do so. It must be remembered that subordinate Lodges have the power to remit the dues of any Brother who through financial stress is unable to make his payments.

13. We are pleased to learn that the Deputy Grand Master was enabled to pay so many visits to the different lodges mentioned in his

report, and that he found so much to praise and little to blame in the work of the various lodges.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

HARRY H. WATSON,
T. J. ARMSTRONG,
R. F. GREEN.

Resolved—That the report be received and considered clause by clause.

The report was then read, clause by clause, each clause being adopted as read, whereupon it was

Resolved—That the report be adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

Brethren—We, your Committee appointed to report on the question of the proper dues to be paid by Union Lodge No. 9, beg to report that as the Charter of this Lodge was only suspended on the 27th of December, and the Masonic year ends on the 31st of December, we are of the opinion that Union Lodge should pay on its full membership for the year 1906, and recommend accordingly.

Fraternally submitted,

A. McKEOWN,
E. E. CHIPMAN,
W. J. BOWSER.

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST CERTAIN OFFICERS OF UNION LODGE, NO. 9.

The special Committee appointed for the above named purpose submitted the following report:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

We, your Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the Worshipful Master of Union Lodge No. 9, Senior Warden and the Acting Junior Warden, in connection with the regular meeting held in the Lodge on the 3rd day of October, A. L. 5906, beg to report that we find the Worshipful Master guilty of the four specifications in the charges laid against him, and recommend that his suspension be continued for six months from this date, viz., from June 20th, A. L. 5907.

We also beg to report that the Senior Warden and Acting Junior Warden both appeared before your Committee and pleaded guilty,

and we recommend that their suspension be continued for three months from this date, viz.: from June 20th, A. L. 5907.

That we have taken the evidence of Brothers Morrison, Barclay Sykes, Cunningham and DeWolf Smith, and a copy of the evidence and all papers are herewith attached. All of which is fraternally submitted.

W. J. BOWSER,
A. McKEOWN.
E. E. CHIPMAN,

Resolved—That M. W. Bro. W. J. Bowser be requested to read the correspondence and outline the evidence in connection with the report of the special Committee.

This having been done it was

Resolved—That the report be received and adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg to report as follows:

That on inspecting the Porch Book and the list of Proxies, we find the following Brethren entitled to vote in Grand Lodge:

Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1.

W. H. F. Richdale Worshipful Master
G. L. Milne Senior Warden
J. F. Sallaway Junior Warden
R. E. Brett, W. K. Houston, J. H. Greer, Wm. Henderson,
A. McKeown, A. L. Belyea..... Past Masters.

Vancouver-Quadra No 2.

A. McAfee Worshipful Master
E. H. Russell Senior Warden
M. McC. Crawford Junior Warden
A. W. Currie, E. B. Paul, J. J. Randolph.... Past Masters

Ashlar No. 3.

John Shaw Worshipful Master
Wm. McGirr Senior Warden
D. Stephenson..... Junior Warden
W. Lewis, John Shaw, D. Stephenson, Jno. Warwick
..... Past Masters.

Cariboo No. 4.—Not Represented.

Mt. Hermon, No. 7.

A. Wallace Worshipful Master
Maxwell Smith Senior Warden

Guy AndersonJunior Warden
 H. A. Bell, W. J. Bowser, John G. Elliott, S. N. Jarrett
 Jas. Stark, A. E. Lees, F. M. Cowperthwaite, R. C.
 Hodgson, T. Ward, G. Middleton, G. Thom-
 asPast Masters.

Union No. 9.

D E McKenzieJunior Warden
 A. Charleson W. A. DeWolf Smith, R. B. Kelly, T. A.
 Muir, H. N. Rich, R. Eden Walker, D. E. Mc-
 Kenzie, J. A. Young, A. McKercher, D. P. Sander
 sonPast Masters.

Kamloops No. 10.

A. H. SkeyWorshipful Master
J M. HarperSenior Warden
Wm NelsonJunior Warden
 Wm. Nelson, J. M. Harper Past Masters

Mountain No. 11

H. H. WatsonSenior Warden
C E TisdallJunior Warden
 J. W. Devlin, J. N. Taylor, W. W. Rogers....Past Masters

Cascade No. 12.

Charles WilsonWorshipful Master
J R SeymourSenior Warden
 J. W. MorrisonJunior Warden
 Lambert Bond, D. G. Dick, C. H. Gatewood, Jas. Irvine
 J. A. McCrossan, Jas. Slater, Wm. C. Smith, S. C.
 Sykes, A. H. B. MacGowan, H. E. McDonald, J. E.
 Miller, Chas. E. Tisdall, Chas. Wilson, John Walker,
 H. H. WatsonPast Masters.

Spallumcheen No. 13.

C. F. CostertonWorshipful Master
C. F. CostertonSenior Warden
 R. R. BurnsJunior Warden

Hiram Lodge No. 14.—Not Represented.

Kootenay No. 15.

Wm. MorrisWorshipful Master
 Chas. J. AmanSenior Warden
H. N. CoursierJunior Warden
 H. N. CoursierPast Master

Pacific No. 16.

Thos. A. CleggWorshipful Master
J A. CatherwoodSenior Warden

T. J. L. Downes Junior Warden
L. C. York, E. J. Bond, J. A. Catherwood, T. J. L.
Downes Past Masters.

King Solomon No. 17.

John A. Lee Worshipful Master
Nels Nelson Senior Warden
T. Sampson Junior Warden
T. J. Armstrong, A. J. Brine, Geo. Cunningham, C. C.
Fisher, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, C. A. Welsh, N. R.
Brown, W. E. Vanstone Past Masters.

Doric No. 18.

D. G. Alexander Worshipful Master.
A. A. Davis Junior Warden
D. G. Alexander, A. A. Davis, F. C. Meakin, John M.
Rudd Past Masters.

Ionic No. 19.

F. C. Kickbush Senior Warden
L. W. Paisley Past Master

Miriam No 20.

John Highman Past Master

St. John's No. 21.

M. Matheson Worshipful Master
John Stewart Senior Warden
John Harries Junior Warden
F. W. Greaves, Henry Hughes, Thos. Spratt.... Past Masters

Acacia No. 22.

F. Bowser Worshipful Master
F. J. Lumsden Senior Warden
H. G F Clinton..... Junior Warden
F. Bowser, F. J. Burd, H. G. F. Clinton, Jas. Henderson,
Theo. Michel, A. Bethune, L. E. Frith J. H.
Kilmer, D. McKinnon Past Masters.

Nelson No. 23.

Fred. Irvine Senior Warden
Geo. Johnstone Junior Warden
Fred Irvine, Geo. Johnstone Past Masters

United Service No. 24.

W. T. Phillips Worshipful Master
C. G. S. Duncan Senior Warden
C. G. S. Duncan..... Junior Warden
W. T. Phillips Past Master

Kaslo No. 25.

<i>A. B. Morris</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>E. E. Chipman</i>	Senior Warden
<i>R. F. Green</i>	Junior Warden
<i>R. F. Green, A. B. Morris, E. E. Chipman</i> Past Masters	

Cumberland No. 26.

<i>R. H. Hodson</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>R. E. Brett</i>	Senior Warden

Corinthian No. 27.

<i>Jno. A. Cleland</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>J. Stilwell Clute</i>	Senior Warden
<i>W. Astley</i>	Junior Warden
<i>W. Astley, J. Stilwell Clute</i> Past Masters	

Greenwood No. 28.

<i>Jas Birnie</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>A H. Skey</i>	Senior Warden
<i>Geo. E Dey</i>	Junior Warden
<i>Jas. Birnie</i>	Past Master

Alta No. 29.—Not Represented.

North Star No. 30.—Not Represented.

Ymir No. 31.—Not Represented.

Fidelity No. 32.

<i>W. J. Devitt</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>Noble Binns</i>	Senior Warden
<i>A. Donaldson</i>	Junior Warden
<i>Noble Binns, W. J. Devitt, J. H. Schofield</i> Past Masters	

Temple No. 33.

<i>A. H. Peterson</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>W. Gidley</i>	Senior Warden
<i>R. Ventress</i>	Junior Warden
<i>W. Gidley, A. H. Peterson, R. Ventress</i> Past Masters	

Cranbrook No. 34.

<i>M. A. Beale</i>	Worshipful Master
M. A. Beale	Past Master

Elk River No. 35.

E. L. Wriglesworth	Worshipful Master
S. Bonnell.....	Senior Warden
E. L. Wriglesworth	Junior Warden
S. Bonnell	Past Master

King Edward No. 36.

<i>Geo. E. Dey</i>	Past Master
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Harmony No. 37.

<i>W. J. Cook</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>C. A. Welsh</i>	Senior Warden
<i>F. J. Burd</i>	Junior Warden
<i>W. J. Cook</i>	Past Master

Columbia No. 38.

<i>J. E. Stoddart</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>J. E. Stoddart</i>	Junior Warden

Tuscan No. 39.

<i>F. C. Campbell</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>F. C. Campbell</i>	Senior Warden

Enderby No. 40.

<i>F. Pyman</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>N. H. Kenny</i>	Senior Warden
<i>J. F. Pringle</i>	Junior Warden
<i>F. H. Barnes</i>	Past Master

St. George's No. 41.

<i>Jno. F. Burne</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>J. F. Burne</i>	Senior Warden
<i>J. F. Budden</i>	Junior Warden
<i>J. F. Budden</i>	Past Master

Atlinto No. 42.

<i>W. J. Bowser</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>C. H. Gatewood</i>	Senior Warden

Hedley No. 43.

<i>Finlay Fraser</i>	Worshipful Master
<i>Finlay Fraser</i>	Senior Warden
<i>A. Megraw</i>	Junior Warden
<i>A. Megraw</i>	Past Master

Fraternally Submitted,

F. J. BURD
M. A. BEALE
A. MEGRAW.

Note—Proxies are printed in italics.

Resolved—That the report of the Committee on Credentials be received and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Grand Master appointed W. Bros. C. H. Gatewood and Charles Wilson and the V. W. Grand Secretary as scrutineers. The Grand Lodge was then polled with the following result:

GRAND LODGE POLL.

Votes		Votes	
Lodge No. 1.....	9	Lodge No. 23.....	2
Lodge No. 2.....	6	Lodge No. 24.....	4
Lodge No. 3.....	7	Lodge No. 25.....	6
Lodge No. 7.....	13	Lodge No. 26.....	2
Lodge No. 9.....	3	Lodge No. 27.....	3
Lodge No. 10.....	5	Lodge No. 28.....	3
Lodge No. 11.....	4	Lodge No. 32.....	6
Lodge No. 12.....	14	Lodge No. 33.....	6
Lodge ³ No. 13.....	3	Lodge No. 34.....	2
Lodge No. 15.....	4	Lodge No. 35.....	4
Lodge No. 16.....	7	Lodge No. 37.....	4
Lodge No. 17.....	10	Lodge No. 38.....	2
Lodge No. 18.....	5	Lodge No. 39.....	2
Lodge No. 19.....	2	Lodge No. 40.....	4
Lodge No. 20.....	1	Lodge No. 41.....	4
Lodge No. 21.....	6	Lodge No. 42.....	2
Lodge No. 22.....	11	Lodge No. 43.....	4

Total vote170

The result of the election was as follows:

M. W. Bro. Francis Bowser, Acacia No. 22.....Grand Master
 R. W. Bro. William K. Houston, Vic.-Col. No. 1.....Dep. Grand Master
 R. W. Bro. Harry N. Rich, Union No. 9.....Senior Grand Warden
 R. W. Bro. Ed. B. Paul, Van.-Quadra No. 2.....Junior Grand Warden
 V. W. Bro. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, Acacia No. 22.. Grand Chaplain
 M. W. Bro. Harry H. Watson, Cascade No. 12.....Grand Treasurer
 V. W. Bro. Robert E. Brett, Vic.-Col. No. 1.....Grand Secretary
 Bro. Ambrose Gothard, Cascade No. 12.....Grand Tyler

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

10 a.m. Grand Lodge at labor.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND CHARTERED LODGES.

The Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges presented the following report:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

Your Committee on Printing and Warranted Lodges begs to report as follows:

We met on the 27th of May and spent some time in looking over and checking up the Returns from the various Lodges. Every Lodge has made its Returns except Atlinto Lodge, the Return from which is not at hand at the date of writing. We have much pleasure in saying that the work of the Grand Secretary, and of the Secretaries of the different Lodges has been well done. Most of the Returns are neat

and correct, and compared with those sent in say five years ago, show a great improvement.

No. 1. Neat, but the Secretary still omits the Christian names of members as required. We see no reason why this requirement should not be complied with, nor why the Returns from this Lodge should be late in reaching the Grand Secretary.

No. 2. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 3. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 4.* Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 7. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 9. Neat but incomplete.

No. 10. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 11. Neat, correct, and received on time. We note again that one Brother occupies the dual position of Treasurer and Secretary in this Lodge. We do not believe that this arrangement was contemplated when the Constitution was compiled, and we recommend that the Lodge be required to elect a Brother for each office.

No. 12. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 13. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 14. Neat. A few minor mistakes. Somewhat late.

No. 15. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 16. Neat, correct, but a little late.

No. 17. Neat, correct, but a little late.

No. 18. Not very neat, not quite accurate, a little late.

No. 19. Fairly neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 20. Fairly neat, not quite accurate, and a little late.

No. 21. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 22. Neat, correct, but somewhat late.

No. 23. Neat, correct, and received on time.*

No. 24. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 25. Neat and correct, but very late.

No. 26. Neat and correct, but a little late.

No. 27. Neat and correct, but a little late.

No. 28. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 29. Neat. A few mistakes. Late.

No. 30. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 31. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 32. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 33. Neat and correct, but a little late.

No. 34. Neat and correct, but late.

No. 35. Neat. Date of one Passing omitted, but otherwise correct. Late.

No. 36. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 37. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 38. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 39. Neat, correct, and received on time.

No. 40. Neat and correct, but late.

No. 41. Neat, and correct, but late.

No. 42. Not to hand.

No. 43. Fairly neat; a few errors; received on time.

Following the custom of previous years, we have arranged for the publication with the Proceedings of the portraits of M. W. Brothers Henry Brown, E. Crow Baker, and J. H. Schofield.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

F. M. COWPERTHWAIT, E,
W. A. DeWOLF SMITH,
LEONARD TAIT.

Vancouver, B. C., June 1st, 1907.

Resolved—That all the words after the word “neat” in the reference to Union Lodge No. 9, be struck out, and the words “but incomplete,” substituted therefor.

Resolved—That the report as amended be adopted.

The Petitions from Yukon Lodge No. 79 and White Horse Lodge No. 81, on the Grand Registry of Manitoba, were then considered, and it was

Resolved—That the petitions be referred to a special Committee.

The Grand Master appointed M. W. Bros. R. Eden Walker, Harry H. Watson and E. E. Chipman.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Resolved—That the Thirty-seventh Annual Communication be held at the City of Victoria.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7, Cascade Lodge No. 12, Acacia Lodge No. 22 and Lodge Southern Cross No. 44, for the entertainment provided by them during this Communication.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Finance Committee brought down the estimates of expenditure for the coming year.

ESTIMATES.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Brethren—In accordance with Section 80, Clause 3, Constitution, your Finance Committee present an estimate of the probable expenses of the ensuing year:

Vote No.

1	Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings, Forms and Notices..	\$1,200.00
2	Postage, Exchange and Incidentals.....	250.00
3	Secretary's salary	750.00
4	Grant in aid of Grand Lodge Library.....	400.00
5	Rent of Grand Lodge Library (including shelves).....	50.00

6	Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	100.00
7	Grand Historian, Honorarium.....	100.00
8	Seal and Books for New Lodge.....	45.00
9	Grand Treasurer, half salary.....	25.00
10	Fire Insurance and Grand Treasurer's Bonds.....	70.00
11	Grand Tyler and Expenses	75.00
12	Stenographer	25.00
13	Subscription to Masonic Relief Association of Canada and United States	16.00
14	New regalia and repairs	50.00
15	Ten per cent. revenue to Charity Fund.....	475.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,631.00
Funds available on this account to date.....		\$1321.26
Estimated revenue on this account.....		5,000.00

CHARITY FUND.

Half Grand Treasurer's Salary.....	\$ 25.00
Postage exchange, and incidentals.....	25.00
Grant to Ymir Lodge No. 31.....	125.00
Grant to King Edward Lodge No. 36.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 375.00
Estimated revenue on this account.....	\$2,350.00
All of which is fraternally submitted.	

H. N. RICH,
C. H. GATEWOOD,
Committee on Finance.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21, 1907.

Resolved—That the estimates as laid down be granted.

The V. W. Grand Chaplain, V. W. Bro. Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, delivered an instructive address, and it was

Resolved—That a vote of thanks be tendered to the V. W. Grand Chaplain for his address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy, so that it may be printed with the Proceedings.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS FROM YUKON LODGE NO. 79, and WHITE HORSE LODGE NO. 81, GRAND REGISTRY OF MANITOBA.

The special Committee presented the following report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia:

Brethren—Your special Committee appointed to report on the petitions of Yukon and White Horse Lodges, who were formerly under the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Manitoba, beg to report as follows:

That they have carefully considered all the documents, and recommend as follows:

That provided letters, which will no doubt be received from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in the course of a few days, are found to be

in confirmation of their telegrams, and in order, that this Grand Lodge issue charters, dated June 26, 1907, to the two Lodges in question, to be designated as Yukon Lodge No. 45, situated at Dawson, and White Horse Lodge No. 46, situated at White Horse, Yukon Territory, and that these lodges be placed in a new District to be known as District No. 10.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

HARRY H. WATSON,
R. EDEN WALKER,
E. E. CHIPMAN.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The Grand Master called upon M. W. Bro. Angus McKeown to act as Installing Officer, with M. W. Bro. T. J. Armstrong as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The officers elected and appointed and installed in "Ample Form" were:

ELECTED.

Name and Lodge Number.	Rank.
M. W. Bro. Francis Bowser, Acacia No. 22.....	Grand Master
R. W. Bro. William K. Houston, Vic.-Col. No. 1....	Dep. Grand Master
R. W. Bro. Harry N. Rich, Union No. 9.....	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. Bro. Edward B. Paul, Van.-Quadra No. 2..	Junior Grand Warden
V. W. Bro. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, Acacia No. 22.....	Grand Chaplain
M. W. Bro. Harry H. Watson, Cascade No. 12.....	Grand Treasurer
V. W. Bro. Robert E. Brett, Vic.-Col. No. 1.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. Bro. Ambrose Gothard, Cascade No. 12.....	Grand Tyler

APPOINTED.

R. W. Bro. A. W. Currie, Van.-Quadra No. 2, D. D. G. M. District No. 1	
R. W. Bro. C. C. Fisher, King Solomon No 17..	D.D.G.M. District No. 2
R. W. Bro. H. N. Coursier, Kootenay No. 15..	D. D. G. M. District No 3
R. W. Bro. James Stone, Cariboo No. 4....	D. D. G. M. District No. 4
R. W. Bro. John Shaw, Ashlar No. 3.....	D. D. G. M. District No. 5
R. W. Bro. Fred Irvine, Nelson No. 23.....	D. D. G. M. District No. 6
R. W. Bro. Noble Binns, Fidelity No. 32....	D. D. G. M. District No. 7
R. W. Bro. S. Bonnell, Elk River Lodge No. 35.	D.D.G.M. District No. 9
R. W. Bro. F. H. Barnes, Enderby No. 40....	D. D. G. M. District No. 9
R. W. Bro. J. A. Fraser, Atlinto No. 42....	D. D. G. M. District No. 10
R. W. Bro. W. A. DeWolf Smith, Union No. 9.....	Grand Historian
W. Bro. C. A. Welsh, King Solomon No. 17....	Senior Grand Deacon
W. Bro. A. H. Peterson, Temple No. 33....	Junior Grand Deacon
W. Bro. James Stark, Mt. Hermon No. 7..	Grand Dir. of Ceremonies
*W. Bro. C. G. S. Duncan, United Service, No 24.....	
.....	Grand Superintendent of Works
W. Bro. Jno. A. Cleland, Corinthian No. 27.....	Grand Marshall
W. Bro. W. W. Rogers, Mountain No. 11.....	Grand Sword Bearer

W. Bro. A. Megraw, Hedley No. 43.....	Grand Standard Bearer
*W. Bro. D. G. Dick, Cascade No. 12.....	Grand Organist
W. Bro. A. H. Skey, Kamloops No. 10.....	Grand Pursuivant
W. Bro. F. C. Campbell, Tuscan No. 39.....	Grand Steward
*W. Bro. F.W. Dowling, Atlinto No. 42.....	Grand Steward
W. Bro. R. H. Hodson, Cumberland No. 26.....	Grand Steward
*W. Bro. A. B. Morris, Kaslo No. 25	Grand Steward
W. Bro. T. A. Clegg, Pacific No. 16.....	Grand Steward
*W. Bro. L. W. Paisley, Ionic No. 19.....	Grand Steward

*—Not present for installation.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Foreign Correspondence.

W. A. DeWolf Smith, W. O. Miller, R. Eden Walker.

Finance.

H. N. Rich, P. F. McNaughton, C. H. Gatewood.

Petitions and Grievances

J. F. Burne, J. M. Harper, P. J. Riddell.

Printing and Chartered Lodges.

F. M. Cowperthwaite, W. A. DeWolf Smith, Leonard Tait.

Charity.

S. N. Jarrett, John Highman, Wm. Astley.

Constitution.

R. B. McMicking, H. H. Watson, W. T. Phillips.

Jurisprudence

R. Eden Walker, E. E. Chipman, W. J. Bowser.

Resolved—That the placing of Atlinto Lodge No. 42 in District No. 10, be left in the hands of the incoming Grand Master.

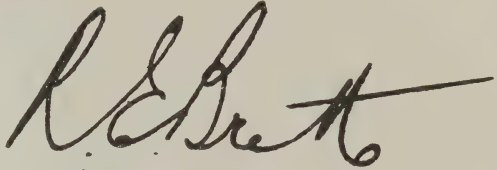
Resolved—That the sum of Five Hundred Dollars be donated to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia out of the Charity Fund of this Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge called off.

A Committee, representing the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, was introduced and informed of the action of Grand Lodge. Dr. C. J. Fagan, on behalf of the Society, thanked the Grand Lodge for its generosity.

12.15 p. m. Grand Lodge at labor.

No further business appearing, Grand Lodge, after benediction by the V. W. Grand Chaplain, was closed in "Ample Form," and so proclaimed by the Grand Marshal.



Grand Secretary.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren
of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia:*

"You have been permitted to meet again in another Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of British Columbia. I hope and trust, with a feeling of devout thankfulness to Almighty God, for his preserving care and kind providence, not only as individual members, but as members of this grand and noble Order universal.

"On behalf of the good citizens of our beautiful and enterprising City, I bid you a most kind and brotherly welcome.

"We know that your Order is inspired with noble sentiments; we know that you are actuated by commendable purposes, and are not doing a work for time only, but for eternity. Your work is to ennoble man, and to rouse within him the essential faculties of his being, and to bring him into a closer relationship with the truth, and the higher objects of life. This being your purpose, you deserve the good name with which your order is crowned; your work should be perpetuated throughout all ages to come.

"People who know nothing of your work, often speak disparagingly of your motives, but, with the onward march of civilization, there is a practical field of operation to be occupied; a perceptible void to be filled; a work to bring men into closer relationship with each other; a work to bridge that chasm of political differences and ecclesiastical prejudices, and to rouse the dormant forces of the human soul to a higher and truer friendship between man and man. This is one of the

purposes of your order, Brothers. It is commendable, and we bid you thrice welcome among us.

'My Brothers, you are here to work, and to advise; to formulate plans, and to execute orders, and we hope that when you have done your work, you will find that this institution of yours has experienced a very prosperous year.

"My Brothers, your work is a noble cause. All works of man for selfish or mercenary motives, must crumble and fall when they are confronted with the truth. The heart stirred by no higher motive than the accomplishment of worldly ends, will fail in its part in the great drama of life, and be cast a miserable wreck upon the shores of time. The Supreme Grand Master, when he fashioned these wonderful bodies of ours, garnished them with beauty, filled them with strength, and electrified them with wisdom, never intended that we should use them for ignoble purposes. The Pyramids of Egypt, together with other wonders of the world may crumble into dust and be buried for ever, but not so with the principles of Masonry; it shall live for ever.

"It reaches down to the despondent heart, whose oil in the lamp to this Grand Lodge Session, with some pleasant recollections of the love and kindness, and by deeds of charity and words of love, places him upon his feet, and bids him God-speed. They point to him the eternal star of hope, whose cruse of oil and measure of meal never grows less, we bid you welcome.

"Brothers, remember the new commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Monuments of marble and brass will crumble into dust, but monuments built of good deeds whose corner-stone is love, will withstand the storms of time, and glitter in the sunlight of God's adorable Majesty, upon the shores of Eternity. 'The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob.' The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar and gold and ivory, and even the great temple at Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of Deity himself, are gone, but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's respect at the present day. And if any work of art should still rise over the deep ocean of time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace or a temple, but an aqueduct or reservoir, and if any name should still flash through the mist of antiquity, it will probably be that of the man, who, in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow-man, and linked his name to some great work of natural utility and benevolence.

"Now, Brothers, when you have done your work here, and you return to your homes and take up your various vocations of life, we hope and trust that from time to time your memory will revert back of hope is almost exhausted, and throws around him the mantle of time you have spent in our growing city. We ask that all formalities be set aside. We ask you to look upon us as your brothers. We ask you to make our homes your homes. We ask you that if you know anything funny to tell it. We ask you that if you see or hear anything funny to laugh.

"Again, on behalf of the Citizens of Vancouver, we bid you a hearty welcome."

ADDRESS

Delivered Before the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., British Columbia,
at the Thirty-Sixth Annual Communication, by V. W. Bro. H. G.
Fiennes-Clinton, Grand Chaplain:

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." St. James I. 27.

The whole of the Epistle of the Apostle James breathes the spirit of practical religion. He was evidently a very practical man. The fact that we meet with so many different characters among the writers in the Bible shows that God has room for every kind of character in His kingdom. The teaching of St. James here is of the same kind as that of our Patron Saint, John the Baptist, to the multitudes who flocked to him at the bank of the river Jordan. "The people asked him, what shall we do? The publicans asked him, what shall we do? The soldiers asked him, what shall we do?" and so on, and for each of them he had a very practical advice; advice just suited to their own case, if they would repent and be ready for the coming of the King.

Our Masonic Order inculcates this practical religion, thus learning from the Baptist, and echoes in its teaching the words of the Apostle, "Pure religion and undefiled, etc.

The fatherless and widows have a very special claim upon us, and it should be the duty of Masons ever to have before them the paramount claims of these, and to hold their claims as far higher than any claims of a more social character. As the Province grows and the cities of the province reach large dimensions, as is quite sure to be the case, so must the claims of the orphan and widow multiply and grow. Homes for the orphans, homes for the widows and aged poor, etc., are institutions that I hope will before long be seriously considered by Masons of this Grand jurisdiction. Thus in one way we shall be able to manifest very practical religion in the manner indicated by the Baptist when he said to the people who asked, "what shall we do?" He that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat let him do likewise," as also in other writings of Scripture we find similar teachings: "To do good works and to relieve the needy forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." Greater than words is the example of the Master who was moved by the pitiable case of the widow's son at Nain. What more moving in its pathetic simplicity of statement could you find than those words of the Evangelist "a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." He was moved with compassion, "Weep not. He touched the bier. They that bear him stood still. Young man, I say unto thee Arise. He restored him to his mother." Thus He visits the widow in her affliction.

There are so many incidental things in Masonry, that help us in our life, as the spirit of good fellowship, the learning to subdue our passions, to give and to take with all charity; the lesson of the equality of men as men as we meet on the level, the encouragement to walk uprightly, and act on the square, to be honorable and above suspicion in our life, to put our trust in the Great Ruler of the Universe in all the vicissitudes of this our mortal journey; that there is a danger lest these things should come to mean for us the sum total of masonry. It is well therefore that we should be oft reminded that there are higher, nobler things that lie at the very

root of this great Institution, and chiefest among these are the great practical religious duties of care for and ministry to those in suffering and distress.

I need not now dwell longer upon these, but proceed to call your attention to the last clause in the Apostle's words that I have taken as my text, "to keep himself unspotted from the world."

There is much for us here as Masons. We set before ourselves a high standard of morality, and of conduct, and we should be very careful never to reduce the standard to suit our own individual cases. This is so often done, and done by people that we should never think of. The human heart is so constituted that people come to think in some mysterious fashion, or at least to act as if they thought, that what is the moral law for one does not apply to all, or at least does not equally apply to themselves. There is a great deal of self-deceit in this matter, and it is often only as life goes on to the sere and yellow leaf that we begin to wake up and to realize that the moral law is the same for one as for another. And that to live the unsullied life is the only way to live so that we may rather have learnt to welcome him as the friend to take us from the evils of this world.

"Unspotted from the world" It is in these very words that we are taught at the very beginning of our masonic life to wear the apron. No stains of immorality, no dark smears of underhand dealing, no spots made by taking advantage of the ignorance or innocence of another, not a sign of the smirch of unchastity, should ever rest upon the life and character of him who wears the Masonic apron.

"Unspotted from the world." The maxims and rules of the world seem to inculcate selfishness as the ruling principles. Worldliness, to live only with our hearts set upon that which this world has to offer, is especially a temptation of the prosperous days. When prosperity smiles upon us as is probably the case with us all at this time, it is especially hard to remember that here is not our true life that "here we have no abiding city," that this life with all its pomp and show is only transitory for us all. It is hard when there are so many ways of making money and of getting an accumulation of the goods of this life, to be living with the eye oft resting upon the life beyond. I must not be understood as condemning in any way the methods of business that are ours—it is not a question of the ethics of this or that kind of business that I refer to—but the fact that prosperity has a natural tendency to make us quite content with the life that now is, and to put out of sight altogether the life that is beyond, that life to which we are bidden in masonry to look forward and in the thought of which we are bidden to rest by the teaching of our sprig of acacia.

"Unspotted from the world." The passing years, the experience of being taken on one side from active work for a short time, do tend to impress upon me, the paramount duty of not letting the world have all the best of our life; and do stir up within me the desire to urge upon my brethren to beware of yielding too much to the seductions of this life, and to set the affections more earnestly upon heavenly things, the things of the world beyond. It is because as a brother Mason I feel that there is a close and affectionate tie between us that I can venture thus to plead with you not to be absorbed in the world and the things of this world, but to sit looser to all that is included in the phrase "worldly things." It is well for us to take diligent heed of those words which come to us whenever

a Mason is raised to the sublime degree, "a Mason should ever remember that there is an inexhaustible store of good to be gained by prayer." And also to ponder frequently upon the teaching of our order as to the high place assigned to the Book of Holy Scriptures which we acknowledge as the rule and guide of life. Masons should according to their own teaching, be men of prayer and supplication; and again, according to the tenets of our great and admirable order, be diligent in the study of the Holy Scriptures; "to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the blessed lessons there contained. Thus it is that we may be able to correct the spirit of worldliness and to keep ourselves "unspotted from the world."



FIRST SIX OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION

Year	Grand Master	Dep. Grand Master	Senior Warden	Junior Warden	Treasurer	Secretary
1871...	*I. W. Powell...	xJ. F. McCreight.	xS. Duck.....	xHenry Nathan...	xM. W. Waitt...	xH. F. Heisterman
1872...	*I. W. Powell...	xJ. A. Grahame..	xS. Duck.....	xW. R. Clark...	xM. W. Waitt...	xH. F. Heisterman
1873...	*I. W. Powell...	xJ. F. McCreight.	W. Dalby.....	E. Harrison, Sr...	xM. W. Waitt...	xH. F. Heisterman
1874-5...	xS. Duck.....	xF. Williams...	E. Harrison, Sr...	xH. Brown.....	xM. W. Waitt...	xC. M. Chambers
1876...	xF. Williams...	E. Harrison, Sr...	xC. Thorne.....	xJ. G. Vinter.....	xM. W. Waitt...	xC. M. Chambers
1877...	xF. Williams...	E. Harrison, Sr...	xJ. G. Vinter.....	xC. M. Chambers	xM. W. Waitt...	E. Harrison, Jr.
1878...	E. Harrison, Sr...	xJ. G. Vinter...	xC. M. Chambers	xH. Brown.....	xM. W. Waitt...	E. Harrison, Jr.
1879...	E. Harrison, Sr...	xC. M. Chambers	xH. Brown.....	E. Harrison, Jr...	xM. W. Waitt...	E. Crow Baker
1880...	E. Harrison, Sr...	xC. M. Chambers	xH. Brown.....	E. Harrison, Jr...	xM. W. Waitt...	E. Crow Baker
1881...	x* M. Chambers	xH. Brown.....	W. T. Livoek...	E. Harrison, Jr...	xM. W. Waitt...	E. Crow Baker
1882...	xH. Brown.....	M. Bate.....	xT. Trounce.....	R. B. Kelly.....	xM. W. Waitt...	E. Crow Baker
1883...	E. Crow-Baker	xT. Trounce.....	R. B. Kelly.....	*R. Beaven.....	xM. W. Waitt...	xA. R. Milne
1884...	E. Crow-Baker	xT. Trounce.....	xR. Beaven.....	xA. R. Milne...	W. Dalby.....	E. C. Neufelder
1885...	xT. Trounce...	W. Dalby.....	xA. R. Milne...	xJ. C. Hughes...	xH. F. Heisterman	E. C. Neufelder
1886...	W. Dalby.....	xA. R. Milne...	xJ. C. Hughes...	xW. Stewart...	xH. F. Heisterman	E. C. Neufelder
1887...	xA. R. Milne...	J. S. Clute.....	xD. H. Ross...	H. Hoy.....	xH. F. Heisterman	E. C. Neufelder
1888...	xA. R. Milne...	J. S. Clute.....	H. Hoy.....	A. McKeown...	xH. F. Heisterman	xHenry Brown
1889...	J. S. Clute.....	A. McKeown...	xMarcus Wolfe...	W. Downie...	xH. F. Heisterman	xHenry Brown
1890...	A. McKeown...	xMarcus Wolfe...	Wm. Downie...	S. Clarke.....	xH. F. Heisterman	xHenry Brown
1891...	xMarcus Wolfe...	Wm. Downie...	Sibree Clark...	xPeter Grant...	xH. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan
1892...	Wm. Downie...	Sibree Clark...	xPeter Grant...	R. B. McMicking.	xH. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan
1893...	Sibree Clark...	R. B. McMicking.	Lacey R. Johnson	Alex. Charleson.	xH. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan
1894...	R. B. McMicking	Lacey R. Johnson	Alex. Charleson.	E. D. McLaren...	xH. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan
1895...	Lacey R. Johnson	Alex. Charleson.	E. D. McLaren...	A. E. Lees.....	xH. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan
1896...	Alex. Charleson...	E. D. McLaren...	xB. Williams...	Jno. W. Coburn...	xH. F. Heisterman	W. J. Quinlan
1897...	E. D. McLaren...	D. Wilson.....	Jno. W. Coburn...	R. E. Walker...	A. B. Erskine...	W. J. Quinlan
1898...	D. Wilson.....	R. E. Walker...	Fred. McB. Young	H. H. Watson...	A. B. Erskine...	W. J. Quinlan
1899...	H. H. Watson...	H. H. Watson...	Fred. McB. Young	A. S. Goodeve...	A. B. Erskine...	W. J. Quinlan
1900...	H. H. Watson...	Fred. McB. Young	E. E. Chipman...	C. Ensor Sharp...	A. B. Erskine...	W. J. Quinlan
1901...	F. McB. Young	E. E. Chipman...	C. Ensor Sharp...	W. J. Bowser...	A. B. Erskine...	W. J. Quinlan
1902...	E. E. Chipman...	C. Ensor Sharp...	C. Ensor Sharp...	T. J. Armstrong...	H. H. Watson...	R. E. Brett
1903...	C. Ensor Sharp...	W. J. Bowser...	T. J. Armstrong...	Geo. Johnstone...	H. H. Watson...	R. E. Brett
1904...	W. J. Bowser...	T. J. Armstrong...	Geo. Johnstone...	J. H. Schofield...	H. H. Watson...	R. E. Brett
1905...	T. J. Armstrong...	J. H. Schofield...	F. Bowser.....	W. K. Houston...	H. H. Watson...	R. E. Brett
1906...	J. H. Schofield...	F. Bowser.....	W. K. Houston...	H. N. Rich.....	H. H. Watson...	R. E. Brett
1907...	F. Bowser.....	W. K. Houston...	H. N. Rich.....	E. B. Paul.....	H. H. Watson...	R. E. Brett

*Dmitted xDeceased.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

Grand Lodges	Name	Residence
Alberta.....	R. W. J. H. W. S. Kemmis...	Cowley
Alabama.....	R. W. Lew Lazarus	Birmingham
Arizona.....	R. W. Merrill P. Pengree.....	Freeman
Arkansas.....	W. Gaylord J. Klock.....	Eureka Springs
Beyreuth.....	R. W. Karl Benker	Beyreuth
Canada.....	R. W. R. L. Gunn.....	Hamilton
Colorado.....	R. W. John V. Alberty.....	Trinidad
Connecticut.....	W. Weston G. Grannis.....	Hartford
Costa Rica.....	R. W. Cecil V. Luido.....	Limon
Cuba, Isle of.....	W. Candido Sanchez.....	Havana
Delaware.....	R. W. Charles C. Heisler....	Newark
District of Columbia.	W. Charles J. O'Neill.....	Washington
England.....	W. J. Braddock Moncton....	London
Florida.....	W. Livingstone W. Bethel....	Key West
Georgia.....	W. Julius L. Brown.....	Atlanta
Hungary.....	V. W. St. Titl	Buda Pesth
Idaho.....	W. Alfred Moyes	Pocatello
Illinois.....	R. W. Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport
Indiana.....	W. Wm. F. Tulley.....	Indianapolis
Indian Territory.....	W. Herbert J. Evans.....	Muskogee
Ireland.....	R. W. F. C. Crossle.....	Newry
Italy.....	R. W. Adraino Lemme	Rome
Kansas.....	W. A. H. Connnett.....	Great Bend
Louisiana.....	W. Geo. W. Booth.....	New Orleans
Maine.....	R. W. Wm. N. Howe.....	Portland
Manitoba.....	M. W. Jas Scroggle	Winnipeg
Maryland.....		
Michigan.....	R. W. Reuben C. Webb.....	Detroit
Minnesota.....	W. Wm. A. Nolan.....	Grand Meadow
Mississippi.....	W. Lee C. Schloss.....	Woodville
Missouri.....	W. Gib W. Carson.....	St. Louis
Montana.....	M. W. Jas. H. Monteath....	Butte
New Brunswick.....	W. John S. Benson.....	Chatham
New Hampshire.....	W. Arthur M. Dodge.....	Hampton Falls
New Jersey.....	R. W. Henry S. Haines.....	Burlington
New Mexico.....	W. W. Richard English..	Albuquerque
New South Wales....	W. H. M'tgomerie	Sydney
New York.....	R. W. George H. Toop	New York
New Zealand.....	V. W. Harry Caplen	Hawera
Nebraska.....	W. Wm. Adair	Dakota City
Nevada.....	W. George Gillson	Carson City
North Carolina.....	W. H. I. Clark.....	Scotland Neck
North Dakota.....	W. V. S. Stickney.....	Dickinson
Nova Scotia.....	R. W. Samuel Jas. Waddell..	Truro
Ohio.....	W. R. V. Hampson.....	Salem
Oklahoma.....	W. Richard Thatcher.....	Edmond
Oregon.....	W. B. G. Whitehouse.....	Portland
Peru.....	W. E. V. Chavez.....	Lima
Prince Edward Island	W. Austin J. McNeill.....	Stanley Bridge
Quebec.....	R. W. Charles H. Hagar....	Montreal
Rhode Island.....	M. W. W. Howard Walker...	Newport
Scotland.....	R. W. Edward Savage	Aberdeen
South Australia.....	W. Fred'k A. Benchmore	Adelaide

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES—Continued.

Grand Lodges	Name	Residence
South Carolina.....	W. A. W. Taft.....	Charleston
South Dakota.....	W. T. H. Brown.....	Sioux Falls
Tasmania.....	R. W. W. A. Macdougall.....	Hobart
Tennessee.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	W. T. H. Haynie.....	Lampasas
Utah.....	M. W. Wm. W. Woodring...	Mt. Pleasant
Vermont.....	R. W. Henry W. Hutchings.	Bellows Falls
Victoria.....	R. W. F. G. Manchester....	Melbourne
Virginia.....	W. S. McLaughlin.....	Hallins
West Virginia.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	M. W. Charles D. Atkins....	Tacoma
Western Australia...	W. C. Y. Deane.....	Perth
Wisconsin.....	R. W. S. H. Cheney.....	Fon du Lac

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THIS GRAND LODGE

Grand Lodges	Name.	Residence
Alberta.....	W. J. H. Greer.....	Victoria
Alabama.....	W. A. Haslam.....	Nanaimo
Arizona.....	W. Jas. S. Birnie.....	Greenwood
Arkansas.....	M. W. E. Crow Baker.....	Victoria
Beyreuth.....	R. W. Geo. Johnstone.....	Nelson
Canada.....	M. W. William Dalby.....	Victoria
Colorado.....	W. P. J. Riddell.....	Victoria
Connecticut.....	R. W. Robert F. Green.....	Kaslo
Costa Rica.....	W. Wm. J. Devitt.....	Trail
Cuba Isle of.....	W. Charles Wilson.....	Vancouver
Delaware.....	R. W. R. B. Kelly.....	New Westminster
District of Columbia.	M. W. Eli Harrison Sr.....	Victoria
England.....	R. W. Eli Harrison, Jr....	Nanaimo
Florida.....	W. George S. Russell....	Victoria
Georgia.....	M. W. E. Crow Baker.....	Victoria
Hungary.....	W. E. J. Salmon.....	Victoria
Idaho.....	W. William Howay.....	New Westminster
Illinois.....	W. W. W. Northcott....	Victoria
Indiana.....	M. W. David Wilson.....	Nelson
Indian Territory.....	W. Thomas Shotbolt.....	Victoria
Ireland.....	V. W. W. J. Quinlan.....	Cumberland
Italy.....	W. Jas. Sclater.....	Vancouver
Kansas.....	R. W. S. N. Jarrett.....	Vancouver
Louisiana.....	R. W. Harry N. Rich.....	Ladners
Maine.....	M. W. F. Bowser.....	Vancouver
Manitoba.....	R. W. Eli Harrison, Jr....	Nanaimo
Maryland.....	W. J. W. Hamilton.....	Nelson
Michigan.....	R. W. W. O. Miller.....	Vancouver
Minnesota.....	W. Charles E. Tisdall...	Vancouver
Mississippi.....	W. Alex. M. Fraser.....	New Westminster
Missouri.....	M. W. R. B. MMicking....	Victoria
Montana.....	W. John Piercy.....	Victoria
Nebraska.....	R. W. E. B. Paul.....	Victoria
Nevada.....	W. Joseph M. Brown...	Nanaimo

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THIS GRAND LODGE—Continued.

Grand Lodges	Name	Residence
New Brunswick.....	M. W. W. J. Bowser.....	Vancouver
New Hampshire.....	R. W. Eli Harrison, Jr.....	Nanaimo
New Jersey.....	M. W. Eli Harrison, Sr.....	Victoria
New Mexico.....	R. W. A. E. Lees.....	Vancouver
New South Wales.....	M. W. E. Crow Baker.....	Victoria
New York.....	R. W. W. A. DeWolf-Smith..	New Westminster
New Zealand.....	W. Gabriel Thomas.....	Vancouver
North Carolina.....	R. W. James Stone	Barkerville
North Dakota.....	W. James Abrams	Union
Nova Scotia.....	W. P. F. McNaughton....	Vancouver
Ohio.....	R. W. H. Hoy	New Westminster
Oklahoma.....	V. W. R. E. Brett.....	Victoria
Oregon.....	M. W. Alex. Charleson.....	New Westminster
Peru.....	W. C. Nevello Westwood	Victoria
Prince Edward Island	R. W. A. H. B. Macgowan..	Vancouver
Quebec.....	M. W. R. E. Walker.....	New Westminster
Rhode Island.....	M. W. J. H. Schofield.....	Trail
Scotland.....	M. W. Harry H. Watson....	Vancouver
South Australia.....	W. W. T. Phillips.....	Victoria
South Carolina.....	W. William Manson	New Westminster
South Dakota.....	W. Thomas B. Pearson....	Victoria
Tasmania.....	W. F. M. Cowperthwaite..	Vancouver
Tennessee.....	W. H. J. Raymer.....	Rossland
Texas.....	W. J. Munroe Miller.....	Victoria
Utah.....	M. W. Angus McKeown	Victoria
Vermont.....	M. W. Sibree Clarke.....	Kamloops
Victoria.....	M. W. E. E. Chipman	Kaslo
Virginia.....	M. W. Fred. McB. Young....	Atlin
Washington.....	W. Wm. N. Dunn.....	Phoenix
Western Australia.....	W. George Thomson	Victoria
West Virginia	M. W. Eli Harrison, Sr	Victoria
Wisconsin.....	M. W. Thomas J. Armstrong	New Westminster

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Grand Lodges	Grand Secretary	Address
Alabama.....	Geo. A. Beauchamp.....	Montgomery
Alberta.....	Geo. Macdonald	Calgary
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrue.....	Tucson
Arkansas.....	F. Hempstead.....	Little Rock
British Columbia.....	R. E. Brett.....	Victoria
Canada.....	Hugh Murray	Hamilton, Ont.
California.....	George Johnson	San Francisco
Colorado.....	Charles H. Jacobson	Denver
Connecticut.....	John H. Barlow	Hartford
Costa Rica.....	Diego Povedano	San Jose
Cuba, Isle of.....	A. Miranda	Havana
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington
District of Columbia.	A. W. Johnston	Washington, D. C.
Florida	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES—Continued.
Canada and the United States

Grand Lodges	Grand Secretary	Address.
Georgia.....	W. A. Wolihin	Macon
Idaho	Theodore W. Randall	Boise City
Illinois	Isaac Cutter	Camp Point
Indiana	C. W. Prather	Indianapolis
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka
Iowa	Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka
Kentucky	H. B. Grant	Louisville
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg
Maryland	Wm. M. Isaac	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Reed City
Minnesota	John Fishel	St. Paul
Mississippi	Fred Speed	Vicksburg
Missouri	John R. Parson	St. Louis
Montana	Cornelius Hedges, Jr.	Helena
Nebraska	Francis E. White	Omaha
Nevada	C. N. Noteware	Carson City
New Brunswick	J. T. Hartt	St. John
New Hampshire	Frank D. Woodbury	Concord
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York
North Carolina	John C. Drewery	Raleigh
North Dakota	F. J. Thompson	Fargo
Nova Scotia	Thos. Mowbray	Halifax
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene
Oklahoma	J. S. Hunt	Guthrie
Pennsylvania	William A. Sinn	Philadelphia
Prince Edward Id.	Neil McKelvie	Summerside
Quebec	Will H. Whyte	Montreal
Rhode Island	S. Penrose Williams	Providence
Saskatchewan	J. M. Shaw	Regina
South Carolina	Jacob T. Barron	Columbia
South Dakota	George A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville
Texas	John Watson	Waco
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City
Vermont	H. H. Ross	Burlington
Virginia	George W. Carrington	Richmond
Washington	H. W. Tyler	Olympia
West Virginia	H. R. Howard	Point Pleasant
Wisconsin	W. W. Perry	Milwaukee
Wyoming	W. L. Kuykendell	Saratoga

GREAT BRITIAN

England	Sir Edward Letchworth	London
Ireland	H. E. Flavell, D.G.S.	Dublin
Scotland	David Reid	Edinburgh

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES—Continued.
EUROPEAN

Grand Lodges	Grand Secretary	Address
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Denmark	R. O'Neilson	Copenhagen
Egypt	Michel Bey Salen	Cairo
France—Lodge	P. D. Hamill	Paris
France—Council	E. Berard	Paris
Germany	Ernest Kelman	Berlin
Three Globes	Erick Meyssner	Berlin
Royal York	G. Mitzlaff	Berlin
Hamburg	W. Schwanck	Hamburg
Hesse Darmstadt ..	F. A. Krauter	Darmstadt
Union Electric ...	Phillipp Hertz	Frankfort-on-Main
Saxony	E. Hattenius	Dresden
Zur Sonne	G. H. Fischer	Beyreuth
Greece	Nicholas Philon	Athens
Holland	J. Boudewijnse	The Hague
Italy	Gustavo Cauti	Rome
Norway	Theodore Hansen	Christaina
Portugal	Ignacio T. Liuntella Emaur	Lisbon
Roumania	Dr. N. Theodoreschi	Bucharest
Spain—Lodge	Dan Juan U. Y. Fernandez	Madrid
Spain—National	Julio Fernandez Espina	Madrid
Sweden	Dr. S. H. B. Svennson	Stockholm
Switzerland	Gustav Naef	St. Gallien

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales ..	A. H. Bray	Sydney
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol	Dunedin
South Australia	James H. Cunningham	Adelaide
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Hobart
Victoria	John Braim	Melbourne
Western Australia ..	J. D. Stevenson	Perth

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURNS

Subordinate Lodges

OF THE

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF

The M. W. Grand Lodge of British Columbia

For the Year ending 31st December 1906

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 1

Victoria, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Greer, J. H.	W. Master	Sallaway, J. F. ...	Senior Deacon
Richdale, W. H. F. .	Sr. Warden	Forbes, A. F.	Junior Deacon
Milne, G. L.	Junior Warden	Andrews, J.	Organist
Brett, R. E., P.M.	Treasurer	Saunders, J. R. ...	Senior Steward
Oddy, B. S., P.M.	Secretary	Griffiths, A. F. ...	Junior Steward
Riddell, P. J., P.M.	Chaplain	Jones, S.	Inner Guard
Edwards, S. W., P.M.		Stockham, F.	Tyler
....	Director of Ceremonies		

PAST MASTERS.

Baker, E. C.; Belyea, A. L.; Crocker, J. W.; Christie, G. D.; Flint, A. St. G.; Houston, W. K.; Henderson, Wm.; Mason, C. D.; Mills, C. G.; McKeown, A.; McFarland, G.; Northcott, W. W.; Pearson, T. B.; Piercy, J.; Parker, Jas.; Quinlan, W. J.; Russell, G. S.; Richardson, W. A.; Salmon, E. J.; Shotbolt, T.; Salmon, H. L.; Stewart, A.

MASTER MASONS.

Angus, J. K.; Armstrong, W. H.; Ashwell A. S.; Blackwood E. E.; Brown D.; Brown T. H.; Bryden, J. W.; Barr R. A.; Blackwood J.; Bowness, F. F.; Bradley, E. W.; Bruce, C. T.; Bishop, H. F.; Battersby, J. G.; Burns, K. J.; Bassett, W. T.; Battersby, W. H.; Bird, A. H. A.; Carse, W.; Croft, H.; Campbell, D.; Chipchase, R.; Currall, W. D.; Courtney, G. L.; Clarke, H.; Court, S. C.; Curtin, A.; Collinson, J. J.;

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE NO 1—Continued.

Christopher, D. B.; Crease, Lindley; Cuzner, M. W.; Draney, R.; Dean, J.; Danby, W. H.; Dunn, K. G.; Davies, A. G.; Davy, J.; Dowler, W. J.; Duncan, A.; Dockings, W.; Esnouf, R. B.; Elliott, J. G.; Elford, J. P.; Fraser, R. L.; Flumerfelt, A. C.; Frost, W. A.; Fox, G. T.; Guns, T. S.; Greenhalgh S.; Gilchrist W. L.; Gutmann M.; Greenwood A. E.; Going, A. S.; Gordon, W.; Gordon, G.; Gidley, J. W.; Grant, Donald; Hollins, J. M.; Hobbs, F. V.; Hanna, W. J.; Hanson, R. E.; Hildige, F. G.; Hawes, W.; Hewitt, A. N.; Hawes, G. J.; Hilliger, F.; Hunter, R. A.; Handley, W. H.; Hands, J. G.; Hawkins, T. W. C.; Hewett, H. F.; Hastings, T. W.; Jeffcott, J. E.; Jones, D. L.; Jones, Richard; Irvine, D. R.; Kelly, S. L.; Ker, D. R.; Kermod, T.; Langley, E.; Lindsay, J. A.; Lewis, Geo.; Laurie, S.; Lendrum, E. J.; Mesher, G. C.; Mesher, G.; Mallette, C. E.; Munn, H. A.; Mable, W. J.; Murray, W.; Moffat, J.; Moffat, T.; Minto, J.; McCahill, M.; McNiven, A.; McCandless, A. G.; McKenzie, W. G.; McTavish, G. S.; McKilligan, J. B.; McGregor, W.; McCoskrie, E.; McArthur, J.; McIntosh, J. McL.; McLaren, D. B.; Nicholson, J.; Northcott, J. A.; Nicholles, J.; Newton, S. R.; Pennock, W. H.; Preece, T.; Prevost, W. L.; Payne, A. F.; Perdue, G. M.; Porter, R. J.; Phipps, W. H. G.; Robinson, J. J.; Rusta, A.; Ridgman, A. H.; Rolson, F.; Richards, O.; Renouf, C. E.; Robertson, G.; Richdale, J. H.; Rausch, J. F.; Ritchie, J.; Robertson, G. E. L.; Richardson, F.; Rostein, J.; Ross, R. S.; Roberts, C. M.; Ruxton, E. J.; Robertson, H. M.; Roberts, T. D.; Rogers, J. W.; Roberts, T.; Rowe, E. S.; Shaw, W. H.; Sinclair, Robert; Swinerton, R. H.; Speed, J. W.; Shepherd, W. H.; Schmith, G.; Sperling, R. H.; Sheret, A.; Schaper, E.; Stewart, W.; Stevenson, F. W.; Schell, J. E.; Sallaway, H. M.; Skeene, J. L.; Trickey, W.; Tulk, C. J.; Townsend, N. F.; Toneri, E.; Tubman, T.; Tumilty, J.; Tripp, G. M.; Taylor, F. I.; Tennant, E. J.; Verrinder, R. F.; Whittaker, W.; Wenger, J.; Wickens, W. T.; Wilmer, F. L.; Wilks, J.; Wenger, C.; Welch, H. H.; Wood, J. S.; Winterburn, F. C.; Wilders, C.; Williams, W. F.; Witmer, A. M.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Williams, W. H.; Ironside, McG. C.; Austin, H. M.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Davidson, A. A.; Heald, S. J.; Macabe, T. B.

RESTORED.

Jones, David L.

DIED.

Ward, Harry S.; Church, Jerome E.

SUSPENDED.

Hall, E. W.; Jones, D. L.; Laird, W.; Price, W. H.

DIMITTED.

Millar, James.

VANCOUVER-QUADRA LODGE NO. 2

Victoria, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month,
and on St. John's Day, December 27th.

OFFICERS.

McAfee, A.	W. Master	Willis, Samuel...	Senior Deacon
Russell, E. H. ...	Senior Warden	McNeill, J. C. ...	Junior Deacon
Crawford, M. McC...Jr.	Warden	Pauline, Geo.	Organist
Heisterman, B. S.	Treasurer	Staneland, W. E. ...	Senior Steward
McMicking, R. B., P.M.	Secretary	Terry, W. S.	Junior Steward
Mackintosh, Alexander....		Deaville, C. B.	Inner Guard
....	Director of Ceremonies	Stockham, Fredk.	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Best, Thomas Herbert; Currie, Arthur William; Dalby, William;
Glover, George; Harrison, Eli Jr.; Harrison, Eli Sr.; Miller, James
Munroe; Netherby, Stephen B.; Paul, Edward B.; Phillips, Joseph Eva;
Pope, W. F. Carey; Randolph, John Joseph; Robertson, Fred. Van-
couver; Tait, Leonard; Walkley, Arthur; Waller, Henry; Wilson, David.

MASTER MASONS.

Allan, Thomas W.; Allen, Albert Edward; Alexander, Jno. Hyslop;
Anderson, Wm. Alexander; Angus, Richard; Arnall, Thos. Jas. Tuck;
Austin, Henry J.; Bale, David Herbert; Behnsen, Henry F. W.; Bilton,
Henry Reginald; Bragg, Edward; Bragg, William Thos.; Brenchley,
Arthur; Browne, John Alfred; Brown, Harry Fred'k; Bryce, James;
Bucknam, Samuel W.; Bullen, Wm. Fitzherbert; Eutler, Jno. W.;
Callow, Henry; Campbell, Charles; Catterall, Thomas; Challoner,
William L.; Colgdarripe, John; Cooper, John Vincent; Cross, Daniel;
Cutler, Melville T.; Dawley, Fred'k James; Deane, George Herbert
Dickinson, Edwin; Dinsdale, Robert; Ditchburn, William; Drake,
Richard; Dresser, Frank; Duncan, Wm. Whitfield; Edwards, Henry
Carlyn; Erb, Herman; Fletcher, James; Forman, James; Freeland,
George; Gardner, William E.; Gibson, John Lloyd; Grahams, Harry
McAdoo; Gregg, Francis Beck; Gregory, Francis Brook; Grimison,
John Longwell; Gullin, Carl L. O.; Gustafsen, Olaf; Hafer, Ludwig;
Hall, Ernest A.; Hall, Lewis; Harris, Alfred Bernard; Haynes, Ernest
Miller; Haynes, William; Hayward, Charles; Hearnden, Chas. Mick-
leburg; Heatherbell, William; Heater, William; Hemer, Herbert;
Henderson, Anton; Henwood, George D.; Hunter, Joseph; Irving,
P. AE.; Jameson, Robert James; Key, James; Kirkendale,
George; Lancaster, Isadore; Leason, Edward E.; Leiser, Max;
Leiser, Simon; Lismore, Joseph; Lovell, John B.; Madden, Jeremiah;
Magnesen, Alfred; Marks, Isaac Ernest; Mason, Henry Gerrard;
Merryfield, William John; Meyer, William; Moore, Frederick; Muir,
Alexander; Muir, David Hodge; Munro, Kenneth Vancouver; Munnis,
James McNaughton; McCullough, Harry; McDougal, Edwin; McEwan,
Thomas; McIntosh, Chas. Walter; McKenzie, Alexander M.; McKiel,
Robert Esdale; McKitrick, Frederick Fairbairn; McNeill, Angus Black;
Newcomb, John Morley; Ormiston, George; Orr, John I.; Owen,
William D.; Parsell, Wm. Norman; Pasco, W. H.; Peabody, Roy
Engens; Reid, Robert; Richardson, John; Rithet, Robert Patterson;
Robertson, George W.; Roberts, Samuel R.; Robinson, James Wm.;
Ross, Harrie Gerard; Ruckle, Henry; Scholefield, Ethelbert Olaf
Stuart; Scott, Harry J.; Sea, Samuel Jr.; Sears, Albert A.; Shade,
Francis Herbert; Shaw J. Chivers; Shaw, James; Shaw, Robert W.;

VANCOUVER-QUADRA LODGE NO. 2—Continued.

Shaw, Thomas; Shaw, Richard P.; Sinclair, Thomas F.; Smith, Abraham E.; Smith, Edwin Charles; Speers, John M.; Stephens, William Jenkins; Stratford, Frank Campbell; Taylor, James Henry; Tolmie, Andrew; Townsend, Jno. Ormiston; Tubman, Chas. Noble; Turpel, William; Upper, David Arthur; Vaughan, William James; Vey, Wm. Christopher; Virtue, John Alexander; Wade, Albert Edward; Wales, Sidney Dan; Wallace, John; Wallace, William Oakes; Walter, Arthur; Williams, John; Wilson, Biggerstaff; Winsby, Wm. Norman; Worthington, Thomas I.; Wurtele, Charles; Young, Archibald.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Brae, Frederick Duncan; Briggs, Harry Clarendon; Burton, Henry; Deaville, George William; O'Brien, C.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Borns, Walter; Brownlee, Andrew; Hughes, W. Otter; Lang, W. D.; Morrison, Roderick; Parsons, W. H.; Piper, Charles F. W.; Robertson, George Douglas; Stewart, Alexander

RESTORED.

Anderson, William Alexander; Shaw, Richard P.; Bragg, Edward.

SUSPENDED.

Anderson, Alex. William; Muir, A. Maxwell; Attack, George D.; Brown, Fred S.; Chestney, William R.; McRae, Duncan D.; Nirich, John Paul; Wallace, James; Gwin, A. Freeman; Magnesen, Theo.; Harris, Charles I.; Bragg, Edward.

DIMITTED.

Evans, David M.; Lang, Chas. Edward; Fletcher, Cecil.

ASHLAR LODGE NO. 3

Nanaimo, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Randle, O. T. H.	W. Master	Warwick, Alex.	Senior Deacon
McGirr, Wm.	Senior Warden	Freeman, H. N.	Junior Deacon
McRae, Angus ..	Junior Warden	Glaholm, J. W.	Senior Steward
Bate, M., P.M.	Treasurer	Mainwaring, A. E.	
Brown, J. M., P.M.	Secretary	.....	Junior Steward
Miliar, John (Rev.) ..	Chaplain	McRae, Henry	Inner Guard
Rowbottom, F. J.		Barnes, Edward C.	Tyler
....	Director of Ceremonies		

PAST MASTERS.

Bosanquet, Reginald Albert; Drake, Samuel; Ferguson, William Buchanan; Frame, John; Grant, Alexander; Lewis, William; Mason, William; Shaw, John; Stephenson, David; Thomson, George; Warwick, John; Westwood, Carol Novello.

MASTER MASONS.

Aitken, James; Armstrong, Robert James; Akerhead, Wilfred Edward; Baker, George; Bevilockway, George; Bozziano, Dominic; Byers, Frederick William; Bertram, John; Burnham, Guy Johnston; Campbell, Walter; Cowie, James; Carpenter, George Washington;

ASHLAR LODGE NO 3.—Continued.

Church, Howard Edwin; Dobson, David; Dykes, Watson; Denny, Arthur Seckford; Dawson, Frank; Erb, Samuel; Flack, Thomas; Frame, James; Foster, Herbert Albert; Freethy, Robert; Ferguson, William; Hoskin, Edward; Hughes, John; Henderson, Alexander; Henderson, Charles Cla;k; Horne, Adam Henry; Hardy, Charles Richard; Hashim, Aziz Thomas; Kirkwood, Robert, Larss, Pere Edward; Leask, George; Lamont, Malcolm; Maguire, Henry; Marshall, William; Martell, Joshua; Moss, Thomas Frederick; Morgan, Thomas; Muir, Joseph Edward Lewis; McBroom, Archibald; McLachlan, Robert Kirkwood; McKinnell, Andrew; McKinley, James; McMillan, Ewen; McKechnie, William Cecil; McRae, Duncan Hugh; O'Connell, Thomas; O'Connell, Thomas Easton; O'Connell, Patrick Henry; Pender, James; Ross, Henry; Ross, William; Richardson, William; Reilley, James Chapman; Rummung, Charles Henry; Rummung, William Edward; Robinson, Albert Frederick; Robertson, Andrew; Robertson, Magnus Johnston; Rowan, John; Rowbottom, Herbert; Rowbottom, Francis; Stewart, John Douglas; Summerhayes, Alfred; Sloan, James; Sloan William, Skotvold, Eric; Scouse, John; Scouse, William; Stearman, Frederick Charles; Stevenson, Charles Edward; Sedgewick, Garnett Gladwin; Trumper, Joseph; Tait, Andrew; Thurston, Andrew; Thomson, Walter Edwin; Teague, John; Thomas Bennie Joseph; Thomson, John; Timms, Richard William; Williams, Parker; Wilson, Jerome; Young, Charles Newton; Young, John.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS

Binden, Herbert Henry; Horne, Herbert Lewis; Galloway, John Dick.

RESTORED.

Larss, Pere Edward.

DIED.

McCulloch, William; Leighton, William Kirkwood

SUSPENDED.

Watson, Aaron Victor; Bradley, James; Rowe, Richard Henry; Larss, Pere Edward; Dillon, Henry Augustus; Jones, Thomas William.

DIMITTED.

McKenzie, Murdoch.

CARIBOO LODGE NO. 4

Barkerville, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Fargo, Edwin D.	W. Master	Stone, Jas., P.M.	Secretary
Bell, Jno.	Senior Warden	McCallum D.	Senior Deacon
McPherson, A.	Junior Warden	McKinnon M.	Junior Deacon
McCallum, Jno.	Treasurer	Thompson, Jas.	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Champion, Leon F.; Fry, Wm.; Innes, Jas.; Kelly, Andrew; McGregor, P. F.; Stephenson, Wm.

MASTER MASONS.

Blair, Wm.; Bonner, L. A.; Butts, Robert; Christie, Wm.; Kipner, E. L.; Ewing, W. T.; Kirkpatrick, W. J.; Gardner, H. J.; Moffrett, Hy; Motley, J. W.; McLntyre, D.; O'Neil, Cornelius; Shepherd, James; Thormahlen, Theo.; Underwood, Ernest; Wormald, Wm.

MOUNT HERMON LODGE NO. 7

Vancouver, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Wallace, Alfred W. Master	Devine, H. T. . . Dir. of Ceremonies
Smith, Maxwell . . . Senior Warden	Barr, Matthew P. . Senior Deacon
Anderson, Guy . . . Junior Warden	Lupsett, Edward . . Junior Deacon
Lees, Andrew E. (P.M.) . .	Burns, William . . Senior Steward
..... Treasurer	Bush, A. H. . . . Junior Steward
Cowperthwaite, Fred M. (P.	Laidlaw, John Edward . . .
M.) Secretary	..... Inner Guard
MacLeod, Rev. J. M. . . . Chaplain	Cross, T. H. Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Allen, Patrick A.; Bell, H. A.; Bowser, Wm. J.; Elliott, John G.; Hobson, George; Hodgson, R. Charles; Hogg, William; Jarrett, Stephen N.; Logan, Jas. J.; Logan, Rev. John A.; Middleton, George; McNaughton, Peter; Nelson, Charles; Stark, James; Thomas, Gabriel; Thompson, Nicol; Ward, Talbot; Wilson, Geo. I.

MASTER MASONS.

Aconley, William; Allan, R. H.; Alltree, Harry; Anderson, Jesse G.; Anderson, James; Ashworth, E. B.; Bailey, William; Bailey, Edgar F.; Baker, Andrew; Baker, E. A.; Banfield, John J.; Barker, Ernest; Barnard, W. M.; Batstom, E. V.; Bell, Thomas; Bell-Irving, Dr. D.; Bennett, John; Bennett, C. L.; Bennett, Joseph; Bishop, Austin L.; Boyd, Thos. H.; Bridge, William; Brighthouse, Albert; Brown, B. B.; Buckley, Harry; Burns, Russell M.; Burnside, Thomas; Burnside, George; Cameron, Joseph; Campbell, M. D.; Campbell, John B.; Carfrae, William; Carter, William; Chase, W. H.; Chisholm, John A.; Clayton, E.; Cook, Edward; Cordiner, Peter; Cox, Edward; Coy, Dr. W. F.; Dafeo, J. Roy; Dairon, James; Dalby, Dr. W. S.; Davies, William; Deighton, Geo. Henry; Dennis, E. P.; DesBrisay, S.; Dixon, E. C.; Donald, Daniel; Douglas, Charles S.; Duke, Thomas; Eason, E. G.; Edwardes, Rev. H.; Edwards, Richard; Edwards, Herbert; Edwards, John Richard; Egan, Charles P.; England, James; Erwin, Walter; Evans, W. H.; Evans, Walter, F.; Eveleigh, S. M.; Farr, Edward; Farwig, J. H.; Ferchen, H. E.; Ford, C. W.; Foreman, C. F.; Forsyth, Geo. S.; Franklin, G. H.; Fraser, D. M.; Fraser, Donald; Gibson, W. F.; Gilchrist, Alex.; Gordon, Charles R.; Graham, George; Graham, Charles O.; Grant, Russell J.; Gray, Thomas; Green, Charles Blackwood; Hanna, J. J.; Harrison, H. C.; Hatch, Geo. W.; Haywood, V. W.; Helm, Francis; Hepburn, Walter; Higginson, Percy N.; Hillier, Charles; Hiscock, G. E.; Hobson, G. W.; Hunt, William E.; Hunt, William; Hunt, Laurence; Hutchings, G. W.; Janes, Thos. J.; Jenkinson, John J.; Johnston, Wilbur; Johnstone, W. A.; Jones, James; Jopson, J. B.; Julian, T. E.; Keeley, W. J.; Kerfoot, W. J. B.; Kerfoot, T. W.; Kidd, Peter; Kirby, John James; Knight, George; Knox, George; Laidlaw, Arch. Jas.; Lamb, James; Leek, William; Leek, Walter; Lewerke, John; Lewis, H. L.; Lewis, W. H.; Linton, Andrew; Logan, Robt. M.; Lord, W. R.; Lundie, Robert; Lyman, W.; Marshall, Ben; Mason, Robert; Matheson, Malcolm; Mathieson, William; Miller, A. R.; Miller, Albert E.; Milne, Charles; Mortimer, S. G.; Munn, Alexander; Munro, K. D.; Murphy, William; Murray, John; McAllister, A.; McCallum, A. R.; McCartney, Andrew; McClay, Samuel; McCuaig, George; McDonald, W. A.; McDonald, William; McDonald, J. A.; McElney, James; McHardy, Charles; McIntosh, Dan.; Mackay, Dr.

MOUNT HERMON LODGE NO. 7.—Continued.

D. M.; McKee, Frank S.; McKeown, J. W.; McKibbon, Dr. R. E.; McKinnon, D.; McLeod, D. M.; McLuckie, John M.; McMillan, A. E.; McMillan, John A.; Macpherson, R. G.; McQuarrie, Neill; McRoberts, R.; McTaggart, H. A.; Neelands, Thos. F.; Paddon, W. H.; Pearson, George; Pendola, Auguste; Pickthall, John; Porter, Chas. A.; Preston, J. A.; Ralph, William; Renshaw, John H.; Richford, Adelbert Jos.; Roberts, Samuel; Robson, Chas. Edward; Rorvick, Peter P.; Ross, Donald; Ross, Alex. C.; Scott, Samuel; Scott, R. J.; Shaw, Robt. A.; Shelton, Giles; Silver, W. F.; Skiffington, George; Slayton, Harry H.; Smith, Capt. H.; Smith, George; Snider, S. B.; Solloway, A. E.; Southcott, J. J.; Stevens, Geo. A.; Stewart, D. M.; Ternan, Chalmer; Thorburn, W. M.; Trebilcock, Wm. H.; Trorey, Geo. E.; Trythall, Wm. T.; Turnbull, Jas. D.; Uruquhart, G. W.; Waddell, Andrew; Ward, Frederick S.; Webster, Robert; Weeks, George W.; Weir, Alexander; Whitaker, H.; Whittington, Rev. R.; Williams, John; Williams, D. G.; Wilson, Hugh; Wood, J. S.; Wood, Wm. D.; Wright, Joseph P.; Wright, A. J.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Noon, Allan J.; Welsh, Frederick William.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Spear, Henry.

DIED.

Hooper, William.

SUSPENDED.

Marrion, Robert; McDermott, Daniel; Payne, J. W.

DIMITTED.

Dinsmore, George; Wilson, Tom; Joyce, Hanson, B.; Viles, William; McDougall, Wm.; Smith, Ernest S.

UNION LODGE NO. 9

New Westminster, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

PAST MASTERS.

MASTER MASONS.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Jardine, John Buckle; Goldie, Thomas Hillhouse.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Carrie, Thomas; Harris, James; Dockrill, Francis Maurice; Burnett, Albert Edward.

DIED.

Minaker, George Wesley; Gilley, James Rogers.

SUSPENDED.

Clark, Charles; Cotton, Arthur Frederick; Ellis, William John.

DIMITTED.

Scott, James George; McRae, Alexander.

KAMLOOPS LODGE NO. 10**Kamloops, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Matthews, F.	W. Master	Kerr, William J. .	Senior Deacon
Macdonald, S. D. .	Senior Warden	Marshall, Jas. B. .	Junior Deacon
Skey, A. H.	Junior Warden	Hayden, W. F. . .	Senior Steward
Burns, Frederick E. .	Treasurer	Noble, Andrew . .	Junior Steward
Wood E. Stuart P.M. .	Secretary	Wain, Charles L. .	Inner Guard
Vicars J. R. .	Dir. of Ceremonies	Merrick, Joseph	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Beattie, Martin; Clarke, Sibree; Deane, Francis John; Flewelling, Rev. E. P.; Harper, James M.; Horlock, D. W. H.; Mallery, Geo. T.; Nelson, William; Ridley, Henry C M.; Stevens, Charles Sheldon; Tunstall, Simon J., M.D.; McGregor, Alex.

MASTER MASONS.

Anderson, Alexander; Barnhart, Peter Ashton; Bate, Samuel Jasper; Broadbent, Claude De; Bruce, Hugh; Bunt, Robert; Bushell, A. W.; Burwick, Nathan J.; Bloomer, Thomas Leo; Beatty, John W.; Borune, Christopher J.; Crick, Frederick; Crawford, Matthew Fulton; Carrington, Arthur R.; Davies, Archibald; Donaldson, Joseph A.; Fingland, A. R.; Foreman, David; Fraser, Richard Anderson; Ferguson, Harry A.; Foster, James; Fraser, Simon Peter; Fyall, Adolphus; Gibson, Peter A.; Gilnet, Howard Sylvester; Graham, William Fortune; Graham, Thomas W.; Grindrod, Edmund John; Hirst, Charles; Hooper, John H.; Hollands, Norman C.; Herchmer, John; Husband, Robert; Hume, William C.; Jenkins, John W.; Johnston, Joseph; Johnston, William M.; Jardine, W. D.; Levey, Thos .H., D.D.S.; Lehman Isaac; Leighton, Charles Ewen, Loney, George; Mainland, James; Marshall, Fred Joseph; Mitchell, Thomas Dundas; Mott, Vernon H.; Mears, Charles A.; McPherson, John H.; Mackay, Robert; McKay, James Alex.; McDonald, Hugh; McCullough, George; McDonald, Angus George; Neild, William; Noble, Andrew; Newton, Adam; O'Hanley, Ronald; Phillips, William; Peck, Albert J.; Roper, William J.; Risteen, George F.; Rumford, James M.; Serson, Jacob; Solomon, Sydney J.; Swan, Alexander; Thynne, John Granville; Thompson, William G.; Wharton, George L.; Walkley, Edwin; Walker, Bruce; Young, Frederick E

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Anthony, J. H.; Albrighton, George Robert.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Outhett, Christopher; Fee, Trenholm Wesley.

DIED.

McMoline, Alex.

SUSPENDED.

Stevens, Alfred; Roadley, Thomas Jno.

DIMITTED.

Pack, George A.; Proctor, A. P.; Middleton, George; Scott, John.

MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 11.**Golden, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the second Monday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Taylor, J. N.	W. Master	Campbell P. C. ..	Senior Deacon
Sanborn, G. E. ..	Senior Warden	Bowes, David	Junior Deacon
Armstrong F. P. .	Junior Warden	Brown S. A.	Senior Steward
Bulman, John ...	Sec.-Treasurer	Hamilton, A. C. .	Junior Steward
Yates, C. F., P.M.	Chaplain	King, Thomas	Inner Guard
Griffith, John Edgar		Good, James A.	Tyler
.....	Dir. of Ceremonies		

PAST MASTERS.

Clarke, Sibree (honorary member); Devlin, James Watson; Harrison, Henry Wade; McCallum, Neil; Newman, William; Rogers, William Worthington; Stalker, Frederick George; Ullock, John Garibaldi.

MASTER MASONS.

Anderson, John; Anderson, Victor; Ashdown, Frank; Baines, Charles Thevor; Beaton, James; Beech, James Headland; Brundrette, Harry; Elson, William Henry; Fennell, John Norris; Gee, William Markham; Graham, George William; Haner, James Wallace; Hanna, Joseph Francis; Hoar, Orville DeWitte; Hopgood, John; Jones, John Thomas; King, Louis; Mack, James; Macmillan, Christopher Alfred; McDermott, George Burton; MacDonald, Alexander; McGillivray, Angus; McKay, David; McNiven, Joseph Albert; McPherson, Joseph Edward; Nagel, John Henry; Nelson, John; Nicolson, John Malcolm; Olafson, Mundi; Olson, Olaf; Parson, Henry George; Parson, Charles Herbert; Seaton, Robert; Schunter, Ernest; Shaw, Joseph; Smith, Harry Ernest; Van Antwerp, William Frederick; Wall, John B.; Warren, Charles Augustus.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Low, Herbert G.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Wells, George Pendleton; White, Isaac Albert.

RESTORED.

Fennell, John Norris.

DIED.

Mannel, George E

SUSPENDED.

Jackson, Fred.

DIMITTED.

Fraser, Daniel F.

CASCADE LODGE NO. 12.

Vancouver, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Stuart, J. Duff.....W. Master	DeForest, H. J. ...Senior Deacon
Boak, A. A. ....Senior Warden	Ditmars, W. C. ...Junior Deacon
Morrison, J. W. .Junior Warden	Foster, N. G. ....Oragnist
Tisdall, C. E., P.M. ....Treasurer	Macaulay, C. H. .Senior Steward
Goodman, A. E. Secretary	Germaine, W. L. Junior Steward
Wilson, Rev. R. J. ....Chaplain	Henderson, Alex. ..Inner Guard
Morley, H. B. Dir. of Ceremonies	Gothard, Ambrose Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Atkins, Thos. E.; Bond, Lambert; Buscombe, Frederick; Downie, Wm.; Dick, D. G.; Gatewood, Chas. Hy.; Hartley, Francis W.; Horne, J. W.; Irvine, James; Irwin, D. C.; Johnson, Lacy R.; Jackson, Robt.; Kilby, E. C.; Livingston, Stewart; Macgowan, A. H. B.; Macneill, C. B.; McGregor, J. M.; Miller, J. E.; Miller, Walter O.; McDonald, H. E.; Meredeth, Francis Russell; McCrossen, J. A.; McLaren, E. D.; Sclater, Jas.; Smith, Wm. Chas.; Seymour, Jas. R.; Sykes, S. C.; Wilson, Chas.; Watson, Harry H.; Wheeler, Frank; Walker, John.

MASTER MASONS.

Alexander, Richard Henry; Atkinson, Chas. Dewitt Thos.; Auld, William; Alice, Archibald Hamilton; Andrews, Henry; Atkinson, Jonathan; Anstie, Hy. James; Atkins, John Milner; Anderson, James; Allan, J. W.; Barnett, Thomas Edward; Brown, Geo.; Bowell, Jno. Moore; Braid, William; Breeze, John David; Bourne, Arthur Samuel; Bissett, David Cargill; Bales, Haden Herbert; Burgess, Thomas Harry; Brooke, Richard Robt. S. H.; Burns, Herbert; Bradburn, Hecta Henry; Brurin, Harry; Burwell, Herbert Mahlen; Bull, Alfred Edwin; Beasley, Harry E.; Bird, Joseph Edward; Boyle, Robt. Clark; Brown, Oscar; Botterell, John Esterbrook; Bond, Richard James; Bird, Frank Chas.; Benmore, Herbert Alexander; Bryce, Robt. Henderson; Brehaut, Wellington W.; Brooks, Robert W.; Bull, Arthur William; Burns, Julius P.; Buttar, William Shaw; Bayless, Frederick; Champeon, Albert; Crosbie, Chas. A.; Charleson, Donald Binns; Choate, Edward; Cannon, Henry Edward; Carroll, John T.; Cambie, Harry John; Christie, Wallace Gardiner; Campion, Joseph Wellington; Creery, Andrew McCreigh; Campbell, John G.; Cowan, Geo. Henry; Campbell, Alfred Oliver; Creelman, Herbert; Campbell, William; Clarke, Harold Curtis; Cleveland, Ernest Albert; Crane, Charles; Coluston, Thomas; Christie, Chas. David John; Chapman, George Clarke, Joseph; Cameron, Allan; Caldwell, Chas. Van Houton; Clegg, James Herbert; Chambers, James Albert; Davidson, Cicero Napier; Doig, James; Dragoylovich, Christopher; Dutcher, Geo. Seaton; Drake, William Edward; Dowling, Frank W.; DeBeck, Geo. Ward; Diplock, Arthur Brahma; Dawson, George Herbert; Deal, Frederick Stengerland; Daly, Harold Mayne; Dalton, William; Evans, Thomas; Elliott, John E.; Elliott, William Joseph; Emery, Frank; Erichsen, William; Ferguson, Robert Chas.; Forrest, Alex. B.; Ferguson, John Bowman; Ferrie, Walter Bown; Flummerfelt, William Elijah; Faulkner, Sylvester G.; Franks, William Arthur; Freed, Max; Ford, John Preston; Fitzsimmons, James A.; Gosse, John; Gitchell, William; Greer, William; Grant, Robert; Gray, Thomas Cooke; Gelmour, Hugh Bowie; Garden, James Ford; Garrett, Alexander Edward; Greenwood, Earnest Allan;

CASCADE LODGE NO. 12—Continued

Gartshore, Alexander L.; Goldsworthy, Joseph; Gibson, G. F.; Gray, Thomas L.; Graves, Albert M.; Horton, Arthur; Henderson, Stanley; Hosker, Edward James; Hamersley, Alf. St. George; Hall, Jas. Deacon; Hunt, Samuel Lucas; Holmes, Alfred William Shaw; Hodgson, Martin William; Hook, William; Hastings, Thomas Warren; Hoops, Moyston Samuel Evans; Hope, Chas. Edward; Hinton, Geo. Christopher; Hobson, Christopher George; Harvey, Edward Arthur; Hull, Henry Lionel; Iliffe, Albert Edward; Jones, William Francis; Keith, Samuel; Kent, Herbert William; Kelly, Robert; Loutit, James Irwin; Lett, Charles Arthur; Lewthwaite, William Arthur; Lee, Joseph; Lockyer, Henry Thomas; Lees, Wilfred B.; Lester, James Alexander; Lamont, Donald; Larmour, Robert Ernest; Law, Wallace; Leach, Francis Easton; Larssen, Peter; Luscombe, Frederick; Lees-Todd, David; Milne, John Gammie; Marshall, David Gordon; Murray, William; Mansell, Caleb Bingham; Mahony, Edward Caton; Macdonnell, Donald G.; Monro, Alexander Stuart; Murdock, William James; Millard, Charles; Marpole, Clarence Mawson; Menzies, James Clark; Mouat, Charles Henry; Macfarlane, John Ernest W.; Morrow, Walter Hamilton; Macgill, James Henry; Munro, Alexander G.; Mathers, Joseph; McDee, J. T.; Moore, F. G.; Marshall, Alex.; Murray, Henry; Munro, Russell; Nickson, Jno. Joseph; Nichol, Walter Cameron; Newcombe, Holmes; Neish, James; Newmarch, Henry; Nicol, William Lawson; Oldershaw, Charles Russell; Ostram, Arthur Danesbury; Prenter, Samuel; Plumm, William; Parr, John Edmonton; Patterson, Donald; Phelan, John Theodore; Paul, Joseph; Peter, William Ariell; Parkinson, Edward Bailey; Righter, Peter D.; Rathgeber, Fritz; Robinson, Richard; Robertson, David; Rickards, Samuel B.; Ross, Herbert Gerrard; Ross, Alexander; Reid, Roderick Walter W.; Robson, Robert M.; Russell, Finlay Robt. McDonald; Roy, Rev. Henry L.; Ricketts, Ernest Ramsay; Roaf, John Hamilton; Richardson, Frank Mayhew; Reed, Charles Gordon L.; Robinson, Alexander; Rannie, John; Rowan, Archibald; Sterling, David; Stewart, Daniel McGeorge; Simpson, Geo. Ray; Stracey, Algernon H.; Schofield, Frederick Joseph; Stephens, Thomas John; Smith, J. H.; Steacy, Albert Richard; Skinner, Robert Burns; Smith, James; Stein, William Thomas; Senkler, John Harold; Sharp, Thomas; Saul, Thomas W.; Sperling, Rockfort Henry; Scott, John; Tite, John Reynolds; Twyman, Henry; Townley, Thomas Owen; Taperell, Charles Dangerfield; Townley, Charles Robert; Taafe, William James; Thynne, Arthur Granville; Taylor, David Wesley; Urquhart, Frank; Wilson, James; Williams, John; Weld, Octavius; Welsh, Robert Abraham; Williams, Isaac V. St. George; Warn, Clifford Chas. A.; Webt, Frank; Wood, George Augustus; Warn, Lancolet Rodney; Wood, William Henry; Walker, Alonzo Edward; Whalen, John James; Williams, James; White, William Thomas; Watson, John Mallory; Whyte, Albert; Walker, Alfred O.; Ward, Charles; Williams, G. Sheldon; Wellis, H. W.; McFarland, John Walter; McNab, Allan; McCreery, Joseph; McGregor, Duncan Campbell; McIntosh, William Arthur; McDonald, Alexander; McMeekin, Charles William; McBain, James Lewis; McGown, James; McEwen, John; McKay, Robert; McKechnie, Robert Edward; Matheson, Daniel Alexander; Young, George P.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Lambert, A. C.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Grimmer, Roy D.; Kappele, Arthur James; Mackay, Charles Mackenzie; Schou, George; Woor, Robert Hamilton; Whall, Oswald Coleman.

CASCADE LODGE NO. 12—Continued

RESTORED.

Moore, F. G.; Graves, A. M.

DIED.

Connell, Robert.

DIMITTED.

Jaeck, J. F.; Keith, Hilton; Mouat, Daniel.

SPALLUMCHEEN LODGE NO. 13

Armstrong, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the Tuesday on or before the full moon
of each month.

OFFICERS.

Costerton, Clement Francis.	Smith, William James
..... W. Master	..... Junior Deacon
Smith, Thomas K. Senior Warden	Stuart, Herbert R. Senior Steward
Burns, Ronald R. Junior Warden	Kirby Roy T. W. Junior Steward
Becker, C. Jay, P.M. ..Treasurer	Clinton, Thomas....Inner Guard
Pelly Richard Stuart ..Secretary	Bird, James Trigg .....Tyler
Daniels, Forest Nelson	
..... Senior Deacon	

PAST MASTERS.

Bird, John Bingham; Walton, Lancelot, C.; Vankleek, Peter D.

MASTER MASONS.

Allen, Alexander; Anderson, Andrew Wm.; Currie, Andrew B.;
Donovan, Michel James; Elson, William; Francis, Byron; Hadley,
Louis A.; Hamilton, William; Harbell, Jos. H. W.; Hassard, Francis;
Kirby, Russell; Lucas, Marshall; Lucas, Robt. Land; Main, Robt.
Bosworth; Morgan, Alfred E.; Morgan, Hubert; Norman, Ernest A.;
McGuire, Samuel; McKay, Donald; McLeod, John; McDonald Archi-
bald; McDonald Josiah; McIntyre, Francis Graham; Pearse, Herbert
Lloyd; Rowe, John Schwab, Henry Scott; Schubert, Charles T.;
Sinclair, Hugh; Swift Thomas; Tucker, William Henry; Wolfenden,
Francis Coolie; Wright, James Milton.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Smith, George Washington.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Gibson, Thomas.

SUSPENDED.

Laur, Jacob.

DIMITTED.

Stenson, James Wm.; Fletcher, Thos. Wm.

HIRAM LODGE NO. 14

Courtenay, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the Saturday on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Bridges Chas.....W. Master	Roy David .....Senior Deacon
Radford A. L.....Senior Warden	Burnett, Frank ..Junior Deacon
Cliffe L. R.....Junior Warden	Holmes, J. B., P.M... ..Organist
Morrison, Hugh..... Treasurer	Urquhart .....Senior Steward
McPhee, W. S., P.M....Secretary	Cliffe, S. J. ....Junior Steward
Beckensell, T., P.M. ...Chaplain	Holmes, J. B., P.M. Inner Guard
Stewart, Hugh, P.M.	Plews, Richard .....Tyler
... .. Dir. of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

Cairns, Thomas; Grant, Robert; Mathewson, William; Millard, H. P.

MASTER MASONS.

Brown, Thomas M.; Graham, Robert; Grieve, Joseph W.; Howe, George; Lloyd, A. F.; Piercy, John; Read, George H.; Rennison, Arthur W.; Robbins, F. W.; Rossborough, Thomas; Reid, William.

KOOTENAY LODGE NO. 15

Revelstoke, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Morris, Wm. ....W. Master	Knapp, G. Dominy.Senior Deacon
Aman, C. Julius..Senior Warden	Lembke, Geo. C..Junior Deacon
Arman Albert ...Junior Warden	Sutherland, Wm. Henry....
Jessop, Albert Eli...Treasurer	..... Senior Steward
Procurier, C. A. P.M. ..Secretary	Pratt, W. Henry.Junior Steward
Paget, Ed. Wm. Berkley	Scott, John Brydon.Inner Guard
..... Dir. of Ceremonies	Thomson, Wm. Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Bain, Thos. Wm.; Barber, John Guy . Robt.; Coursier, Henry Noble; Fraser, Fred.; Holten, Chas.; Howson, Robt.; Lawson, Bruce Almon; Mathie, James; McDonald, Stewart; Trimble, Edward.

MASTER MASONS.

Adair, Ernest E.; Allan, John G.; Armstrong, Willis I.; Agnew, Jacob, Allen; Baker, Thos. Bedford; Baker, Edward; Bennett, J. W.; Bennison, Albert E.; Billings, John G.; Brien, Walter Percy; Brundrette, A. J.; Callin, Joseph; Clark, A. A.; Clark, Chester David; Craig, Andrew M.; Chilton, John Wm.; Dodd, Wm. Ernest; Donnelly, Hamilton; Dunne, Timothy H.; Edwards, Geo. Washington; Foote, Wm. A.; Fraser, Duncan Cameron; Forslund, Albert; Gordon, Robert Govett; Walter Harlan; Haigh, John; Hobbs, Geo. R.; House, Honest Malcolm; Howe, Albert J.; Hume Robert M.; Jarrett James; Johnson, Wm.; Johnson, Olof Emil; Kellie Jas. M.; Kilby, John F.; Kincaid, Abraham E.; Laughton, Robt.; Law, Wm. J.; Lawrence, Wm. M.;

KOOTENAY LODGE NO. 15—Continued

Leeming, Fred; Loyst, Rilance Archibald; Macbeth, Frank; Magee, James Anson; Mason, Fred, Osborne; Mathers, Wm.; McCarty, Florence; McCarter, Geo. S.; McCallom, Moses Bismark; McConnell, Andrew; McDonald, Chas. R.; McGregor, Alex.; McLean, D. H.; McLean Angus; McPherson, Wm. G.; McPherson, Wm. M.; McRae, Alex.; Merriam, Hugh Nelson; O'Brien, Martin J.; Patrick, Louis; Ratcliff, A. J.; Reid, W. R.; Reynolds, Wm. J.; Smythe, Roynon McK.; Salloway, Leonard T.; Steiss, Robert; Stormont, Wm.; Taylor, Thomson E. L.; Tomlinson, F. M.; Wright, Daniel; Young, Frank.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Bruce George; Crawford, John.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Vickers, W. H.; Crowle, Saml. David; Evans, Thos. Henry; Pallock, Jno. Thos.; Laughlan, Henry Colin.

RESTORED.

McCarty, Florence; Smythe, Roynon, McK.

SUSPENDED.

Henderson, Thos.; Cross, James W.; Hanbury, Herbert J.; McCarty, Florence; McGinnis, James; McLeod, John; Skene, Chas. Rear-don; Smythe, Hugh E. R.; Smythe, Roynon M.; Upper, Regnald, A.

DIMITTED.

Shannon, Geo. W.; Robertson, Walter J.

PACIFIC LODGE NO. 16

Mission City, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the Wednesday on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Fooks Harry W. Master	Bro wn, A. W. Senior Deacon
Clegg, Thomas A. Senior Warden	Duncan, Alexander Junior Deacon
Beaton, Archie . . Junior Warden	Bush, Edwin . . . Senior Steward
Plumridge, James . . . Treasurer	Catherwood, A. . . Junior Steward
Catherwood, J. A., P.M. Secretary	Keeves, James . . . Inner Guard
York, Levi, C., P.M., Dir of Cere	Jones, E. T., P.M. Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Bond, Edwin J.; Downes, T. J. L.; Smith, Sam.; Shook, M. F.

MASTER MASONS.

Barry, Charles; Barker, John; Beaudet T. F. X.; Bryan Wm.; Claire, Frank; Dawson John; Esplen Robert; Elliott, Charles A.; Fossett, Charles; Fraser, Donald; Foreman, Wm.; Gourley, James; Huston, Harry; Hawkins, John; Johnson, Ole; Jenkins, A. H.; Long, R. J.; Morrison, Malcolm; Malcolm, James; Murray, Charlie; McMillan, Hugh; Moore, D. D.; Stewart, George; Stewart, Thomas; Stuart, Robert; Storkey, G. V.; Thomas, Louis A.; McFarlane. —.

PACIFIC LODGE NO. 16—Continued

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Lennon, Joseph; Pratt, Frank, W.; Stuart, Alex.; McRae, John.

SUSPENDED.

Nicholls, Thomas.

KING SOLOMON LODGE NO. 17

New Westminster, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Lee, John A.	W. Master	Gamon, J. G.	Junior Deacon
Nelson, Nels	Senior Warden	Grant, A. P.	Senior Steward
Sampson, Thomas	Junior Warden	Disney H.	Junior Steward
Cunningham G.,	P.M. Treasurer	Eastman, C. P.	Inner Guard
Major, H. C.	Secretary	Shaw F.	Tyler
Smith, F. P.	Senior Deacon		

PAST MASTERS.

Armstrong, Thomas Jos.; Boggs, George Washington; Brine, Alfred James; Brown, Newton, R.; Fisher, Charles Cunliffe; Fraser, Alex. M.; Gilchrist, David W.; Jones, Wm. A. Dashwood; Lewis, Lewis A.; Manson, Wm. (Hon.); May, Robert; McAskill, Malcolm; Vanstone, Wesley Edgar; Welsh, Charles, A.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, David; Allen, Charles J.; Andrews, Wilkinson; Brackett, James A.; Brooke, Herbert; Bettles, A. E.; Brandrith, W. J.; Bole, W. Norman; Brace, A. J.; Bennett, Thomas; Broad, Frank; Buchanan Samuel Bently; Brown, Andrew; Carty, John; Campbell, John A.; Coksley, William Thomas; Cunningham, James Alex.; Coulter, David M.; Dairon, David.; Digby, John; Furneaux, Edward; Ferris, C. Stanley; Fowle, William; Ferguson, Alex. H.; Gifford, Thomas; Garrett, Alex.; DeGray, Frank S.; Gardhouse, Lon. L.; Gardner, Wm. H.; Gee, Arthur H.; Harris, F. W.; Haines, E. W.; Henderson, Richard A.; Hughes, William; Henley, Jos.; Howay, Fred. W.; Hoult, Edward; Kirkland, E. L.; Koehler, Geo. M.; King, Charles E.; Knight, Matthew J.; Loughheed, Nelson S.; Lyle, Frank Bussell; Little, Ezra B.; Munn, L. G.; Matheson, A. H.; Morley, Samuel; Mahony, Jos. J.; McQuarrie, Neil H.; McClugan, John; McLean, Jackson; McDonald, Donald A.; Ovens, Thomas; Peebles, Peter; Prael, F. W.; Reid, R. L.; Richmond, Chas. S.; Schaake, Hy.; Sayer, Robt.; Sprott, Jno. H.; Stinchcombe, Edward B.; Sprott, Wm. M.; Stanwitz, F. W.; Spiers, Allan W.; Seymour, J. A.; Tait, Chas. W.; Walker, David; Worth, M. R.; Wood, Thos. J.; Whitmore, Robert.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Foulds, Peter J.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Falading, W. H.; Flumerfelt, Chas. E.; Kennedy, Robt.; McDonald, Hugh; Patterson, T. F.

KING SOLOMON LODGE NO. 17—Continued

RESTORED.

Ferguson, Alex. H.

DIMITTED.

Marshall, Benj.

DORIC LODGE NO. 18

Nanaimo, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Wood William A. ..W. Master	Barlow, Geo. M. ...Senior Deason
Barker, Chas. H...Senior Warden	Brown Geo. E. ....Junior Deacon
Yates, Albert F. Junior Warden	Davis, Lewis T., P.M. ..Organist
Anderson Alex. C. ....Treasurer	Murray, John ..Senior Steward
Dickerson, Chas. ....Secretary	Reifel, Conrad ..Junior Steward
Manson, Wm. Chaplain	Graham, Thos. Inner Guard
Trawford C... Dir of Ceremonies	Barnes, Edward, C. Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Alexander, Dalton, G.; Davis, Albert, A.; Drysdale, Wm. F.; Haslam, Andrew; Meakin, Fred. C.; Rickson, Thomas; Rudd, John M.; Young, Fred. McB.

MASTER MASONS.

Abrams, John; Armtzen, Arne; Arnisen, Diderick; Burne, Edgar O.; Barlow, Geo. D.; Brooks, Chas. L.; Crossan James; Curry, Robt.; Christie, H. A.; Dobeson, Thos.; Dempsey, Hugh; Doyle, John F.; Dick, Francis; Deighton, Alfred G.; Evans, Robt.; Embleton, Adam E.; Egenes Henry; Grey, Geo. W.; Guillickson, Geo.; Hardy James; Harding, E. J. H.; Hall, Frederick; Johnston, Chas.; Kelley, Wm. H.; Kelley, Wm. J. D.; Kirkness, David; Keist, Robt.; Little, Wm. A.; Lucas, Alex.; Mills, Thos.; Morrow, Hugh; Macdonald, John A.; McKinnell, David; McLeod, Geo. McK.; McRae, Roy; McRae, John; McGregor, Jas.; Neen, Jasob; Quine, John D.; Rickson, John; Ritchie, Joseph N. P.; Robinson, Frank J.; Rogers, Harry J.; Richards, John A.; Russ, Edward T.; Reifel, Henry; Stickles, Chas. H.; Simpson, John H.; Stanton, Herbert; Van Houghton, Chas.; Vipond, Joseph W.; Whalen, Matt.; Young, Jas. D.; Yarwood, Edward M.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Hirst, Albert, V.; Lowe, Chas. Park.

RESTORED.

Dempsey, Hugh; McGregor, James.

DIED.

Livingstone, James.

SUSPENDED.

Richardson, Thos.; Dempsey, Hugh.

IONIC LODGE NO. 19**Chilliwack, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the Friday on or before the full moon of each month, and on St. John's Night, December 27th.

OFFICERS.

Johnson, Israel	W. Master	Scott, Jos.	Senior Deacon
Kickbush, F. C. ..	Senior Warden	Thompson, N.	Junior Deacon
Ashwell, Jno. H. ..	Junior Warden	Huff, Mark	Senior Steward
Reeves, Chas. B.,	P.M. Treasurer	Wianco, T. A. F.	Junior Steward
Suart, Jno. Hy.	Secretary	Wilkinson, Jos. H. ..	Inner Guard
Ferris, Willis F.	Chaplain	Kipp, Henry	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Cawley, Samuel A.; Gillanders, Albert, H.; Logan, Jno. A.; Mel-lard, Samuel; Nelson, Alfred M.; Paisley, Louis W.; Pelly, Justinian; Reade, Geo. B.; Rose, Wm. A.; Wilson, Percy H.

MASTER MASONS.

Ashwell, Geo. W. H.; Bromley, Jos.; Campbell, Jno A.; Collinson Hy. H.; Cruickshanks, Alex. A.; Chamberlain, Z L.; Dunn, Robt.; Elliott, Claud; Hatch, Chas.; Hall, Harry W.; Jackman, Wm. T.; Kipp, Wm. Hy.; Littlefield, Fred.; McEhren, Alex. D.; McCaffery, Robt.; McRae, Peter R.; Mercer, Alex. S.; Nesbit, Wm Hy.; Nowell, Reuben; Reid, Chas. H.; Rowat, Robt. G.; Smith, Herbert M.; Thompson, Arthur B.; Webb, John Fred.; Wilkinson, Jno. T.; Yeoman, Arthur

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Kipp, Geo. A.; Webb, Horatio.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Kipp, Arthur; Thomas, Edwin, W.; Atkinson, Jno. L.; McBeath, Donald; McGillvray, Donald;

RESTORED.

McRae, Peter R.

SUSPENDED.

Lindell, Andrew, F.

MIRIAM LODGE NO. 20**Vernon, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Robson, John C.	W. Master	Corrigan, C. W. ...	Junior Deacon
Jacques, Fred B. ...	Senior Warden	Taylor, Jas. T.	Organist
Duncan, John T. ...	Junior Warden	Cooper, Fred. C. ...	Senior Steward
Smith, Sam C.	Treasurer	Mutrie, R. J.	Junior Steward
Dixon, E., P.M.	Secretary	McCulloch, Avard W.	Inner Guard
Crowell, Thos. E. ...	Senior Deacon	Stansfield, Alex, P.M.	Tyler

MIRIAM LODGE NO. 20—Continued

PAST MASTERS.

Burnyeat, J. P.; Costerton, Clemen F.; Estabrook, G. L.; Highman, John; McClintock, E. S. V.; Norris, Leonard; Weeks, Jos. B.

MASTER MASONS.

Armstrong, W. J.; Blair, Thos.; Cutler, Ira; Colbeck, H.; Caldwell, Geo.; Curtis, M. J.; Campbell, John C.; Crowley, D. W.; Cox, Doctor Hugh; Dickson, Geo. J.; Dundas, R. N.; De Long, Eyra, O.; Foster, Fred.; Heron, Wm.; Haws, R. C.; Haugh, Thomas Henry; Jacques, Jas B.; Lambly, Robert; Morrow, Fred.; Morris, Osborne; Mark, Percy; Muller, Henry Gustave; McGowen, Frank; McMullen, H. J.; McMillan, W. D.; McQuarrie, Jas.; McDonald, A. G.; Parkinson, R. H.; Raymer, H W; Rose, Hugh S.; Robinson, Thos. W.; Simms, Chas, D.; Shatford, W. T.; Swift, Reuben; Steward, C. A. C.; Spinks, J. M. B.; Sutherland, Jas; Vallance, Jas; White, R B.; Weeks, Arthur.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Reynolds, Frank. S.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Elliott, Simon.; Fox, Frank; McAulay, Alex.; Robinson, Ira; Smith, H. W. D.; Yule, Arch.

DIMITTED.

Boyce, B. F.; Hammil, John; Sturt, John R.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 21

Ladysmith, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Matheson, Murdoch ..W. Master	Bowen, Rev. R. J. Junior Deacon
Stewart, John ...Senior Warden	McKenzie H. Wm. Senior Steward
Harries, John ....Junior Warden	Bland, John Jas...Junior Steward
Pickard, Geo. C. ....Treasurer	Jones, Jno, Joshua. Inner Guard
Nicholson, Donald ....Secretary	Davidson, John .....Tyler
Waskett, A. J. ....Senior Deacon	

PAST MASTERS.

Bauld, William; Coburn, John W.; Frame, John, Fraser, William Gilbert; Fulton, Hugh Thomson; Gear, Robert; Greaves, Frederick William; Hughes, Henry; Spratt, Thomas; Wilson, David.

MASTER MASONS.

Auchinovle, Alexander; Armstrong, Samuel; Baillie, William; Bellis, John Arthur; Blair, John Alexander; Bland, John Henry; Bland, Alfred Edward; Bryden, Alexander N; Bryden, Robert; Cartwright, James; Dunsmuir, Martin; Evans, Jessie Thomas; Fisher Fred C.; Forsberg, Andrew Nelson; Frost, Anson Carr; Gardner, Russell Herbert; Gilchrist, William; Gillespie, John; Haigh, John; Hartley, William Robert; Hawes, Frederick William; Holm, Charlie; Hopkins, Rogers Thomas; Hurter, Charles Swanberg; Jessup, Grant;

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 21—Continued

Jones, William; Jones, Edward Hopkins; Kerr, Archibald; Kerr William; Kerr, J.; Lang, Jos.; Lelion, Alex.; Lewis, David; Michie, Alex.; Morrison, William E.; McKay, James P.; McKay Jno. M.; McKinnon, Alexander; McMillan, Peter; McMurtrie, Andrew James; Paterson, David; Roberson, Harold, L.; Roberts, David, William; Rumsoy, Jas.; Sanderson, William; Sharp, Alexander; Shaw, Alexander; Thick Frank Herbert; Thomas, John James; Timothy, Griffith; Truax, Windsor; Walters, Andrew Charles; Wasson, Hillard John; Watson, Robert; Watson, William James; Williams, Edward; Young Charles W.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Hobbs, John Henry; Murray, George E.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Gould, Isaac.

DIED.

Woodburn, Martin.

DIMITTED.

Hygh, Geo. E.

ACACIA LODGE NO. 22

Vancouver, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Adams, Albert N. ....W. Master	Burd, F. J., P.M. ....Dir of Cere
Lumsden, F. J. ..Senior Warden	Kirkland, Wm. ..Senior Deacon
Conklin, J. Scott, Junior Warden	Carlisle, J. Howe .Junior Deacon
Bethune, Alex., P.M. ...Treasurer	Fowles, Walter, .Senior Steward
Frith, L. E., P.M. ....Secretary	Wright, Peter F. Junior Steward
Clinton, Rev. H. G. F., P.M.	Donald, Jas. C. ....Inner Guard
..... Chaplain	Michel, Theophilus .....Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Bowser, Francis; Brydon-Jack, W. D. Dr.; Burke, William, Wilmer; Crosby, Thomas; Bolton; Henderson, James; Kilmer, John H.; Moulton, Ed. Dana; Michel, Theophilus, Jr.; McKinnon, Daniel; Patton, J. K.; Phelan, John; Riggs, Herbert, W. Dr.; Sacret, Thomas Jas.; Stewart, Allan C.; Whalley, George; Wright, Henry, E.; Young, James.

MASTER MASONS.

Adamson, Robert; Allison, Robert; Anderson, Robert A.; Astell Sebastian; Astle, Thomas W.; Bain, Robert; Ballentine, George Phillips; Barker, Christopher; Barker, Edward; Bland, Frederick Johnson; Brown, Edward Blake; Brown, James W.; Cameron, George A.; Chandler, Thomas W.; Charters, John; Cole, George; Connors, William, James; Cornwall, Frank, Richard; Connegan, Francis; Crahan Matthew, J.; Cottrell, George Harry; Craig, Nathaniel; Damer, John; Davidson, Daniel Hugh; De Pencier, Henry; Dey, William; Dickson, W. H.; Doherty, J. W.; Dorer, Horace Otta; Drier, Dr. E. Newton; Duncanson Thomas; Edgett, Arthur; Edwards, Thomas; Eldon, Geo.;

ACACIA LODGE NO. 22—Continued

Elliott, James; Emerson, James S.; Evans, James Edward; Fetherston, Richard D.; Ferguson, Robert; Finlayson, John Ernest; Flood, William Edward; Follmer, Gustav; Follis, Joseph; Ford, Arthur Jas.; Forrest, Charles Kenneth; Foster, Winnifred F.; Fraser, James D.; Goss, Mark; Greer, Frederick Reuben; Greenius, Arthur William; Griffiths, Benjamin; Hacking, Fred Louis; Harrison, William Milner; Hayes, Angus; Hemlow, Harry; Hicks, Valentine; Hobson, G. H. L.; Hood, W. Bennett; Howard, Edward; Howard, Robert Wesley; Hughes, Griffith R.; Irvine, Washington; Jackson, Charles A.; Jackson, John William; Jamieson, George Washington; Johnson, Ed. Ebenezer Coady; Jordan, Charles William; Kaye, James Brown; Keeffer, Charles Edward; Knowlton, Edmund Shorley; Larney, Thomas C.; Leonard, George Clayton; Lewis, Arthur Henry; Lillie, Thomas W.; Little, Mark; Lowe, Robert Archibald; Mackie, James; Malley, Thomas William; Marsden, Maurice M.; Martin, J.; Mathers, J. B.; May, A. P.; Mitchell Wm.; Mitchell, Alex.; Moran, James Alfred; Morgan, Thomas C.; Morris, J. M.; Munro, Daniel Albert; McDonald, David; McEachern John; McGuire, George Albert; McIntosh, George; McIsaac, Archibald; McKee, John; McLeod, John; McRae, Christopher; McRae, William; McSpadden, George; Nightingale, John Preston; Osborne, James; Parkes, Joseph; Penny, Henry George; Phillips, Frank Grimmer; Prescott, John William; Ramage, Stephen H.; Raeve, Albert E.; Robinson, Frank L.; Rodgers, David Garrick; Rolston, Charles M.; Ross, Heriot Chetwode; Ryder, Cory Spencer; Sanderson, Spencer; Saunders, Charles; Sherman, Buyer Sheman; Shoemaker, Orvan; Smith, Alexander H.; Smith, David Angus; Spurr, James Howard; Stirsky, Frank; Sullivan, Arthur; Syder, Ernest Frederick; Tidy Thomas A.; Twiss William J.; Ure, J. Grahame; Van Nostrand, W. C.; Wallworth, Jason Lewis; Walsh, Robert Henry; Watkins, Harley Sherwood; Ward, J. D.; White, Philip; Wells, M. R.; Whiteway, William Tuff; Wilson, Oldham; Wood, George; Woodward, Charles; Wright, James; Wrightman, Thomas S.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Brierly, Lewis Dennich.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Douglas, Llewellyn; George, Charles; Makweiss, Martin; Williamson, J. V.

RESTORED.

Parr, Francis M.

DIED.

Hibbert, John; Nesbitt, Peter John Clark

SUSPENDED.

Kurtz, Christian Charles.

DIMITTED.

Nightingale, James E.; Parr, Francis M.

NELSON LODGE NO. 23

Nelson, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Kurtz, David George..W. Master	Morley, Thomas ..Senior Deacon
Spry, Wm Lionel.Senior Warden	Baird, William J... Junior Deacon
Steele, George W. Junior Warden	Jowett, Wm. A., P.M. ..Organist
Hamilton, John P.M. ..Treasurer	Hale, George W. Senior Steward
Johnstone, Geo., P.M. ..Secretary	Keyes, Geo. Henry Junior Steward
Weir, Robert .....Chaplain	Walker William M. .Inner Guard
Crandon, Chas. Howland, P.M.	Maltby, Charles .....Tyler
..... Dir. of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

Beeston, Edmund King; Byers, Hamilton, (hon.); Crease, Edward Albert; Dewar, John Alex.; Downie, William, (hon.); Hall, Dr. George Arthur Benjamin; Irvine, Fred; McPherson, Thomas Shanks; Percy William Stanley; Quinlan, Walter Joscelyn, (hon.); Salter, Joseph Kerr; Shaw Samuel Poole; Sutcliffe, Eli; Turner, John Anthony.

MASTER MASONS.

Ackley, Lester Warren; Axam, Fred Henry; Beatty, William; Becker, Otto Hewatt; Bell, John; Blandy, John Carne; Boie, William Edward; Bradford, John Charles; Brown, Sidney Walter Clarkson; Campbell, Glen Arthur; Clements, Frederick Simeon; Constans, Alfred Edward William; Dalzell, William George; Davys, Montague Stanley; Deacon, William Henry; Douche, William, Dover, Jacob; Dufresne, John Charles; Dunn, Charles; Fox, John Henry; Fraser, Norman St. Clair; French, Charles; Gillies, Fank Nicholl; Gordon, Peter William; Gore, Capt. John Charles; Green Frank Crompton; Grey, Archibald; Halklett, Andrew; Hampson, John; Harris, Henry Francis; Harrop Ernest; Hayward, Capt. George Frank; Heddle, David; Hudson, William Buchanan; Hutchings, George; Judd, Corlis Durand; Kay, John Duncanson; Kelly, Sidney Arthur James; Kerr, Edward; Kinghorn, John Cumming; Koch, William Ernst Charles; LaBau, Dr. D.; Love, J. H.; Mortimer, G.; Mouat, R. G.; Macdonald, William Alexander; McAllister, John Francis; McAlman, J. Abraham; McDermaid, Edward Blake; McFarland, Frank LeRoy; McIntyre, Henry Beecher; McLennan, John Charles; McLennan, Dr. Peter Andrew; McVay, John Marshall; Nolan, Seneca, Haight; Orr, Capt. Forest Lee; Parker, Thomas; Parry, Melville Syms; Peck, Thomas Canfield; Proctor, Thomas Gregg; Renwick, Robert Alexander; Richards, Edward Ernest; Ritchie, George; Roberts, William; Roy, Thos. George; Sanderson, Alexander; Seaman, Capt. William; Shaw, William Bismark; Seattle, William Redhead; Sherwood, Arthur Robert; Sims, Thomas James; Slipp, Charles William; Stanley, Gilbert; Taylor, Sidney Stockton; Waterman, Charles Augustus; Wilson, John Gartshore; Wilson, William John; Winlaw, Andrew Nelson; Wright, Harry.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Bradshaw, Joseph Charles; Lemmon, John Henry; Thurman, William Augustus.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Austin, Edward Everett; Gillett, William George; Gracey, Arthur Henry; Wright, Alleyne.

NELSON LODGE NO. 23—Continued

RESTORED.

Beer, George Steven; Beeston, Edmund King; McLennan, John Charles; Sims, Thomas James.

DIED.

Sproat, Gilbert Hector Shaw.

SUSPENDED.

Munroe, Donald Archibald; McIntyre, Charles Robert; Pollard, William, Button; Teetzel, William Frank; Williams, Robert Henry.

DMITTED.

Beer, Edgar George; Beer, George Steven; Choate, James Zacheus Crawford, Enon Ferando; Fleming, Sidney Alfred; McNab, James William; Scully, Michael.

UNITED SERVICE LODGE NO. 24

Esquimalt, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Phillips, Wm. T., P.M. W. Master	Eastick, Jos. T. ..Junior Deacon
Duncan, C. G. S...Senior Warden	Pool, Walter H, .....Organist
Manuel, S. M. ..Junior Warden	Bridle, George ..Senior Steward
Phillips, George .....Treasurer	Bessonette, R... Junior Steward
Purver, William H. ....Secretary	Edwards Wm. J. ....Inner Guard
Hodgson, O. T. Dir of Ceremonies	Dobson, Albert H. ....Tyler
Worden, Wm. J. ..Seniar Deacon	

PAST MASTERS.

Beatley, John J.; Hickey, George; Sharp, Rev. C. Ensor.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, William, J.; Andrews, Jas., (hon.); Askey, Chas. J.; Blake, Nathaniel, E.; Cater, Henry J.; Conway, Edward; Cooke, Thomas; Davies, Alfred J.; Day, John; Dicker, Alfred; Doidge, Frank; Evans, David; Goodwin, William S.; Haddrell, George; Hooper, Charles W. W.; Howard, Walter; Johnson, Henry A.; Jones, Frederick N.; Logan, Robert; McKenzie, Roderick; Matson, John S. H.; May, John W.; Mullens, Charles H.; Mullens, Joseph F.; Payne, James G.; Purdey, James H.; Richards, William J.; Sergeant, Archibald J.; Sisman, George; Slow, William A.; Stanford, Arthur E.; Walker, Robert H.; Walter, Frederick W.; Warder, Albert A.; Watt, Alfred T.; Wright John; Wilkinson, Arthur H.; Williamson, Alfred; Wright, Ernest J.; Wright, Frederick, R.;

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Bradley, Arthur.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Hodgkins, Harry; Gadsby, Thomas.

UNITED SERVICE LODGE NO. 24—Continued.

SUSPENDED.

Back, Edwin E.; Derbyshire, Sidney L.; Forrest, James; Jeves Henry M.

DIMITTED.

Wall, Edmond, J.; Haycock, George; Rissland, Herman F. L.; Walton, Harry; Wittcomb, Joseph; Copping, Lionel C.; Friar, Henry; Harper, John; Lewis, Frederick W.; Lockwood, Newman; Sharcott, William; Solomon, Welby A. F.; Barker, George H.; Moorhouse, Sidney J.; Sayer, William G.; Scudds, Charles W.; Naisbitt, Frederick A.; Renecke, William J.; Burrington, George.

KASLO LODGE NO. 25

Kaslo, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Goodenough A. W....W. Master	Grote, August W. Senior Deacon
Green, Dan. H. .Senior Warden	Stenson, Robt. J. .Junior Deacon
Anderson J..... Junior Warden	English, Wm. ....Senior Steward
Chipman, E. E., P.M. .Treasurer	Smith, Paul A. .Junior Steward
Hendricks, Robt. ....Secretary	Brace, Ernest A. .Inner Guard
Beer, Henry, P.M. ....Chaplain	McNeil, John .....Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Byers, Hamilton; Giegerich, Henry; Green, Robt. F.; Henry, John; Holmes, Wm. J. H.; Morris, Arch. B.; McGregor Duncan C.; Townsend, Frank R.;

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, August F.; Barnfather, Wm. B.; Caldwell, John A.; Cameron, J. M.; Carlson, G. A.; Crawford, D. A.; Cummings, F. E.; Fletcher, Archie; Fletcher, Hugh B.; Frazer, Lyman H.; Graham, Hartley; Hartin, Gilbert; Henderson, Geo.; Hunter, Wm.; Johnson, Nels T.; King, Grant; Lucas, Alex.; McAnn, Chas. W.; McAndrews, Mike P.; McIntosh, John F.; Newswander, Sam.; Nivins, Fred. C.; Peters Jos. S.; Power, John Wesley; Roberts, Abraham L.; Smith, Ed. L.; Stott, Geo.; Streit, Jos. J.; Weir, Duncan J.; Wells, Emerson E.; Wells, Thos. C.; Whellams, Wm. F.; White, Bruce; Whiteside, Geo.; Yuril, Robt.

SUSPENDED.

Wing, S. Chas.

DIMITTED.

Martin, Geo. E.; McGuin, Fred. A.; Twiss, Wm. J.

CUMBERLAND LODGE NO. 26

Cumberland, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Hodson, Richard H. ..W. Master	Bennett, John B. ..Junior Deacon
Riggs, Stanley H. Senior Warden	Baird, John, P.M. ....Organist
Matthews, John ..Junior Warden	Merrifield, Wm. ..Senior Steward
Baird, John, P.M. ....Treasurer	Whyte, Thomas ..Junior Steward
Bates, John A. ....Secretary	Hudson, Thos. ....Inner Guard
Pickard, Fred D. ..Senior Deacon	Thomson, John ....Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Abrams, James; Carey, Thomas Howard; Clinton George
Wilt; Irwin, Thomas; Mounce, Lewis A.; Rogers,
John Y.; Tarbell, Chas. H.; Vater, Charles Parnham.

MASTER MASONS.

Anley, Francis A.; Cessford, R.; Crawford, F. W.; Clarke, E. W.;
Fraser, J. A.; Gillespie, Jas. A.; Gillespie, J.; Giddings, J. B.; Kilpat-
rick, D.; Morgan, M. H.; Marrochi, J.; Merrifield, G.; McKay, Wil-
liam Wilson; McFadyen, Neil; McGregor, Harry; McKay, Donald; Mc-
Knight, Robert; McLeod, John N.; Napier, Rob. Ross; Pickard, Albert
Day; Ramsay, William Frank; Reid, James; Robertson, Robert S.;
Shaw, George N.; Staples, Clive A.; Stevenson, David; Skinner, Edwin
B.; Sample, Peter; Walker, Harley; Walker, David; Walker, Alexander;
Walker, Joseph; Wilson, Thomas S.; Winningham, Joseph D.

RESTORED.

Reid, James.

DIMITTED.

Logan, Jas. A.; Sharp, Kendrick; Simpson, Benj. R

CORINTHIAN LODGE NO. 27

Rossland, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Cleland, Rev. J. A. ..W. Master	Dunn, Geo. H. ....Senior Deacon
Plewman, R. E. ..Senior Warden	Jones A. E. B. ..Junior Deacon
Newman, John ..Junior Warden	Plewman, R. E. ....Organist
Kirkup, John ....Treasurer	Gibson, W. I. ....Senior Steward
Long, Thomas H. ....Secretary	Johnson, Emil ..Junior Steward
Coward Isaac ....Chaplain	Cox, Alexander ....Tyler
Dunlop, Alex., Dir of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

Astley, William; Goodeve, Arthur Samuel; Hering, George
Raymer; Horace, James; Kerr, Donald E.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, Charles E.; Aldridge, Walter; Allan, Alexander; Ander-
son, James; Astley, Joseph; Barnes, James; Blue, Louis; Bruce, Leslie

CORINTHIAN LODGE NO. 27—Continued

John; Carpenter, William Jefferson; Chisholm, Nelson; Clemas Robert; Clark, John Godfrey; Collis, Alfred Thomas; Coombs, Lee; Conroy, Edward Garfield; Corriston, Walter S.; Craig, Joseph; Creelman, Angus G.; Cunliffe, William M.; Daniel Henry; Edgren, John; Ewert, Emil Alfred; Fitzwilliam, John; Fraser, Alexander; Fraser, George L.; French, Frank E.; Gage, William Henry; George, Hugh James; Gibson, William; Gilmour, Thomas Scott; Gordon, George R.; Gowman, Thomas Henry; Harris, William James; Hagen, Charles Oscar; Hartline, Oliver Franklin; Henderson, Hugh; Hinsdale, Frank Webster; Hole, John Henry; Hooper, Thomas; Hunter, Robert; Hutchens, Richard Hosking; Jamieson, William James; Junkin, John Wesley; Kenning, Angus Wyllie; Konka, Fred.; Knudson, George; Lemon, George; Martin, Henry; Martin, William C.; Miller, Charles; Miller, James Madison; Moore, John W.; MacNeil, Albert Howard; McCraney, Hiram Perry; McFarlane, Alexander; McIntosh, Monson D.; McIntosh, Harry; McDonald, Boswell, Robert; McKay, William; McLean Peter; Oliver, James Anthony; Oliver, William Thomas; Palmer, Robert Edward; Parker, John Leith; Paterson, Archibald, Neil; Paulin, Ovid E.; Pratt, William Albert; Pringle, George R.; Rammeleyer, Ernest; Raymer, Frank; Richardson, George W.; Rinto, John; Rowe, Edwin; Rugb, William Stewart; Simpson, Maltby Ward; Smith, William Albert; Stephens, Melvin; Stevens, Frank G.; Stevens, Sam.; Strange, William; Sullivan, Michael; Thomas, George; Thompson, Ross; Tomlinson, William; Tregear, Nicholas T.; Votau, Glen E.; Watson, James Herbert; Wood, William Martin; Webster, Ernest Bracken; Wright, Edward Powell; Yates, William.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Denison, Percy E

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Baldwin, C. A.; Richie, Joseph Frederick.

RESTORED.

Konka, Fred; Allan, Alexander; Hooper, Thomas; Hunter, Robert.

SUSPENDED.

Clute, John Stilwell; Dunn, William Norris; Stanley, Charles Henry; Weir, Alexander; Hooper, Thomas; McKenzie, David S.; Sinclair, Archibald Connell; Gauthier, Frank X.; Hinton, Raymer W.; Hunter, Robert.

DIMITTED.

MacDonald, Robert C.; Carpenter, William J.; Lilligran, Ernest W.; Wiley, Herbert; Bradshaw, George T.; Dunlop, John; Benn, Jay; MacKay, George C.; Curphey, William H.; McQueen, William; Burritt, Nelson A.; McInnes, Norman L.

GREENWOOD LODGE NO. 28**Greenwood, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Warren, E G. W. Master	Feeney, Jas I. .. Senior Deacon
Grier James W. .. Senior Warden	Christopher P. M. Junior Warden
McLane, F, L. .. Junior Warden	Smith, Edwin Foyle .. Organist
McMynn, W. G., P.M. Treasurer	Elson, Wellington Senior Steward
Birnie, Jas. S., P.M. .. Secretary	Barclay, John .. Junior Steward
Dale, James Cass Chaplain	McCreath, James D. Inner Guard
Braithwaite, Athol E.	Eustis, Gabriel Tyler
..... Dir. of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

Bishop, Edwin Warren; Black, Alfred Seymour; Elkins,
 Frederic Mitchell; Galloway, Charles Scott; Whiteside, Arthur Mur-
 doch.

MASTER MASONS.

Bayley, Hurbert, J.; Butler, Thomas, Q; Coles, John Langton;
 Craig, William Wellington; Cunningham, George; Dockstader, John;
 English, Arthur W.; Flood, John P.; Foster, George May; Fowler,
 William; Fraser, Finlay; Fraser, John K.; Gulley, Thomas Milford;
 Hardy, Thomas J.; Holmes, Frederick Blackman; Irwin, Stephen S;
 Jacobs, Edwin; Johns, Henry; Miller, Martin Elmer; Miller, George
 Franklin; Mitchell, Thomas A.; Macfarlane, John Howard; McLaren,
 Donald D.; McIntosh, D.; McLeod, N.; McLeod, J. P.; MacKenzie, Don-
 ald Alex.; McDonald, Daniel; McEwen, Joseph Ernest; McKinnon,
 John A.; McOrmond, Samuel T.; McDonald, J. H., (hon.); Nicholson,
 Ernest; Petrie, James; Pierre, William H.; Spankie, James Ernest;
 Simmons, Harry S.; Steven, Richmond Kirkland, Stuart, Randolph G.
 K.; Sword, James Denniston; Wilson, William; Williams, Richard
 Pierce; White, John Lillie; Wood, Robert.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Edwards, Elmer J.; Gardom, Reginald; Kerr, James; Smailes,
 Ralph.

RESTORED.

Sword, James Denniston.

ALTA LODGE NO. 29**Sandon, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

McTagart, R., P.M. .. W. Master	McMillan Alex. .. Senior Deacon
Marshall, W. E. .. Senior Warden	Towgood, E. G. B. Junior Deacon
Pepin, H. W. .. Junior Warden	Black, John T. .. Senior Steward
White, Oscar V. Treasurer	Atherton, E. R. .. Junior Steward
Lyons, C. E. Secretary	Cameron, Ewen A. Tyler

ALTA LODGE NO. 29—Continued

PAST MASTERS.

Brown, Thomas; Barton, James Marshall; Irwin, Albert; Grimmett, Martin Luther; Marshall, Robert; Byers, Hamilton, (hon.)

MASTER MASONS.

Abercrombie, Richard L.; Abercrombie, Samuel; Adney, Hugh Charles Owen; Carlson, John M.; Cunning, Robert; Cleland, John A.; Doolan, Lawrence; Dockstader, Archibald Bone; Dwyer, Patrick, A.; Farrady, John S.; Fallows, William, W.; Grimmer, George, Whitfield; Garbutt, William J.; Gintzbürger, Maurice; Hawke, John H.; Hickey, Phillip J.; Hilton, Robert A.; Jones, John; Lowes, Frank J.; Lowden, James; McArthur, A. C.; Moore, John T.; McInnes, Neil; McIvor, Angus.; Morett, Joseph; McDonald, George R.; McRae, Cecil D.; Pitts, Herbert, H.; Patterson, William J.; Rockney, John; Ross, Roderick; Reeves, Christopher H.; Stewart, Harry A.; Sewell, Frank C.; Sandilands, Evelyn Montague; Sharp, Bert N.; Smith, Richard Henry; Thompson, James Henry; Wilson, John Peter; Yawkey, William H.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Will, Wm. R.

DIED.

Adams, James M.

SUSPENDED.

Beck, Augustus; McIsaac, Neil.

DIMITTED.

Crudge, John R.; Sanford, Albert M.; Ross, Albert.

NORTH STAR LODGE NO. 30

Fort Steele, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Fenwick, A. B. W. Master	McKay, Donald .. Junior Deacon
Fenwick, T. H. L. Senior Warden	Drew, Henry, W. Senior Steward
Richardson, R. T. Junior Warden	Scott, Geo. H. Junior Steward
Galbraith, R. L. T., P.M. .Treas.	Clark, Herbert S. .. Inner Guard
Watt, Hugh Secretary	Mather, Henry S. Tyler
Larson, John P. .. Senior Deacon	

PAST MASTERS.

Armstrong, Jas. Ferguson; Harvey James Albert; McBride, James Duncan; Nelson, Alfred Clement; Pownall, Guy Frank.

MASTER MASONS.

Beaver, Thomas Stanton; Cameron, John T.; Chadwick, Archie T.; Crahan, Thomas; Curran, Neil McLeod; Elton, Edmund Ashley; Goff, John R.; Grace, Andrew Benjamin; Hislop, James; Lucas, Frederick G.; Mather, Robert D.; McCabe Frank; Small, Eneas, H.

NORTH STAR LODGE NO. 30—Continued

RESTORED.

Gilpin, George Henry.

DIED.

Kershaw, Henry.

SUSPENDED.

McKittie, Henry Hamilton.

DIMITTED.

Grey, Albert, J.; Gilpin, George H.; Ross, Wm. Roderick.

YMIR LODGE NO. 31

Ymir, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Friday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Gleazer, Percy J.	W. Master	Van de Bogart Ledru R. ..	
Grobe, David E. ..	Senior Warden	.....	Senior Deacon
Oates, Nicholas ..	Junior Warden	Hancock, Fred. ..	Junior Deacon
Ross, U. S. T.	Treasurer	Oddie, Alex McP. Senior	Steward
Fraser, John A.	Secretary	Kinrade, Wm. ..	Junior Steward
Davis, Jonathan	Chaplain	Barker, William J.	Tyler
Stewart, James Dir	of Ceremonies		

PAST MASTERS.

Burne, John Forde; Clark, William; McLeod, John; McVicar, John; Spencer, Warren H.

MASTER MASONS.

Allaire, Frederick; Anderson, August J.; Barnhart, George H.; Bell, John P.; Campbell, Joseph; Chapman, Harold; Clare, Arthur; Clark, John L.; Cline, John W.; Edmondson, James R.; Edwards, George H.; Ellridge, Hardinge; Elliot, John C.; Finlay, James; Goodlad, John; Handley, Oke. J.; Harrison, George; Hellberg, Hugo H.; Jaynes, Percy F.; Jensen, Fred; Johnston, Hjalmar H.; LeMieux, Frank; McAulay, Malcolm; McCorquodale, John; McLaughlin, Peter; McLeod, Dan.; Moffatt, George; Oddie, Thomas; Orchard, George W.; Petrie, Joseph; Richards, James F.; Rotherham, George H.; Ruddy, James W.; Seaney, Samuel H.; Sloan, A. B.; Tait, Mitchell; Turner, William A.; Willcock, John.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Market, George.

DIED.

McLeod, Finlay.

DIMITTED.

McDougal, Robert; Sanderson, Spencer; White, Philip.

FIDELITY LODGE NO. 32**Trail, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the last Friday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Melross, J. W. ....W. Master	McDougall, J. R. ...Senior Deacon
Douglas, R. J. ..Senior Warden	Hazelwood, E. W. Junior Deacon
Donaldson, A. ..Junior Warden	Lusk, J. W. ....Senior Steward
Gill, C. H. Treasurer	Randall, J. R. ...Junior Steward
Campbell, A. E. Secretary	Day, F. P. Tyler
Butler, S. ....Dir of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

Chambers, William; Binns, Noble; Berg, L. J. D.; Devitt, W. J.; Jelly, D. F.; Schofield, J. H.

MASTER MASONS.

Anderson, J. D.; Anderson, Harry; Bishop, C. L.; Cockroft, E. E.; Chapman, D. H.; Chapman, G. F.; Coleman, R. H.; Devitt, R. H.; Fraser, D. T.; Furnell, W. J.; Fielding, Harry K.; Guernsey, F. W.; Harritt, Walter; Hardington, James; Hart, George W.; Hodge, G. C.; Hector, Alex.; Hoare, W. H.; Jones, Alfred; Kerr, George W.; Kinney, J. A.; Lincoln, H. G.; Madge, W. C.; Martin, A. J.; McLaughlin, W. T.; Needham, T. K.; Peterson, S. F.; Preston, Robert; Patterson, F. P.; Shepley, F. K.; Shields, D. C.; Stevens, D. B.; Steele, A. E.; Shrapnell, J. H.; Somerville, Robert; Thompson, P.; Tower, Walter B.; Woodhouse, W. E.; Weaver, S. D.; Weir, George F.; White, George; Woodburn, J. H.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Johns, Griffith.

DIMITTED.

Perdue, Robert M.; Barclay, Donald; Macaulay, Donald; Gray, Tom. C.; Hoyes, W. T.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 33**Duncans, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Hearn, E. J. ....W. Master	Keast, Hubert ....Junior Deacon
Pitt, Thos. ....Senior Warden	Mellin, R. Guy ..Senior Steward
Campbell, J. McL. Junior Warden	Alexander, D. ...Junior Steward
Dwyer, Wm. M. Treasurer	Lomas, Alfred H. ...Inner Guard
Ventress, R., P.M.... Secretary	Robinson, Saml., P.M. ....Tyler
Stillwell J. E. ....Senior Deacon	

PAST MASTERS.

Brett, R. E., (hon); Dobson, Christopher; Frame, John, (hon.); Gidley, William; Peterson, Andrew H.; Smith, Harry; Evans, James.

MASTER MASONS.

Addington, H. H.; Baker, Wm. E.; Best, William; Bittencourt, R. E.; Chapman, Rich. L.; Crothers, I. J.; Clark, Wm. S. Parker; Dickie,

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 33—Continued

C. H.; Douglas, Jos.; Hall, John E.; Hooper, Geo.; Jeffrey, Fred'k.; Jones, Thos. Chas.; Maitland-Dougal, J.; Mutter, J. M.; Paul, Thos.; Price, Ernest A.; Price, Frank H.; Perry, Dallas Gordon; Ridsdale, A. H.; Telford, Robt.; Trusdale, Lewis H.; Waters, Wm.; Whittome, Jas. H.; Wood, T. Anthony.

SUSPENDED.

Lucas, M. F.

DIMITTED.

Gibson, J. S.

CRANBROOK LODGE NO. 34

Cranbrook, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Elwell, Edward	W. Master	Reid, W. Thos. ...	Junior Deacon
Hoskins, S. H. ...	Senior Warden	Brake, John S. ...	Senior Steward
Slater, Albert ...	Junior Warden	McGregor, G. T. Junior	Steward
Tate, Wm. F., P.M. ...	Treasurer	McCowan, Andrew ...	Inner Guard
Attridge, W. F.	Secretary	McNeil, Robt. S.	Tyler
Wilson, W. H.	Senior Deacon		

PAST MASTERS.

Gurd, Wm. F.; King, James H.; Moffatt, Alex.; Stark, Thos. B.; Beale, Myles, Ariel.

MASTER MASONS.

Ayres, Darwin, A.; Beattie, Robert, E.; Bell, W. S.; Clapp, Frank; Christian, Thos. H.; Clothier, Geo. A.; Connolly, E. V.; Callin, Thos. A.; Curtis, H. D.; Dick, Archibald; Davis, J. Edgar; Evans, Dan.; Erickson, Otto A.; Fairfield, H. B.; Fink, Jacob P.; Green, Frank W.; Griffin, John W.; Harris, Chas.; Hawke, John H.; Harris, John J.; Hunt, P. DeVere; Howe, Montgomery; Johnston, G.; Johnston, M.; Jensen, John A.; Killins, A. Campbell; King, M. B.; King, Gus. A.; Leitch, Archibald; Leask, John; Leitch, Geo. A.; Loasby, Clarence M.; Laidlaw, James T.; Mooney, Arthur; Martin, Thomas; Moore B. H. C.; McMillan, Hugh D.; McKenzie, Alex.; McInnes, Malcolm; McNabb; John R.; McKillop, Donald A.; McFarlane, Byron; McKown, Henry A.; Neil, William; Naslund, Abraham; Pettit, Henry C.; Palmer, C. Ross; Patterson, Edward J.; Potter, Samuel; Ryan, James; Rockendorf, Matt.; Ross, Robert H.; Rogers, Geo. T.; Somerton, William; Shaver, John S.; Sproule, Andrew Louis; Speers, Sam. Arthur; Sait, H. O. L.; Ward, Arthur A.; Wardman, Thomas.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Robson, Arthur T.; McSweyne, D. A.; Lowes, Herbert John; Compton, James.

RESTORED

Medhurst, Frederick; McKenzie, William.

CRANBROOK LODGE NO. 34—Continued

SUSPENDED.

McKenzie, William; McDuff, John; Grant, Alex D.; Rankin, F. C.; Burns, Robert.

DIMITTED.

Gavrean, N. B.; Wright, H. E.; McKenzie, Wm.; McKinnon, A. S.; Beacham, H.; Spilstead, Chas.; Medhurst, Fred.

ELK RIVER LODGE NO. 35

Fernie, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the first Friday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Wriglesworth, E. L. ..W. Master	Duthie, Robert ..Senior Deacon
White, Thos. H. ..Senior Warden	Trites, A. B. ....Junior Deacon
Corsan Douglas ..Junior Warden	Fisher, Alex. I. ..Senior Steward
Marshall, J.H., P.M. ..Treasurer	Cattell, Herbert ..Junior Steward
Boden, C. W. Secretary	Kummer, E. A. Tyler
Falconer, Jas. Dir of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

Bricker, Josiah H.; Bonnell, Saul; Carruthers, David; Jewell, George Gill; Rennie, James A.; Ross, William R.

MASTER MASONS.

Bleasdel, A. W.; Barber, John; Birch Percy J.; Bissett, Thomas; Campbell, Walter R.; Campbell, Henry; Corkill, Thomas; Douglas, George; Claxton, Arthur T.; Dunn, Alex.; Garman, Morris W.; Graham, Samuel; Herchmer, Henry W.; Hutchinson, Jacob C.; Healy, William T.; Hammond, R. B. C.; Kinert, Fred.; Keith, Henry W.; Lewis, Campbell J.; Lacher, Thomas; Lamb, James G.; Logie, David M.; Laidley, C. W.; Monkman, Herbert H.; Manning, Albert J.; Munroe, Geo.; McEwing, J. R.; McCliment, John; McRae, D. A.; McLean, H. F.; McKay, Wm.; Newland, Matthew W.; Newbigging, John; Proctor, Lawrence M.; Quail, John D.; Smith, Frank B.; Smith David; Stewart, Edward K.; Suddaby, Norman E.; Strachan, Robert; Timeick, William J.; Truran, Timothy; Turney, J. B.; Williams, David T.; Williams, John M.; Williams, Arthur S.; Williams, Edwin L.; Waklem, Thomas, Jr.; Walker, Andrew P.; Whimster, William H.; Volume, John S.; Irvine, John S.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Lawes, Francis R.; Dee, Arthur C.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Erlandson, J. A.; Pierson, Francis H.; Powell, William; McSorley, Hugh S.

DIMITTED.

Farquaharson, A. K.; Cameron, Henry; Langton, Jos. G.

KING EDWARD LODGE NO. 36**Phoenix, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Strutzel, Jos. J.	W. Master	Galer, O. N.	Senior Deacon
Roderick, Thos. ..	Senior Warden	Morkill, Dalby, B.	Junior Deacon
Turner, Geo. D. ..	Junior Warden	Fraser, Robert S.	Senior Steward
Wilcox Walter B.	Treasurer	Sherbino, V. M.	Junior Steward
Dey, Geo. E., P.M.	Secretary	Reed, Hugh	Tyler
Pierce W. J.	Dir. of Ceremonies		

PAST MASTERS.

Boucher, Robert B.; Dunn, Wm. N.; Fraser, Wm. G.

MASTER MASONS.

Allen, Edward J.; Birnie, Leslie, Y.; Buckles, Frank C.; Boyce, John S.; Campbell, John M.; Cattanach, Geo.; Clark, John G.; Cook, Walter S.; Daimpre, Isadore, D. D.; Dewar, Jas.; Draisey, Daniel; Graham, Jos. H.; Gordon, Geo. S.; Gilbert, Ralph D.; Hemenway, Jno. F.; Hillier, Abner; Hower, Wm. C.; Hunter, Chas. D.; Karatofsky Robert H.; Lorah, Richard D. D.; Lee, Wm. R.; Mackenrot, Ernest A.; Macy, Wm. S.; Martin, Marcus; Mitchell, Syd. C.; Martin, Jos. L.; McDougall, Duncan; MacKay, John D.; McKeown, Jas. G.; McNicol, Geo. L.; McDougall, Jas. F.; Oxley, Thos. Jr.; Pierce, John; Prendergast, Wm. J.; Ross, Walter; Rumberger, Geo. W.; Russell, Jas. T.; Swanson, John A.; Swanson, Steven; Shaeffer, Harold E. W.; Sterritt, Jos. H.; Smith, Orvin B., Jr.; Sproat, Jas.; Soderstrom, Andrew; Weir, Duncan J.; Wells, E. E.; Wright, Henry A.; Wade, Maxwell C.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Wood, Wm; Joslin, Herbert W.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Bannatyne, Claude; Crowell, Reid S.; Leander, August; Young-husband, Vibert G.

DIED.

Trevorror, Jas. H.; Kerr, Murray S.

DIMITTED

Hutchins, Richard H.; Dobie, Samuel J.; Goupil, John C.

HARMONY LODGE NO. 37**Grand Forks, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Gregory, H. W.	W. Master	McCallum D...	Senior Deacon
McCallum, J. A. ..	Senior Warden	Bishop W. B. ..	Junior Deacon
Kerman, H. C. ..	Junior Warden	Manson, G. St. C.	Senior Steward
Cook, Wm. J., P.M. ..	Secretary	McKie, John ..	Junior Steward
Ross Rev. Walter R. ..	Chaplain	Vaughan, L.	Inner Guard
McCabe G. R.	Dir of Ceremonies	Haliday, Thos.	Tyler

HARMONY LODGE NO. 37—Continued .

PAST MASTERS.

Allen Charles George; Clark, George Donald; Kennedy, John Fredk.; Kingston, Charles Morgan; McKim, Alfred Stuart; Westwood, John.

MASTER MASONS.

Bonthron, William; Covert, William; Feeney, Michell Robert; Galer, Homer, N.; Hall, Stephen T.; Lutley, Harry J.; MacDonald, John Chas.; MacDonald, Alexander F.; Manly, William, K. C.; Massie, George E.; Matheson, Neil; Miller Alexander; Murphy, George R.; McCormick, Alexander F.; McDonald, Angus; McDonald, Duncan; McIntosh, John; McRae, Peter R.; Rea, Thomas Herbert; Rogers, John; Spinks, Harry H.; Tilley, Charles C.; Tulp, James; Williams, Wakely A.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Manuel, Elihu; Kavangh, Jno.

DIMITTED

McDaniel, William; Parker, Thomas; Shaw, William B.; Galer, Oliver N.; Gordon, George R.; Martin, Melvin.

COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 38

Windermere, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the Friday on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Stoddart, I. Edgar. . . W. Master	Ellis, C. D. Junior Deacon
Snook, Fred. L. . . Senior Warden	Tegart, A. W. . . Senior Steward
Cameron, Colin . . Junior Warden	Ritchie, Alex. . . Juior Steward
Pitts, J. C., P.M. Secretary	Barbour, J. S. Inner Guard
Gallop, R. S. . . . Senior Deacon	Craig, Sinclair J. Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Johnston, James S.; Paterson, Percival; Power, Richard A.; Ruttan, W. S.

MASTER MASONS.

Amme, H. L.; Bruce, R. R.; Gordon, H. G.; Green, Andrew; Grant-Thorold, R. S.; Hewiston, J. B.; Harrison, Roland; Kirkpatrick, John; Larmon, W. F. C.; McCrimmon, Neil; Palmer, C. A.; Powell, Thomas; Russell, E. N.; Smyth, Rev. E. St. G.; Santo, W. S.; Scovil, E. J.; Starbird, Thomas; Taylor, T. H.; Williamson, John; Yates, A. R.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

McMillan, Myles.

DIMITTED

Stark, G. A.; Stockdale, J. C.

TUSCAN LODGE NO. 39**Trout Lake, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Campbell, F. C., P.M. .W. Master	Griffith, J. A. ....Senior Deacon
Craig, Andrew M. Senior Warden	Edge, Aaron ....Junior Deacon
Fitzsimmons, J. .Junior Warden	Northey, Gilbert R. ....Organist
Wilkie, O. B. N. ....Treasurer	Simpson, J. ....Senior Steward
Foddred, George Secretary	Crawford, H. W. .Junior Steward
Lade, James A. Chaplain	Kirkpatrick, J. C. ....Tyler
McLennan, D. Dir of Ceremonies	

PAST MASTERS.

McPherson, Hugh; Taylor, George N.

MASTER MASONS.

Beaton, Malcolm; Blackburn, Alan R.; Bullard, Charles; Carter, Harry M.; Champagne, James D.; Crawford, Alex.; Cummins, Alex C.; Edge, George; Edge, Elias, J.; Graham, Edward A.; Hargreaves, Robert, G.; Lade, Vincent, H.; Murray, James C.; McDonald, Hugh A.; McKinnon, John Q.; Newcombe, W. Edwin; Oliver, Ala. McK.; Scott, John H.; Sharp, Horatio C.; Smith, Norris B.; Taylor, Newman.

FELLOW CRAFT MASONS.

Stead, Geo. W.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Wills, Thomas.

SUSPENDED.

McDonald, James H.

DIMITTED

Mackenzie, J. B.; Shannon, Geo. W.; Clark, Albert A.; Hamilton, William; Bury, Richard T.; Hodge, Robert; Lux, George; Solly, Herbert A.

ENDERBY LODGE NO. 40**Enderby, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday on or after the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Pyman, Francis .....W. Master	Robinson, Walter..Senior Deacon
Kenny, N. H. ...Senior Warden	Sharpe, G. R. ....Junior Deacon
Pringle, J. F. ....Junior Warden	Hyslop, D. Allan Senior Steward
Gardom, Basil .....Treasurer	Faulkner, A. A. ....Inner Guard
Sutcliffe, Alfred .....Secretary	Dale, James F. ....Tyler
Venables, F. V. Chaplain	

PAST MASTERS.

McQuarrie, Robert; Barnes, Fred. H.; Highman, John, (hon.)

ENDERBY LODGE NO. 40—Continued**MASTER MASONS.**

Chamberlain, Rufus Addison; Duncan, Alex. Hay; Franklin, Frank; Fraser, William; Huffman, Charles W.; Harvey, Henry William.; Heggie, George; Long, Robt. D. L.; Mackay, Murdock; Rosoman, Graham; Rosoman, Percy; Richardson, Alfred; Ruttan, John L.; Sharpe, Albert W.; Truesdale, Walter E.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE NO. 41**Kelowna, B. C.**

Regular meetings are held on the Friday on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Burne, J. F., P.M. . . . W. Master	Dilworth J. Junior Deacon
Curts. Michael J. Senior Warden	Knox, William John . . . Organist
DeHart F. R. E. . . . Junior Warden	Lawson, Thomas Senior Steward
Raymer, Henry W. . . Treasurer	Newby, E. Junior Steward
Willits, Palmer B. . . . Secretary	Elliott, Simon T. . . . Inner Guard
Gaddes W. H. Dir of Ceremonies	Hunter Walter A. Tyler
Sutherland D. W. Senior Deacon	

PAST MASTERS.

Boyce, Benjamin F.; Budden, George F.

MASTER MASONS.

Barnes, David; Barnes, Joseph Clemans; Burtch, Henry Burkett; Carruthers, Robert Walter; Davidson, J.; Dickson, G. H.; Evetts, F. W.; Fletcher, John; Grummett, W. W.; Harvey, Charles; Hang, William; Hepburn, John; Hobson, William D.; Holman, Lewis; Lloyd-Jones, David; Meikle, George Arthur; McKay, Robert; McKay George Alexander; Pooley, Walter Robert; Rose, Hugh Strathnairn; Sutherland, James; Walker, William Dalziel; Wilkinson, Ernest W.; Wolrige, Frederick; Campbell, Daniel D.; Crowley, D. W.

ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS.

Fraser, Frank W.

DIED.

Jones, Albert Raisher.

ATLINTO LODGE NO. 42**Atlin, B.C.**

Regular meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Dowling, F. W. . . . W. Master	Eggert, Jules, . . . Senior Deacon
Cross, A. S. . . . Senior Warden	Reid, M. R. J. . . Junior Deacon
Williams, Jno . . . Junior Warden	Markus, F. W. . . Senior Steward
Taylor, A. B. Treasurer	Reid, James . . . Junior Steward
Bourne, C. R. Secretary	Regan, J. F. . . . Inner Guard
Gould, G. H. Chaplain	Conley, O. F. Tyler
Mobley, F. H. Dir of Ceremonies	

ATLINTO LODGE NO. 42—Continued

PAST MASTERS.

Fraser, J. A.; Smith, John A.; Young, F. McB. (hon.); Mason, C. Dubois.

MASTER MASONS.

Currie, James M.; Featherstonhaugh, Richard; Ford, Thos. W.; Gibbs, Robert Walter; Gavins, Wm.; Kent, Geo.; Kyle, W. J.; McDonald, Alex. C.; MacCartney, Hy.; McLeod, John; McKechnie, Jas.; Owen, Walter; Stewart, David G.; Simpson, James; Smaill, Wm.; Sullivan, Daniel; Troughton, Francis T.; Todd, David; Webster, Robt.; Wilson, Robt. M.; Young, H. E.

HEDLEY LODGE NO. 43

Hedley, B. C.

Regular meetings are held on the second Friday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Megraw, Ainsley, P.M.	W. Master	Messenger, H. H.	Junior Deacon
Fraser, Finlay	Senior Warden	Stewart, Angus	Senior Steward
Shier, R. G.	Junior Warden	Barnes, H. D.	Junior Steward
Brass, James, P.M.	Treasurer	Cootes, J. C. R.	Inner Guard
Gordon, G. Ross	Secretary	Boeing, Ernest D.	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Cameron, Alexander Henry.

MASTER MASONS.

Atherton, W. T.; Brown, Arthur H.; Burrit, William E.; Fraser, John K.; Fleming, Sidney; Gillespie, Frederick Mendall; Jones, Gomer, P.; McClennan, John; Shaw, Alfred; Shatford, Lytton Wilmot; Smith, Walter Hitchens; Watson, John Percival.

DIMITTED

Clare, Arthur.

SOUTHERN CROSS LODGE U.D.

Vancouver, B.C.

Regular Meeting Third Wednesday in Each Month.

OFFICERS.

Miller, John J., P.M.	W. Master	Prescott, J. W.	Senior Deacon
Smith, R. H. K.	Senior Warden	Newland, Arthur	Junior Deacon
Miller, William	Junior Warden	McPhatter M.	Senior Steward
Ward, John D.	Treasurer	Shanks, G. H. H.	Junior Steward
Smith, W. C. K., P.M.	Secretary	Conway, Arthur N.	Inner Guard
MsLeod, R. P.M.	Dir. of Cer.	Gothard, Ambrose	Tyler

PAST MASTERS.

Bond, Lambert J. B.; Wright, William.

SOUTHERN CROSS LODGE U. D.—Continued

MASTER MASONS.

Arthur, John; Barker, Charles Joseph; Blair, David; Boulton, Walter, Lionel; Bodine, Charles; Carter, George Charles; Cuttle, David Arthur; Cockle, John; Daggett, Ralph Shepherd; Deal, Charles Enos; Finnegan, James; Fleishman, Jacob; Frazier, Percy; Freed Max; Gosby, Frederick; Grahame, Harry McAdoo; Jefreys, Harry H.; Johnston, Andrew D.; Kyle, William J.; Laslett, Thomas Henry; MacRae, John Alexander; McMahon, Robert; McAdow, Fletcher Bentley; McDonald, Donald; McKee, Edgar Hall; Murray, Kenneth; Oliphant, William J.; Oppenheimer, Milton Benjamin; Periard, Adolphus Joseph; Pearce, John Stuart; Perry, Roy A.; Ramsay, Henry Miller; Robinson, Earl Everett; Saul, Thomas Wm.; Schooley, Frederick Thos.; Shanks, Frederick Hemsley; Small William Charles; Storey, Thomas; Swindell, Clarence Lester; Thompson, Robert Dixon; Wilson, Tom.

ARROW LODGE U.D.

Arrowhead, B. C.

Regular Meeting Second Wednesday of Each Month.

OFFICERS.

Reid, W. R.	W. Master	Reid, G. L.	Senior Deacon
Fraser L. H.	Senior Warden	Bland, J.	Junior Deacon
Haigh J.	Junior Warden	Masquelette, J. ..	Senior Steward
Baker, T. B.	Treasurer	Lightburne, W. J.	Junior Steward
Thompson, J. R.	Secretary	Bland, J.	Inner Guard
Bull, J.	Chaplain	Smith, Geo.	Tyler

MASTER MASONS.

Donovan, Michael J.; Elliott, John C.; Forceland, Albert; Smith, Norris B.; Lux, George; Lachmund, Otto; Wright, William.





IN MEMORIAM

WM. K. LEIGHTON,

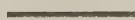
ASHLAR LODGE NO. 3

JAMES EVANS,

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 33



IN MEMORIAM



THE FRATERNAL
DEAD

OF

SISTER JURISDICTIONS

IN MEMORIAM
—
THE FRATERNAL DEAD
OF
THIS JURISDICTION
—
MASTER MASONS
—

J. E. CHURCH,
WM. McCULLOCH,
WALTER CAMPBELL
WM. HOOPER,
JAS. L. GILLEY,
ALEX. McMORINE,
ROBT. CONNELL,
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
ROBT. DUNN,
REUBEN NOWELL,
MARTIN WOODBURN,
ARTHUR EDGETT,
P. J. C. NESBITT,
JOHN HIBBERT,
JAS. M. ADAMS,
HY. KERSHAW,
THOS. H. L. FENWICK,
FINLAY McLEOD,
MURRAY D. KERR,
ALBERT L. JONES.

APPENDIX No. 2.

RULINGS AND GRAND LODGE REGULATIONS

1. Q.—A candidate was duly elected in open Lodge, but before receiving the degrees a Brother who was not present and did not know that the candidate's petition was before the Lodge, objected to the candidate receiving the degrees. Should the Brother's objection be sustained?

A.—The harmony of the Lodge should be the first consideration of both officers and members. If you admit persons into your Sacred Fold who are at variance with any of the members of your Lodge, you then commence the destruction of the work which has taken so much trouble, care and time to build up. Therefore the person elected should not receive the degrees unless the difficulties can be amicably settled, remembering that peace and harmony are the strength of all institutions.

2. Q.—Is it the duty of the W. M. to cause all the communications addressed to the Lodge to be read in open Lodge?

A.—If the W. M. finds the communication of such a nature that it would be improper to have it read before the Lodge, it is his duty to withhold the same.

3. Q.—Should a Brother state his reason for objecting to a candidate?

A.—Whatever objections any Brother has to the admission of a member they need not be stated by him. This principle is clearly illustrated and imposed as a duty on members in balloting for candidates.—Ell Harrison, G.M., 1879.

4. None of the details of Masonic trials emanating from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, those on Petitions, or others, whereby the name of the accused or the offence charged shall be published in the Printed Proceedings, but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of Lodge and the final action of Grand Lodge thereon. Resolution of Grand Lodge 21st June, 1880.

5. None of the names of Brethren who may in the future receive assistance from the Fund of Benevolence shall be published in the Printed Proceedings, but that the Grand Secretary number such cases, giving name and number of the Lodge of the Brother so assisted. Resolution of Grand Lodge, June 21st, 1880.

6. **Whereas** it is an established custom throughout the world, that all sovereign Grand Lodges have the sole Jurisdiction within their own territory:

And Whereas the rider attached to the aforesaid resolution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland reserves to herself the right to issue charters for any body of Masons that might desire to obtain a charter within this jurisdiction;

Now, Therefore, We, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, desire it to be distinctly understood that we do not recognize the right of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or any other Grand Lodge, to issue charters or in any way interfere within the Jurisdiction of the Province of British Columbia. Resolution of Grand Lodge, June 21st, 1880.

7. A Past Master, being at the same time also Worshipful Master of his Lodge, had only the **one** vote, unless he also held a proxy, which would entitle him to **two**, and not **three**, votes in Grand Lodge. Eli Harrison, G.M., 1881. (Reversed, 1889.)

8. Has a Lodge the right to admit to membership anyone who has not resided twelve months in this or any other jurisdiction under the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, but who has been an itinerant resident of the Province for several years?

A.—Provided any candidate has resided twelve months in the Province, and his residence transient, any Lodge can make him by adopting the usual course.

9. Are there any means by which a Lodge can confer the honor of Past Master upon a Brother without passing through the chair?

A.—To confer the honor of Past Master on any Brother who has not been duly elected as Master of his Lodge, would be at variance with the Ancient Landmarks.

10. Is a man that stammers eligible for the degrees of Masonry?

A.—If the defect of speech produced by stammering would not disable the applicant from imparting to others instruction, or the secrets of the Craft, said applicant is eligible. C. M. Chambers, G.M., 1882.

11. Amendments made in Grand Lodge to the notices given (in the summons for the meeting) were admissable. Ruling C. M. Chambers, G. M., sustained by G. L., 19th June, 1882.

12. Are amendments to notices of motion printed on Grand Lodge summonses admissable in Grand Lodge?

A.—Yes; this ruling was confirmed at the time by vote in Grand Lodge.

13. Are amendments passed in Grand Lodge to become law without awaiting confirmation at next session of Grand Lodge.

A.—This question I also answered in the affirmative. H. Brown G. M., 1883.

14. On two occasions the question has been raised in regard to dimitted and non-affiliated Masons; 1st, one where a Brother was desirous of attending the re-union, and 2nd, another in which the Brother claimed a right to participate in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone elsewhere referred to. In each of these cases objections were raised to their presence by members of the Craft. In each of these cases I ruled in keeping with clause 2 under the heading of "Visitors," page 92, viz.: that "no Brother residing in the Province, dimitted or unaffiliated, can take part in **any** Masonic ceremony, public or private." It was also urged that he could visit a Lodge **once** during his secession from the Craft; to which I replied "that visits to Lodges mean their ordinary meetings." The porch-book, however, showed that they had visited a Lodge previously during their secession, and consequently were doubly ruled out.

15. Does the clause "except in cases of Royal Naval and Military men" literally or by implication mean to embrace persons engaged in the Merchant Marine Service, or any service except that directly under the Royal Naval authorities?

A.—Literally the expression "Royal Naval men" means officers and men of the Royal Navy of Great Britain; but in its usual ac-

ceptance it applies only to officers. What was intended by those who drafted said clause of Constitution I cannot pretend to say, though I do sincerely conceive it to be unfair to extend said privileges to **men** of the Navy and withhold them from **officers** of the Merchant Navy, who labor under precisely the same disadvantages as to fixity of residence as officers of the Royal Navy. Our Lodges have been in the habit of conferring the degrees upon men of the Navy, and I have, therefore, in all cases when applied for, granted dispensation to Lodges to confer them upon Masters and Mates of the Merchant Navy as a matter of simple justice, although I am compelled, from the apparent rigidity of the clause, to answer the latter portion of the query to the effect "that it embraces only the Royal Navy."

16. Does the Royal Navy apply only to persons serving in Her Majesty's service, or does it apply to persons serving in the Navy of any Foreign State, or to persons belonging to other nations and serving in the Navy or Merchant Marine? Does it apply, say, to a person serving on board a Canadian lightship, whose term and pay, is from month to month?

A.—The first of these interrogatories is fully answered in response to last question; and in reply to the second, say most emphatically, No! irrespective of term and pay; as persons serving on board such very frequently are not sailors at all, and could not possibly be construed to be a constituent part of Canada's Navy even if she had one.

17. Under the same clause requiring residence for one year, can he be claimed as under the jurisdiction if he has not so resided continuously for one year? Say he has been two years in this Province, of that time he has resided six months in Victoria, eight months in Nanaimo, nine months in New Westminster, and one month in Burrard Inlet, which of these Lodges can claim jurisdiction? he having resided last at Burrard Inlet and seeks admission by initiation at that place?

A.—Neither according to said clause, and yet either by proper procedure; safest way under such circumstances is to write to Lodges at each of places named for certificate of character and ascertain if they have any objection, if only as a matter of courtesy, and in addition throw the onus on the broad shoulders of the Grand Master, stating circumstances, and ask for dispensation.

18. Not having resided the required time, is it not compulsory on him by this clause to produce a certificate of character from the nearest Lodge to the place of his nearest residence?

A.—This is mainly answered in preceding question which points out the best course the Lodge should pursue under such circumstances as nothing can be incumbent upon the individual who, being a profane knows nothing regarding our jurisprudence.

19. Is there any section or clause in the Constitution of British Columbia whereby Vancouver Lodge, No. 2, would be fully justified in conferring the degrees of Masonry on a merchant seaman who has only resided in the jurisdiction one month or less, and not having any certificate of character from the Lodge nearest his previous residence?

A.—With the exception of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England wherein some rights as to regalia are reserved to the Lodges of Antiquity, No. 2, British, No. 8, and Prince of Wales, No. 259, I know of no clause in any Constitution which gives specific powers to any particular Lodge, so that generally I may safely reply in the negative; until such time as the ambiguity of clause 2, page 90, "proposing members" shall have been removed refrain from any such

actions without taking, first of all, the precautionary steps already expatiated upon, and asking for a dispensation; such a course will at all times be safe until Grand Lodge adopts Constitution as now being revised.

20. Has the M. W. Grand Master the power to grant a dispensation for Masons to appear in Masonic regalia, outside of a Lodge of such, to mingle with profanes and suspended Masons?

A.—The Grand Master certainly has the power, and it is only for purposes outside of a Lodge that it is necessary to ask him; such dispensations, however, are issued to a Lodge the Master of which is responsible for everything done at the ceremony for which the dispensation is granted; suspended or affiliated* Masons are barred by the Constitutions (Sec. 2, page 93) from attendance thereat, but profanes are usually invited guests, and at balls are commonly seen mingling with the Brethren, holding Masonic intercourse is vastly different thing.

21. If so, can a dispensation granted for a body of Masons to appear in regalia at a ball allow profanes and suspended Masons also to appear in Masonic regalia and fraternize with members of the Craft?

A.—A dispensation as previously stated is issued to a Lodge for these purposes, the Master of which is bound to see that the honor and dignity of the Craft is upheld and due decorum observed; it most assuredly does not grant a license to suspended Masons to appear in regalia for the simple reason that they are prohibited by the Constitution from being there in the character of Masons; and certainly no power can grant permission to a profane to wear that to which he is not entitled; if either of these takes place the Master lays himself open to the preferment of Masonic charges.

22. At a so-called Masonic ball with Masons in regalia, can profanes wear badges belonging to other societies?

A.—The expression "so-called" causes me to halt in answering the question—it is either a Masonic ball or it is not! if the latter Masons have no business there in regalia—if the former, profanes should not wear badges of other societies except Naval and Military men in uniform with legitimate decorations.

23. What authority has the W. M. and his officers in a ball-room over profanes and suspended Masons in regalia belonging to the Craft?

A.—The W. M. has full power and authority over everybody present unless the Grand Master or his Deputy or some Officer of Grand Lodge duly appointed for the purpose be present, in either case it is the imperative duty of the presiding officer to cause the profane to divest himself of such regalia, and to see that suspended Masons retire from such ceremony. E. C. Baker, G.M., 1884.

24. That the names of all rejected candidates in subordinate Lodges shall be forthwith reported to the Grand Secretary who shall keep a list of the same in a book for the purpose. That no candidate for the degrees in Masonry or Affiliation shall be balloted for until information has been received from the Grand Secretary that his name is clear of the Black List. Resolution of the Grand Lodge, 22nd June, 1885.

25. Can the Worshipful Master of a Lodge working under dispensation, confer the E. A., F. C., and M. M. degrees before he is installed into the chair?

A.—A Lodge working under dispensation is the agent of the

*This should doubtless read **non-affiliated**.

Grand Lodge, or Grand Master for his term of office, who grant authority to work as a Lodge, and to initiate, pass and raise candidates in the usual manner, until the Grand Lodge meets in its annual session; it will then, if the Brethren think proper to do so, order a Warrant to be issued. And the Grand Master will then appoint the time for consecrating the Lodge and installing its W. M., and officers. T. Trounce, G. M., 1886.

26. There is no law to prevent a Brother in good standing who is a member of a foreign Lodge, from affiliating with a Lodge in this jurisdiction, if he desires to do so and the Lodge to which he applies is willing to receive him.

27. A Brother who is a Past Master of a Lodge under a foreign jurisdiction, and who affiliates with a Lodge in British Columbia is entitled to a seat and vote in the Grand Lodge, provided that his name and the name of the Lodge in which he formerly served as Master have been duly entered in the returns made to the Grand Secretary by the Lodge which has admitted him as a joining member.

28. That we do not recognize "dual membership" within this jurisdiction. (Repealed, 1903).

29. That performance of the solemn service required by Masonry over the remains of a Brother is Masonic labor and the Lodge so engaged is **performing** Masonic labor, and must have **absolute and complete control**, and cannot permit any but affiliated Masons in good standing to take part therein. A. R. Milne, G.M., 1888.

30 That a uniform system of work and lectures be adopted by Grand Lodge for all Subordinate Lodges that may hereafter be chartered in this jurisdiction, and for those now holding charters, as the majority of the Lodge shall desire. Resolution of Grand Lodge, 25th June, 1888. (Never Enforced).

31.—"I ask you to confer the honorary rank of Past Senior Grand Warden on V. W. Bro. Edward C. Neufelder, who has retired from the position of Grand Secretary, and is about to leave the jurisdiction, the honorary rank which I recommend for you to consider is one that the Brother has merited in the highest degree." A. R. Milne, G. M., 1888.

"They hail with very great pleasure the request of the M. W. Grand Master that the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden be conferred on V. W. Brother E. C. Neufelder, and strongly recommend the same." Committee on G. M.'s address, 1888.

That the suggestion of the M. W. Grand Master in his Address regarding Bro. Neufelder, and which was recommended by the Committee, be now made absolute. Resolution of Grand Lodge, June 25th 1888.

32.—That Bro. Benjamin Douglas, Treasurer of Union Lodge, and one of the Trustees of Masonic property, be constituted and appointed a permanent member of this M. W. Grand Lodge with the rank and title of Past Grand Treasurer. Resolution of Grand Lodge, June 25th 1888.

33.—The R. W. Deputy Grand Master asked for a ruling as to the right of the W. M. of a Lodge, being also a Past Master having two votes in Grand Lodge. The M. W. Grand Master ruled, "he has two votes." A. R. Milne, G. M., 1889.

34.—In the absence of the W. Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden, can the Immediate Past Master appoint Wardens, open and work the Lodge?

A.—By our Constitution, clause 114, the authority of the Worshipful Master, (he being absent from the Lodge) descends first to the Senior Warden (both these officers being absent) then to the

Junior Warden, but not to the Immediate Past Master, therefore in the absence of the three principal officers, viz.: W. Master, S. Warden, and J. Warden, the Lodge cannot be opened; furthermore the W. Master of a Lodge has no constitutional right to delegate his powers to another unless in Lodge assembled.

35.—Can a Mason belong to two Lodges, both of this jurisdiction?

A.—He cannot be an active member of more than one Lodge. (Repealed, 1903.)

36.—Do Brethren petitioning for a Charter to form a new Lodge cease to be members of the Lodges from which they hail, when a dispensation is granted, or when the Warrant of Constitution or Charter is granted?

A.—Brethren petitioning to form a new Lodge retain their membership in the Lodge from which they hail until a Charter is granted, when they become members of the new lodge.

37.—Applicants for affiliation, if members under this jurisdiction, must dimit from one Lodge before affiliating with another. (Repealed, 1903.)

38.—Freemasonry recognizes no other society when performing Masonic labor.

39.—None but Master Masons are entitled to Masonic burial.

40.—If a Lodge has inadvertently initiated a candidate whose residence is within the jurisdiction of another Lodge and admits its error, and the matter can be settled satisfactorily between the two Lodges, there is no necessity to refer the matter to the Grand Master.

41.—When a Lodge U.D. receives its Charter it becomes responsible to the old Lodges for the arrearages of the members who left them to organize it.

42.—All members of a Lodge are in good standing until deprived of their rights by due process of law, or by their own consent. A. R. Milne, G.M., 1889.

43.—That the Secretary and Treasurer of this Grand Lodge have their reports printed and sent to each member of Grand Lodge at least one week before the meeting of the Annual Grand Lodge session, so that the Delegates to Grand Lodge then will be able to deal intelligently with the above reports. Resolution of Grand Lodge, 24th June, 1889.

44.—Bro. MacGowan asked the M. W. Grand Master if it was competent for him to be recognized as R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master, he having filled that office in the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island.

On motion by Br. Peck, seconded by Bro. T. Downie it was resolved, "That Bro. MacGowan be recognized as R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master." Resolution of Grand Lodge, 21st June, 1890.

45.—Is a candidate minus right thumb eligible for office?

A.—No.

46.—Does the Lodge retain the dimit of an affiliated member when granting him a new dimit?

A.—Yes.

46a.—In the absence of a report of the Committee of Investigation can the Lodge legally ballot on the candidate?

A.—No.

47.—In what degree shall a Lodge be opened to conduct the burial service?

A.—The Third.

48.—Is a member liable for Lodge dues from date of initiation?

A.—The Lodge custom decides.

49.—Does neglecting to sign the By-laws of this Lodge justify a Brother to refuse to pay dues.

A.—No.

50.—Is a Mason under suspension qualified to become a Charter member of a new Lodge?

A.—Certainly not. A. McKeown, G. M., 1891.

51.—Can the general working of a Lodge be carried on in the Third instead of the First degree, when all present are Master Masons?

A.—From the tenor of the question submitted, I infer it means the regular business of the Lodge other than conferring degrees, and hold that the whole spirit and tenor of Masonic custom has been that the business of a Lodge should be conducted in the third degree, the members of which constitute the main body of the Craft at the time.

52.—Can an entered apprentice take part in the discussion before he had attained the sublime degree of Master Mason?

A.—I hold he cannot; an E. A. is not a member of the Lodge until he has attained the M.M. degree, and signed the By-laws; then again, no business, except the conferring of degrees or trial of Masons who have not attained the M.M. degree, can be transacted in other than a M.M. Lodge (see Constitution, page 41, Sec. 145, and page 39, Sec. 84, and page 36, Sec. 123). You will therefore see our Constitution does not recognize candidates members of Lodges, until they have attained the M.M. degree, consequently E. A. are not members, and have no voice in the Lodge other than that which is given them as such, and in the E. A. degree or Lodges opened in that Degree, notwithstanding Lodges of the English and Canadian work, transact business (other than degree work) in a Lodge opened on the first degree (even within our own jurisdiction) yet in my opinion, it is contrary to Masonic jurisprudence, general usage, established custom, and above all, contrary to our Constitution.

53.—What Degrees are recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia?

A.—Our Constitution is rather indefinite on this question, and until the Article (171) is further defined, I shall hold that the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees are the only ones this Grand Lodge can recognize.

54.—Are the Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Degrees recognized by this Grand Lodge, and is a M.M. entitled to wear (say) Royal Arch clothing or jewels in a Blue Lodge?

A.—As a Grand Lodge of craft Masonry I should hold they are not; and in consequence the clothing appertaining to these degrees cannot be worn in Blue Lodges, but there can be no reasonable objection to jewels. However, I do not wish to convey the idea that this Grand Lodge does not recognize or acknowledge the concordant orders of Freemasonry, but only in so far as it is a Grand Lodge of Craft Masonry, and as such can only exercise jurisdiction or authority over Blue Lodges.

55.—Having regard to the fact that Bro. Douglas is Treasurer of the Lodge, is he entitled to ask for his dimit, or is the Lodge justified in granting it?

A.—Our Constitution (article 117) says, "No officer of a Lodge can resign his office, etc.," consequently a dimit cannot be granted an officer during his term of office.

56.—Can Brethren who are members of this Lodge, and also charter members of a Lodge under dispensation, exercise the right of voting and balloting for candidates in both Lodges?

A.—A member of a chartered Lodge does not lose his membership therein nor sever himself from his rights, as well as his obliga-

tion as such member, by joining in the organization, and aiding in the work of a new Lodge under dispensation, even if he be one of the petitioners for such dispensation. The Lodge U.D. is working on trial only, and may never be chartered. If the new Lodge is chartered, then, as in other cases of this kind, no Brother can be a member of two chartered Lodges at the same time. (Dual Membership. Last clause inoperative since adoption of Constitution of 1903.)

57.—Cannot a second ballot be taken on an application for initiation, owing to the fact that the Board of General Purposes has made a verbal instead of a written report on the same?

A.—Although customary, and certainly more in form, to have written reports from committees of investigation, yet it does not invalidate the report if verbally made by the committee, and accepted by a duly summoned meeting. It would, therefore, not be in order to have a rebalot on the petition referred to, and the applicant must take the constitutional course. It would be well to draw the attention of the Board to this neglect and see it does not occur again.

58.—Does the loss of toes on the right foot incapacitate an applicant for membership?

A.—When the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, and does not amount to an inability, honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution, and you will be permitted to initiate the candidate accordingly. M. Wolfe, G.M., 1892.

59.—Can a candidate who has been rejected in a Lodge apply to another Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction after the expiration of twelve months.

A.—Yes; he is at liberty to apply to any other Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction in the district in which he resides.

60.—Hts a Lodge perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material?

A.—A Lodge has no jurisdiction over rejected material for the degrees, after the time limit, viz.; twelve months, has expired.

61.—Is a person who has had his leg amputated just below the knee as the result of a railway accident, and who is now able to pursue his usual avocations by means of an artificial limb, eligible for initiation into Masonry?

A.—A person who has lost a leg is not eligible for initiation into Masonry.

62.—Can this Lodge, on request of Beaver Lodge, Clarksburg, Ont., confer the second and third degrees on Bro. Milne free of charge, he having been initiated in the latter Lodge, and in such case would Ashlar Lodge be liable to the Grand Lodge for fees as a joining Brother?

A.—Yes; a Lodge as an act of courtesy may confer one or more degrees free of charge, provided they are satisfied that the Brother is an entered apprentice, and has paid the full amount of his fees to the Lodge making the request; and inasmuch as the Brother has not signified his intention to apply for admission to membership in Ashlar Lodge, I hold that that Lodge is not liable to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for any fees in connection with the passing and raising of the Brother in question.

63.—Can a Subordinate Lodge deal with the question of jurisdiction in a case of application for degrees from a candidate living in British Columbia, to a Lodge in Washington State?

A.—A Subordinate Lodge cannot deal with a question of juris-

diction, nor can they grant permission to a Lodge in a foreign jurisdiction, to initiate a person who resides in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

64.—Can a Lodge grant a dimit to a Brother who is not a Master Mason?

A.—It is not proper to grant a dimit to a Brother who is not a Master Mason.

65.—Can a Lodge room which has been dedicated to Masonry be used for other than Masonic purposes, the said Lodge room being still the meeting place of the Lodge?

A.—It is improper to use a Lodge room when once consecrated and dedicated for any other than Masonic purposes.

66.—Can a Masonic Lodge participate in funeral services joined in by other societies?

A.—There is no objection to the Masonic fraternity attending a funeral at which other societies are present, provided the Masons are allowed to make all arrangements for the funeral, and to have full charge of the ceremony until the body has been laid in the grave according to the ancient customs of our order. W. Downie, G. M., 1893.

67.—Is a By-law to the effect that "No member in arrears three months shall be allowed to speak or vote in the Lodge or be eligible to any office," legal?

A.—I am very strongly of opinion that no Mason can be punished or deprived of any of the privileges of Masonry except, upon conviction, after trial, and I have no hesitation in so declaring.

68.—Can an officer of a Lodge be elected by a majority of the votes cast, though not constituting a majority of the votes present?

A.—No. Every vote in the Lodge must be registered for some one. A. blank is not a vote.

69. Can the action of a Lodge in bestowing honorary membership be rescinded?

A.—No, except for cause, after trial.

70.—Can a Masonic Hall be rented to other Societies?

A.—No. (See M. W. P. G. M. Downie's decision.)

71.—Is a Brother who has served as Warden outside this jurisdiction, is now a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, eligible for election as Master?

A.—If the Brother has been regularly elected and served a term as Warden in a Warranted Lodge, recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia he is eligible.

72.—An emergent meeting was held to elect officers. The election was held in the first degree. Is such election valid? Our By-laws call for an election in December.

A.—An election can only be held as provided for in the By-laws or by special dispensation. All business must be transacted while open on the third degree, except what specially and exclusively belongs to the other degrees. R. B. McMicking, G.M., 1895.

73.—In October I was asked by Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7, if under the following circumstances it was necessary to get Union No. 9 to waive jurisdiction before they could confer the degrees:—A. M. Jackson employed at the power house between Westminster and Vancouver wished to become a member of Mount Hermon by initiation. He knew no one in Westminster, and spent most of his spare time in Vancouver. Union had been requested to waive jurisdiction, but objected to do so. In the meantime the Brethren are informed by Mr. Jackson that he rents a furnished room in Vancouver which he uses while there.

A.—By referring to Section 200 page 56, Section 218, page 60,

and Section 222, page 61, it will be seen that there is no option in the matter. It is a question of residence not employment, and the mere fact of renting a room in Vancouver for convenience while in that city does not constitute residence as called for in the Constitution.

74.—Is it according to Section 204 of the Constitution of British Columbia compulsory for a Brother after being raised to pass an examination in open Lodge as to his knowledge of the M.M. degree before he is entitled to sign the By-laws, receive his diploma or vote or hold office?

A.—Yes, decidedly. (Amended, 1903.)

75.—And if so, is this retroactive? i.e., Is it necessary for a Brother who has been raised since this decision, and since the passing of Section 204 of the new Constitution, or the equivalent Section of the old Constitution, to pass such examination, before he is fully qualified to vote or hold office, though he has already signed the By-laws and has also received his diploma?

A.—Section 204 applies in all cases after the present Constitution was adopted and became law. Any brother raised since then is bound to comply with the Constitution, as the old Constitution became null and void on the adoption of the present one and therefore cannot be quoted. If, however, the retro-action refers to any present ruling, I can only point out that my ruling does not make or unmake the law, but simply explains or interprets a law already in existence, and therefore if, as I presume from the question, there is a Brother holding office in Doric Lodge who was raised since the adoption of the present Constitution, and has not passed such examination he holds his office contrary to the conditions of the Constitution. But the Brother so holding office, etc., is not so much a sinner against the Constitution as the officers and members of the Lodge who put him there, and gave him all these privileges before he was entitled to them. The Lodge cannot hold him responsible for its actions, nor will the Grand Lodge do so. L. R. Johnson, G. M., 1896. (Amended, 1903.)

76.—That a bond of five thousand dollars be obtained from a reputable Guarantee Company for the Grand Treasurer, the premium to be paid by this Grand Lodge.

77.—That the present Trustees of the funds of the Grand Lodge be relieved from duty, and that the Grand Master and Grand Warden for the time being and their successors in office are hereby appointed a Board of Trustees, in whose name all funds and property of the Grand Lodge shall be vested, and that they also act as an advisory body to the Grand Treasurer in investing the funds of the Grand Lodge.

78.—That the rank of Past District Deputy Grand Master be conferred upon W. Brother Hickey of United Service Lodge, No. 24, in token of his valuable services in founding and managing that Lodge. Resolutions of Grand Lodge, 18th June, 1896.

79.—Does the loss of a thumb of the left hand debar a candidate from receiving the degrees of Masonry?

A.—No. It does not. The loss of the thumb of the left hand does not render the applicant incapable of receiving and imparting the Ritual of Masonry.

80.—Is a Brother who has been initiated, passed and raised liable to the Lodge for dues before he has passed his examination in the third degree and signed the By-laws?

A.—No. The Brother is not liable for dues until he passes an examination as provided in Constitution. (Amended, 1903.)

81.—Is the Lodge held responsible for Grand Lodge dues for such a Brother?

A.—No. The Brother is not a member of your lodge. The Grand Lodge only collects dues for members. (Amended, 1903.)

82.—What time limit, if any, is there for such a member to pass his examination?

A.—There is no time limit.

83.—In the case of a Brother suspended more than two years ago for non-payment of dues, what steps are necessary to re-instate him?

A.—A Mason can be re-instated by a two thirds vote by ballot of the members present at any regular meeting. A. Charleson, G. M., 1897. (The last ruling is as amended by the Committee on Jurisprudence, 1898.)

84.—Cumberland Lodge submitted for my decision a question of "residence" arising out of the application for degrees of Mr. W. B. Anderson, who had formerly resided at Comox and whose family still continued to reside there, but who for more than six months occupied the position of Government Agent, going to Comox only once a week to spend Sunday with his family.

A.—I ruled that Mr. Anderson should be considered a resident of Union, and that his application for initiation might be received by Cumberland Lodge. E. D. McLaren, G.M., 1898.

85.—Among the powers of the Grand Master is that of "granting such dispensations as may be applied for in accordance with the law of the Grand Lodge." Now I understand that among Masonic writers, the word "dispensation" is used in two senses. "In one sense, a dispensation is a permission to do an act which the law says shall not be done without permission. In the other it is a warrant importing to authorize the doing of an act which the law says shall not be done at all—in other words, a dispensing with the law."

It would thus appear that under our Constitution, Section 47 (part of which is quoted in the first sentence of the preceding paragraph), dispensations of the second class are unlawful in this jurisdiction. That such dispensations are ever issued is undoubtedly due to the erroneous conception by a Grand Master that there is inherent in his office—independent of the Constitution—power to dispense with the law. Indeed, I fear that at the outset of my own career, a similar conception of my power led to the unintentional commission of an error, which was not, however, altogether without what might be regarded as good and sufficient reason for the action taken.

86.—After an Entered Apprentice has passed a satisfactory examination in the work of that degree, can a resolution be moved in a Fellow Craft's Lodge that he be passed to the second degree, or must such a resolution be passed in a Lodge of Master Masons?

A.—After an Entered Apprentice has served the required time of probation and has passed a satisfactory examination in the work of that degree he is entitled to be advanced, provided that no objection to his advancement is made by any member. (See Sections 197 and 224, Book of Constitutions.)

While the voice of the Lodge as to the sufficiency of the examination in the E. A. degree is taken in a Fellow Crafts' Lodge, yet members only (Sections 204 and 205, Constitution) have a right to decide the matter. Should the decision be favorable to the candidate, and should on enquiry by the presiding officer, no objection to his advancement be made by any member, the Lodge may proceed to confer the next degree on the candidate without further formality.

The offering of a resolution that a candidate be advanced to the

next higher degree is unnecessary (Section 204, Constitution), for after his election to receive the three degrees, an applicant's progress (provided he has fulfilled every requirement) depends upon the absence of objection by any member. Objection may be made either in person or by communication.

87.—Vancouver-Quadra Lodge No. 2, has suffered some annoyance on account of its refusal to admit to examination strange Brethren who were unable to produce satisfactory (or any) vouchers of initiation and good standing. Under what conditions may the right of visitation be exercised by strangers for whom no Brother present can vouch?

A.—Section 226 of the Constitution says: "Any Master Mason in good standing may be permitted to visit a Lodge....." Section 227: "If no Brother present can vouch for the visitor, the Master shall appoint a committee of Brethren skilled in the work to examine him." Section 229: "Before any visitor can be examined as to his knowledge of Masonry, he must state the name and location of the Lodge of which he is then or was lately, a member, or in which he received the Masonic Degrees, which shall be reported to the Master, or the Lodge, before a committee of examination can be appointed."

To these must be added the pledge which the Master makes at his installation: "You promise that no visitor shall be received into your Lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge." (Ancient Charges.)

The laws just quoted undoubtedly refer to all visitors from whatever Lodge or Jurisdiction.

In case no Brother present can vouch for the visitor, the latter, before he can be duly examined must report to the Master the name of the Lodge of which he is then, or was lately a member, etc., and must produce proper vouchers, not only of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge (Ancient Charges) but of his good standing at the time of making such visit (Section 226). In other words, the visitor must produce and exhibit his Grand Lodge certificate, or other proper vouchers of initiation, together with satisfactory documentary evidence of his good standing. Then if after strict trial, the applicant can be vouched for by the committee of examination, he may be received into the Lodge, subject to the conditions of Section 228.

That strict trial without the production of satisfactory paper credentials is insufficient proof of the right to visit must be apparent, "for if a stranger be examined and can show that he is in possession of our secrets, it by no means follows either that, 1st. he may have obtained them unlawfully; or 2nd, he may have acquired them under a Jurisdiction never recognized by our Grand Lodge, or with whom it is not at the time in fraternal relations; or 3rd, he may have been expelled by his Grand Lodge, or be under suspension..... The first is a hardly possible contingency. The second and third are more likely to occur, and must consequently be guarded against as more dangerous, for, 1st, there are spurious and unrecognized bodies in existence; 2nd, Grand Jurisdictions perfectly regular in themselves may not happen to be on terms of Masonic intercourse with us, therefore visitors hailing from them cannot be received into our Lodges; and 3rd Though an expelled Brother, or one under suspension, might still pass, yet the production of his paper vouchers will in almost every case prove a considerable obstacle in his way." The inevitable conclusion is that the secrets without the accrediting papers, or the papers without the secrets, fail to prove the right to visit a Lodge; both are clearly requisite. D. Wilson, G.M., 1899.

88.—Can the ballot be taken on five candidates for degrees collectively, or must it be spread individually?

A.—It must be taken individually.

89.—In conferring the E. A. degree can more than one candidate be initiated at the same time, or must the degree be conferred upon each one separately?

A.—More than one candidate may have the degree conferred upon him at the same time, but the ceremony loses much of its impressiveness by thus administering it.

90.—In case of election of officer (Treasurer) a tie resulted. Has the W. M. the casting vote, even if he has already voted once?

A.—Yes.

91.—How can a Brother who has received the E. A. and F. C. degrees in one Lodge, and has then owing to change of residence, had the M.M. degree conferred on him by another Lodge (at the request of the body conferring the first two degrees) become a member of either Lodge?

A.—The difficulty herein presented lies in the fact that a Mason becomes a member of a Lodge by signing the By-laws after he has received the M.M. degree. (Section 204, Constitution.) The requirements of the Constitution will be complied with if a certified written or printed copy of the By-laws of the Lodge in which the applicant received his first degree or degrees, be signed by him after he received his M. M. degree in the presence of an accredited witness, say the Secretary or the Master of the Lodge in which he received his M.M. degree, and this certified copy be returned to his Lodge and then kept as a permanent record. He then becomes a member of the Lodge in which he received the first degree and may then dimit or otherwise as he wishes.

92.—Can an application for membership be received at other than a regular meeting?

A.—Yes, it can be received at an emergency meeting, provided it appears on the notice calling the meeting. (This ruling is reversed by the Constitution of 1903.)

93.—Can the report of the Investigation Committee be received and the ballot spread at other than the regular meeting?

A.—No.

94.—A Masonic body may not incorporate under the Laws of British Columbia governing incorporation.

95.—A Lodge may not establish a system of life membership based upon the payment by members of a fixed lump sum. R. E. Walker, G. M., 1900.

96.—Loss of fourth and fifth fingers of right hand does not debar an Entered Apprentice from receiving the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees.

At the same time I pointed out to this Lodge that in the event of any question of physical qualification arising in future, to seek for a ruling before the candidate had received any degree. The Lodge, having initiated this Brother, it will not do to stop him as summarily as a profane, or to revive the objection, which, not having been made at the proper time, may be said to have been overlooked.

97.—Asking me to express an opinion as to the Masonic propriety of the action of the acting W. Master of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, in declaring ballot on two candidates null and void, after one had been declared elected and the other rejected, and ordering the ballot to be spread at a subsequent meeting because a Brother, not a member, by mistake, voted on both applications.

A.—If the Brother who voted through misapprehension will announce in open Lodge or write to the Lodge stating that he balloted in the negative a fresh ballot can be taken after applying to the Grand Master for a dispensation, otherwise no reconsideration can be permitted. (See page 75 Proceeding 1901.)

98.—A member of a Lodge in this Jurisdiction joined in the petition to obtain a dispensation for a new Lodge in the same Jurisdiction. He having paid dues into both Lodges. Shortly before the Charter was granted, he asked for a dimit from the new Lodge. Can the new Lodge comply with his request?

A.—A Brother joining in a petition for a new Lodge and such dispensation being granted, cannot dimit from the new Lodge before a Charter is granted.

99.—If the member wished to continue in the new Lodge, would it be in order for him to receive his dimit from his former Lodge?

A.—All Brethren, members of a Lodge U.D. whenever and as soon as said Lodge shall be duly chartered, shall thereby be dimitted from the older Lodge and the Master of the new Lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder Lodge of the name of such member or members. (Amended 1903.)

100.—Is it legal to do the work of the second section of the Master Mason's degree while the Lodge is at refreshment?

A.—The Lodge must be at labor while conferring degrees.

101.—Is it proper to initiate, pass and raise a candidate at the request and at the expense of another Lodge, said candidate having been duly accepted, but removed to Vancouver before initiation?

A.—It would be quite regular to comply with the request. H. H. Watson, G.M., 1901.

102.—An applicant takes the Entered Apprentice degree and fails to present himself for advancement. Is there any limit to the time during which he may be kept on the books as a quasi member?

We are unable to see that any limit can be put upon the time during which an Entered Apprentice who fails to present himself for advancement may be kept on the books as a quasi member of the Lodge. Even if, from no fault of a Lodge, an Entered Apprentice does not desire advancement, the fact still remains that the Brother is an Entered Apprentice whose Masonic standing under our Constitution may be meager indeed, but whose name cannot justly be struck off the roll except for cause.

103.—A member of the Lodge removes from the jurisdiction of the Lodge without leaving any address. How long should he be returned to the Grand Lodge as a member?

A.—To the problem presented by this question, we beg to suggest what is hoped may prove a practical, if a somewhat sharp solution, with our reasons in support of the same.

Among the duties enjoined upon each member by the By-laws of many Lodges is that of keeping the Secretary informed of his Post office address. Further, the notices of meetings now issued generally contain a request to this effect. In fact, the conditions under which Lodges are carried on make this an implied if not a definitely stated duty on the part of every member. Consequently the Brother who removes from the jurisdiction of his Lodge without leaving any address has failed in an important duty which the By-laws of his Lodge may or may not have definitely imposed upon him, but which is certainly necessary for the well-being and success of the Institution. His last known address is then the only one upon which the Lodge can fall back in its effort to communicate with him. This course is also recognized by the Constitution in the case of trials and appeals,

as all services are directed to be made either in person or by mail (registered post paid) to the last address of the person to be served.

The length of time for which a member of a Lodge who removes from its jurisdiction without leaving any address should be returned to the Grand Lodge as a member will, therefore, in a great measure, depend upon the Lodge itself. It may decide to carry the Brother's name on the books from year to year, or it may, when the offending Brother is one year in arrears for dues, send to his last known address the usual notice calling upon him to show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues. As there will in all probability be no reply to this communication, suspension will inevitably follow with the erasure of the Brother's name from the roll for the time being, at least.

This can hardly be regarded as a harsh course, for the Lodge has exhausted all human means of reaching a Brother who voluntarily or otherwise cuts himself off from all communication. It is really, for all concerned, the best course, for the Lodge is thereby relieved from the necessity of carrying the name of the careless craftsman, while the Brother thus dealt with is not debarred, as a consequence of his neglect of a manifest duty, from seeking restoration should he ever return or once more put himself in communication with his Lodge. Committee on Jurisprudence, 1901.

104.—That when the new Constitutions are printed the Ceremony of Installation of officers, suitable for Lodges working the "Scotch Rite"* be inserted.

105.—That Gen. John Corson Smith, P.G.M., of Illinois, be elected an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, with full privileges. Resolutions of Grand Lodge, 1901.

106.—A candidate receives the E. A. degree. During the ceremony it was discovered that he had lost the thumb of his right hand. Can he be advanced?

A.—No. One who is unable to communicate, receive and perform all the essentials of Masonic recognition, unaided by artificial means, is physically disqualified from taking the three degrees.

In this particular instance it seems that the defect existed previous to the initiation of the candidate, and as he appears from the correspondence to have been a "personal friend of nearly every member of the Lodge," and "a most intimate friend" of the W. M., it is incomprehensible to me why his petition was ever presented, when the defect mentioned must have been apparent to all.

The action of the committee on his petition in making favorable report to the Lodge, which they must have done, is most reprehensible. It is the duty of that committee "to make strict examination into the moral, mental, physical and other proper qualifications of the applicant, and to report thereon." To send in a report favorable to an applicant who has lost the thumb of his right hand, shows that the members of that committee have not done their duty.

Speaking generally I would point out that a committee in charge of this important branch of Masonic work has a most important and responsible duty to perform, that of determining whether or not an applicant is a fit and proper person to be made a Mason. The examination should be most thorough and critical, for, as a general rule, the Lodge will act on its report.

It not unfrequently happens that the members of such a committee will answer, a few moments before the report is presented, and a month after they have been appointed, the questions submitted to

*This should read "Scotch Work."

them upon the most superficial information and without, as in the present case, any apparent regard to the consequences.

The W. M. cannot be too careful in the selection of the Brethren who are to discharge this important duty, and should see to it that they perform their duties in a proper manner, and the Lodge should refuse to receive the report until it has been assured that the fullest investigation has been made.

Masonry does not begin and end in any one particular Lodge. Its ramifications now extend to every quarter of the civilized globe, and embraces over two million members. It would be well then to remember that when you make a Mason he becomes a member not only of your Lodge, but of this great Brotherhood as well and that it is a duty which you owe, not only to yourselves, but to the humblest Mason in the most remote corner of the earth, that everyone received can be marked as sterling.

107.—Can a dispensation be granted to re-consider the ballot on a rejected candidate on the ground of improper use of the ballot by a member of the Lodge?

A.—I have no power to interfere with the right conceded to every Mason from time immemorial of making his own choice either for or against an applicant. To decide otherwise would be to question the secrecy and independence of the ballot, both of which I look upon in the light of landmarks.

"A Mason is responsible to no human power for the vote that he casts on the petition of a candidate. To his own conscience alone is he to answer for the motives that have led to the act and for the act itself."

We have no right then to question his motives or seek for his reasons. It is unmasonic for a member to state how he will vote, or how he has voted, and no discussion on the subject should be entertained or allowed.

The right, however, to use the black ball carries with it a grave responsibility, and is a sacred privilege which should be exercised with fine judgment, having regard to both the Order and the applicant. Given a certain condition of things the decision a member arrives at as to how he shall vote is a fine test of manhood. If he has aught against a Brother or Brethren of the Lodge or is sulking under some fancied wrong or has a grievance, either real or imaginary, and is discontented with himself and his surroundings in general, and is prepared to forget these differences and prejudices and decide on the merits of the applicant alone, then it can be truly said of him that he has stood the test and acted with the spirit of a man and a Mason. If on the other hand he decides without reference to the applicant, to cast the ball of rejection for any of the above reasons alone, and for revenge will sacrifice a worthy, upright and innocent person, he is a coward, a hypocrite, and unworthy the fellowship of honorable men. If there be such a Mason among you, then bide your time. The evil he has done will be visited on himself, and his hypocrisy will soon be revealed. Then banish him from your midst.

108.—We are led to believe that the "Benevolent Societies Act" was amended in 1897. In its present form is it applicable for Masonic purposes? Do you favor its adoption? Does it possess any advantages over our present system i.e., Trustees acting under Trust Deed

A.—It is useless to enter into a discussion of the above Act. Subordinate Lodges must not incorporate. It is contrary to Masonic

usage. I do not know of any other method than that of vesting your property in trustees.

109.—A candidate applied to and was received by Kamloops Lodge No. 10. Before initiation he removed to Vancouver, and became a permanent resident of that place. Kamloops Lodge then requested Cascade Lodge to confer the degrees on him in our behalf and at our expense. This was done and Cascade retained the full amount paid by the candidate for the three degrees. Has it the right to do so?

A.—As the request to confer the three degrees was an unusual one, Cascade Lodge sought a ruling from M. W. Bro. H. H. Watson, Past Grand Master, as to its right to act in the matter. The following question was submitted to him: "Q.—Is it proper to initiate, pass and raise a candidate at the request and at the expense of another Lodge such candidate having been duly accepted, but removed to Vancouver before initiation?" "A.—It would be quite regular to comply with the request."

It being conceded then that one Lodge has the right to confer the degrees at the request of another, I must hold that the terms on which the work is done is a matter of private arrangement between the two Lodges, and as a consequence I have no right to interfere.

Kamloops Lodge did not define what it meant by "at our expense" and Cascade Lodge assumed that it entitled it to retain the full amount paid by the candidate, and on that interpretation of the request did the work. Hence the difficulty.

A little care in the first instance would have prevented all this unpleasantness. Under ordinary circumstances the Lodge conferring the degrees does not, as a usual thing, retain the fees, and it would have been wise on the part of Cascade Lodge to have clearly defined its intentions before acting. On the other hand a few scratches of the pen on the part of Kamloops Lodge would have established beyond question what it meant by "at our expense." But as these things were seemingly not of sufficient importance to warrant a thorough understanding at the time, I do not see why the Grand Master or even Grand Lodge should be burdened with the solution of difficulties with which it has no concern. Personally I do not know what the phrase means. To interpret it one would have to be a member of Kamloops Lodge or Cascade Lodge, and then in all probability he would interpret it in favor of the Lodge to which he belonged.

In view of the fact, however, that a misunderstanding has arisen I would strongly recommend for the sake of harmony, that a settlement mutually satisfactory be arranged.

110.—In the repairs now being made to the Masonic Temple of Kamloops Lodge No. 10, it has been found necessary to remove the foundation, including the corner stone laid in July 1888. Under these circumstances will it be necessary to formally re-lay the corner stone? If so, what documents should be placed under it?

A.—As the proposed change is merely a matter of improvements it will not be necessary to formally re-lay the stone. The original stone (if possible) should be replaced, together with the original documents. A fresh document, under the seal of the Lodge should be added, setting forth all the circumstances of the case, and the condition in which the original documents were found.

111.—Section 211 of the Constitution states. "No unaffiliated Mason shall be entitled to take part in any Masonic ceremony, public or private, etc., etc." Under this section is it permissible for an unaffiliated Mason (dimitted) to attend a Masonic ceremony of any

kind? Is it in the discretion of the Lodge or the W. M. to allow him to attend? Or is he absolutely debarred from taking part in such ceremonials?

A.—(a) No. (b) The Lodge or W. M. has no discretion in the matter. (c) He is absolutely debarred. "Every Brother ought to belong to some Lodge, and be subject to its By-laws and the general regulations of the Craft." (See Charges of a Freemason, etc., page 76 Constitution.)

The intention under Section 211 of the Constitution is, and properly so, to deprive every unaffiliated Mason of the benefit and privileges therein mentioned. To dimit from a Lodge is a voluntary act on the part of the Brother so doing, and is a declaration by him that he renounces, of his own free will, all the rights and privileges of Lodge membership. No Mason who contributes his money and devotes his time to the support and upbuilding of a Lodge is bound to extend the benefits and privileges resulting therefrom to one who refuses to share the same burdens. I would distinguish between "rights and privileges of Lodge membership" and "rights and privileges of a Mason." We are bound to protect and assist an unaffiliated Mason in some things which cannot properly be written, and which are well known to all Masons, but at the same time these do not in any way extend to the many benefits which arise from an Association of Masons or Lodge, to the support of which the members thereof contribute equally, and this is on the principle that no man should expect, as a matter of right, what another man has paid for.

112.—Can a member of a Lodge prevent a degree being conferred on a Brother of a foreign Jurisdiction (by request), on the ground that he objects to sit in his Lodge with the candidate?

A.—Yes. The applicant is a visitor, and under Section 228 of the Constitution the Master has no other alternative, under the circumstances, but to refuse him admission. The clause is imperative.

113.—Is it necessary to install an officer who has been re-elected to the same office and who has been installed and continued therein?

A.—No. Every Masonic officer is elected and installed to hold office for the time for which he has been elected, and until his successor shall be installed.

114.—In the event of a benefit society attending the funeral of a deceased Brother (he having been a member of both orders), after the Masonic service is over, can the Lodge, remaining at labor, stay and be present during the reading of the benefit society's funeral service? Or is it correct on the conclusion of the Masonic service to re-form and return to the Lodge room?

A.—When a Brother is buried with the formalities of our Order, the Lodge, having charge of the burial, must control the arrangements and have full charge of the ceremony until the body has been laid in the grave and the Masonic service completed. Subject to this the Lodge is not directly concerned in what follows at the grave side. It is under the control of the Master, and if he directs that the procession immediately reform and return to the Lodge room, then so it must be.

It is my opinion, however, that it would not be improper to remain during the ceremonies of any other order or society of which the deceased was a member, but on the contrary we should not leave until the end. Over the open grave of the deceased Brother we declare to the world: "We have assembled here in the character of Masons to resign his body to the earth, whence it came, and to offer up to his memory before the world this last tribute of affection,

thereby demonstrating the sincerity of our esteem for him, etc." I must confess that I would place very little value on the "sincerity of our esteem" if it would be deemed "improper" to remain for a few minutes and listen to the farewell of a society, which the deceased, in his lifetime, thought of sufficient importance to be identified with, to the support of which he contributed, and from which, no doubt, material benefits will be derived by his family or relatives. We do not participate in these ceremonies, and I am quite sure that we will in no way be contaminated by them. Again, to rush from the place as soon as the Masonic service is completed, irrespective of what follows, is an act of discourtesy to the friends and relatives of the deceased. F. McB. Young, G. M., 1902.

115.—Is a candidate eligible for the degrees of Freemasonry who has lost a part of his forefinger, it having been taken off at the second joint?

A.—Yes. This is the same case that was submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence by Past Grand Master Young at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, except that through a misunderstanding the question submitted to the Committee was that the finger had been taken off at the first joint. The Committee reported that a finger taken off at the first joint was not necessarily a disqualification, and this report was approved by Grand Lodge. I cannot see that the finger taken off at the second joint is any greater disqualification. I have been taught that it is the internal, and not the external qualifications that recommend a man to be a Mason. The ancient charges bear me out in this opinion when they say that a candidate must be one "having no maim or defect in his body that would render him incapable of learning the art." As this candidate is capable of being properly instructed, and is able to conform literally to every required position, either in receiving or in communicating the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, he is, under the law as we have it in this Jurisdiction, eligible for the degrees of Freemasonry.

(Disapproved by Committee on Grand Master's Address, as follows:—

As to decision No. 1, we do not agree with the principle laid down in that decision. The opinion of this committee is that the rule that should govern the admission or rejection of candidates on the question of physical qualifications is that those candidates only should be admitted who are in a position to give and receive the essentials of Masonic recognition, otherwise they should be barred. In this particular matter, we would respectfully direct the attention of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge to the fact that while we believe that the internal qualifications have an important bearing upon the eligibility of the candidate, there are other matters which also deserve serious consideration. While it is true that the Ancient Charges say that a candidate must be one "having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the Art," the same charge goes further to say "or of serving his master's Lord and of being made a Brother."

116.—Can a Lodge working under dispensation grant a dimit to a Brother Master Mason who joined the Lodge by affiliation?

A.—No. A Brother who affiliates with a Lodge under dispensation by his act places himself in the same position, in regard to the Lodge, as the Brother is who originally joined in the petition for its existence, and he cannot obtain his dimit until the Charter has been granted, or in the manner provided by Section 187, of the Constitution.

117.—Does the resolution passed at the last Communication of Grand Lodge, as recorded on page 93 of the Proceedings of 1902: "That the returns of Subordinate Lodges be made up to the 31st of December in each year, the change to take effect from the 31st of December next," conflict with Sections 11 and 156 of the Constitution?

A.—No. Section 11 of the Constitution provides for the manner in which it can be amended or altered. Section 156 provides that a Lodge shall make its returns and payments to the Grand Secretary on or before the 1st of May in each year. The resolution simply provides for a time up to which the returns shall be made, and does not conflict in any way with the regulation which provides for a date when they shall be sent in to the Grand Secretary.

The early Communications of the Grand Lodge were held in February, and returns were made up to December 27th. At the Fifth Annual Communication returns were made up to November 30th, and this regulation prevailed up to the year 1880, at which time the Annual Communication was held in June, and the returns were made up to February 28th, and this date has been maintained to the present year. I cannot find that the Constitution ever did fix a date up to which the returns should be made, and I therefore assume that the date, as at the last Communication, was fixed by resolution. Although Grand Lodge can only amend or alter its laws in a prescribed way, yet as a sovereign body, it has the power at any time to define or interpret the meaning of any of the Sections of its Constitution. I am borne out in this view by Section 8 of the Constitution, which besides giving Grand Lodge the power of enacting laws and regulations, gives it also, "the inherent power of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the Craft."

118.—Which service is conducted first at the grave of a deceased Brother who is being buried by the Masonic Fraternity, the Masonic or that of the Church?

A.—That of the Church. The old ceremonies say that "after the regalia is taken from the coffin by the Senior Deacon, the clergyman concludes the funeral service of the church to which the deceased belonged, after which the W. M. proceeds as follows: "W.M.—My Brethren, we are again called upon, etc.," or "Once more, my Brethren, etc."

119.—Must a dimitted, or unaffiliated Brother join the Lodge nearest his residence?

A.—No. A dimitted or unaffiliated Mason has a right to petition for admission to any Lodge he may desire, no matter where he resides, or where the Lodge to which he seeks admission is situated. It is the duty of every Brother to be a member of some Lodge. A Lodge is his Masonic home, and every Brother has a right to choose where that home shall be, and he may apply for affiliation and unite himself with any regular Lodge that will accept him, no matter how far from or how near to his place of residence it may be. C. C. Chipman, G.M., 1903.

120.—Is a man who lived in British Columbia in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway and who was removed by the Company to Seattle and afterwards returned to this Province eligible for membership?

A.—Not until he has lived one year in this Jurisdiction after his return.

121.—Can a Brother who has received the Second Degree and never gone any further be suspended by his Lodge?

A.—No, unless a charge has been properly laid and after due trial his Lodge decides on this punishment.

122.—A number of applications were up for ballot and all were rejected except the last one, in which case a motion was carried that in this instance the ballot should be adjourned until next meeting, which was done and the candidate then accepted. Did the Lodge act properly in postponing the ballot?

A.—No. The members had all been notified of these ballots and it should have been spread at this meeting and not postponed. I at once ordered a new ballot and that every member should be notified in sufficient time to be present. Imagine my surprise to hear from the Secretary of the Lodge that this man had actually been given his Third Degree and they simply wanted a decision as to whether they had acted properly or not. I had to again notify them that they could not carry out my first wishes, as no matter how improperly the Lodge had acted the Brother was a well-made Mason.

123.—A Lodge by their By-laws called St. John's night a regular meeting. They then wanted to know if they could install their officers at the regular meeting in January.

A.—Not without a dispensation, as Section 138 of our Constitution is explicit that the installation must take place at the next regular meeting after election.

124.—In the same Lodge an application was received at the regular meeting in December, referred to a committee, reported favorably on at the meeting held on St. John's night, but the Master refused to spread the ballot until the next regular meeting in January. Was the Master right?

A.—Yes, by Section 213 St. John's night is only a regular for the purpose of installing officers.

125.—Can an application be received from a man with only one eye?

A.—No. Robertson in his Masonic Jurisprudence covers that point so aptly that I feel I cannot do better than quote him in full:—"No person should be initiated into Masonry who is either maimed, halt or blind, or who might not in fact be termed a perfect stone for our Masonic edifice, and physically capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees, and physically capable of complying literally with all the requirements of the degrees."

126.—When a Brother applies for a dimit when do his dues cease?

A.—When the application for dimit is read in open Lodge.

127.—Can a man be received into Masonry who has lost the index finger between the second and third joints?

A.—No.

128.—Can a Mason who has dimitted, but in good standing in the Chapter, be buried by his Mother Lodge?

A.—No.

129.—Can an application be received from a man with the two middle fingers of his right hand gone?

A.—No.

130.—If a Brother who belongs to one or more Lodges is suspended by one Lodge, how does that affect his standing in the other Lodges?

A.—The other Lodges must recognize his suspension.

131.—A man was balloted for and accepted by Victoria-Columbia, No. 1, but never received any degree, and subsequently went to Dawson City and lately removed to Vancouver, where he made an application to Cascade No. 12. Could it be received?

A.—Not until a year had passed since he left Dawson City and

that the application could be received then, as Victoria-Columbia No. 1, had no claim on him unless he wished to make application to them.

(The Grand Lodge adopted the following report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address:—

Decision No. 12 turns on a question of Lodge By-laws. There is no law of Masonry, or of this Grand Lodge, limiting the time during which an accepted candidate must present himself for the degrees, but the matter has been left to the Lodges. Where a Lodge has a regulation on the subject it of course governs, but in the absence of any such regulation, there is no time fixed. In this case, the By-laws of Victoria-Columbia Lodge do not limit the time. Consequently the man was still the accepted material of Victoria-Columbia Lodge.)

132.—A man was entered and passed in a Lodge in Montana, and on making application for his Third Degree was blackballed, now makes application for Third Degree to a Lodge here, and his Mother Lodge writes that our Lodge can raise him if they find him worthy. Can our Lodge confer the Third Degree on him?

A.—No, not unless the Lodge in Montana requests it, and I do not consider this letter from the Montana Lodge is a request. The only thing the Brother can do is to apply to his Lodge in Montana to advance him.

133.—During the absence of the Wor. Master the Senior Warden conferred a degree on a candidate. Was this regular?

A.—Under Section 148 of our Constitution the Senior Warden acted quite properly. W. J. Bowser, G. M., 1905.

134.—Does the suspension of a Brother (a member of a Lodge in British Columbia) by his Lodge in Ontario for non-payment of dues, affect his standing here?

A.—Yes.

135.—The Second and Third Degrees were conferred by Cranbrook Lodge at the request of King Edward Lodge, and fees collected for same. Should the amount collected be handed to Cranbrook Lodge?

A.—The conferring of degrees by Cranbrook Lodge was an act of courtesy and the money collected should be refunded to King Edward Lodge unless some understanding was arrived at between the two Lodges previous to the conferring of the degrees.

136.—At a regular meeting of Lodge No. 35, one of the members refused to cast his ballot. Is it necessary that all members present should vote?

A.—Yes.

137.—Have Honorary members, with power to vote, the right to be elected officers of a Lodge, and is a Brother once an Honorary member always an Honorary member?

A.—Yes.

138.—Is it a violation of the Constitution for the W. M. to allow a question to be re-opened which has already been decided at a previous meeting?

A.—No, but the proper course would have been a motion to rescind or repeal, not a motion to reconsider.

139.—Can every question settled by vote of a Warranted Lodge be re-opened at any time a majority of its members wish? If not, what general rule should be practiced for the guidance of the Worshipful Master?

A.—Whatever has been done at one Communication cannot be reconsidered at a subsequent one. If it be deemed advisable at a future Communication to do away with a resolution which had been

passed at a preceding one, the proper motion would be, not to reconsider, but to rescind or repeal.

140.—Please interpret Section 147 of the Constitution.

A.—No other construction can be placed on this section than is implied by the words it contains.

141.—Is it unconstitutional to hold Lodge and do general business in the absence of the Worshipful Master, and with the Senior Warden in the Chair and no Past Master present?

A.—No.

142.—A petition was received by Lodge No. 23 from a party who had lived three months at Bonnington. Left Bonnington fifteen months before and went to Cascade, and after living there a year returned to Bonnington. Whose material is he?

A.—Section 182 of the Constitution covers the point of residence.

143.—Does the loss of the little and ring fingers of right hand bar a person from making application to a Lodge?

A.—No. (Disapproved by Grand Lodge.)

144.—Is an applicant having only one eye eligible for the Degrees?

A.—Yes.

145.—Can Ymir Lodge, being invited to visit Nelson Lodge, confer a degree on one of their own candidates in Nelson Lodge without a dispensation?

A.—Yes. (T. J. Armstrong, G. M., 1906.)



APPENDIX No. 3.

Report

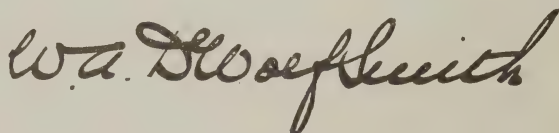
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Foreign Correspondence

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British Columbia :

BRETHREN :

We submit herewith our eleventh annual review of the transactions of other Grand Lodges, a list of which will be found at the end of this Report.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "W. A. Dosefleuth". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

ALABAMA.

Facing the title page of the Alabama volume of Proceedings is a portrait of M. W. Brother Henry H. Matthews, who, shortly after his installation last year was seized with a severe illness which terminated fatally on the 6th of June, 1906. If his portrait is any indication of his character, Alabama lost a splendid Grand Master.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of Montgomery, commencing on the 5th of December, 1906. The Deputy Grand Master R. W. Brother Ben. M. Jacobs, presided and delivered an able Address which gives one the impression that the year was a busy one. In his opening remarks the Deputy Grand Master refers to the death of his honoured chief in terms of sincere brotherly affection. Passing on, he states that the year has been a very prosperous one and one of growth of the Craft. This is evident from the fact that twenty-seven Lodges were organized under dispensation and one Lodge which had forfeited its Warrant was again set to work. The increase in membership was approximately two thousand, and the Deputy Grand Master trusts that this gain in numbers has not been attained at the cost of quality. Two Lodges were allowed to consolidate; two Masonic Halls were dedicated, and a large number of special dispensations were granted. These included dispensations to elect officers; to sell or mortgage real estate, and to confer degrees out of time. These last were only issued when good reasons were given, and good reasons seemed to be the holding of Masonic conferences, or the presence of the Grand Lecturer or one of the District Grand Lecturers. The Deputy Grand Master felt that the indiscriminate issuing of these dispensations was an injustice to the Craft and to the candidate, and it would, in our opinion, have been better if he had refused those he did grant. Twelve corner stones were laid. The great disaster in California excited the Deputy Grand Master's sympathy, and in conjunction with the officers of certain other bodies he issued an appeal to the Lodges for contributions. This realized the handsome sum of \$3,883.88, of which \$3,300.00 were sent to the Grand Master of California. The balance, \$583.88, was retained because the Grand Master of California asked that no more be sent, and the Deputy Grand Master suggests that it be turned into the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

We do not see why the Deputy Grand Master wanted to mix up with the Knights Templar and other outsiders in making this appeal. It would surely have been equally effective had it come from him as head of the Masonic Institution.

The great storm along the Gulf coast, which caused great distress in that region, was also the occasion of an appeal for aid—again jointly with other bodies.

Two Emergent Communications of Grand Lodge were held, one to attend the funeral of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Mathews, and the other to attend that of Brother Edward S. Gatchell, Senior

Grand Deacon. We notice that both these Communications were opened and closed in Ample Form, although the Grand Master did not preside.

Fifteen rulings are reported, a few of which we note:—

4. (a) A subordinate Lodge, which has been working under dispensation and receives its Charter at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, not only has the right, but it is its duty, to elect its own officers at its first regular communication, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

(b) No dispensation is required for this election, as the charter issued by the Grand Lodge invests such Lodge with all the powers necessary to organize as a chartered Lodge, at once, which includes the right to elect its own officers.

(c) Such officers, however, do not hold for a year, but only until the regular meeting preceding the festival in June when officers must be elected as provided in the Constitution.

5. If before installation objection is made by any Brother to the installation of the Master, the installing officer should proceed no further in the installation ceremony, but ascertain at once the reasons for such objection, and if they are good and sufficient and the Brother or Brethren making the same signify their intention of preferring charges in the manner provided by law, then installation should be refused until such charges are disposed of. However, if upon investigation the installing officer determines that such objections are not good and sufficient, or the brother or brethren decline to prefer charges, he will proceed with the installation.

6. The presence of either the Master or one of the Wardens is necessary, not only to open and close the Lodge, but also during its session, for the transaction of business and conferring degrees.

7. Where there are two or more applications for initiation, passing, raising or affiliation, separate ballot for each must be held.

12. Jurisdiction over residents of this State is exclusive, and no subordinate Lodge has the power to waive such jurisdiction in favor of a Lodge in a sister Grand Jurisdiction.

13. A Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction cannot make Masons of profanes living in another Grand Jurisdiction, even though Jurisdiction may be waived by a Lodge in such other Grand jurisdiction.

We do not hold with Nos. 12 and 13. There is no good reason that we know of why a Lodge should not waive jurisdiction in favour of a Lodge in another Jurisdiction, if the Lodge in whose Jurisdiction he lives is willing. Probably, like opening Grand Lodge in Ample Form in the absence of the Grand Master, it is governed by some local law.

The Deputy Grand Master recommends, in view of the fact that since the present Grand Secretary took office the membership has increased fifty per cent., and that an increase be made in his salary. He finds there is a tendency to too much newspaper publicity concerning Lodge proceedings. He reports a complaint made by the Wisconsin Lodge of Relief against Anniston Lodge, of Alabama. It seems that the Wisconsin Lodge of Relief gave some assistance to a Brother of Anniston Lodge and after his death saw that he was decently buried. Then, disregarding their obligation, they billed Anniston

Lodge for the amount expended, some \$95.00. Anniston Lodge very properly declined to admit any liability in the matter, but offered to contribute fifty dollars. The Wisconsin Lodge of Relief refused to accept anything but the full amount and passed the matter up to the Grand Master of Wisconsin, who wrote to the Grand Master of Alabama that he was

"Of the opinion that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama would not expect Wisconsin Masons to stand the expense of interring the remains of a member of one of its subordinate Lodges, even though that Lodge unjustly and arbitrarily refuses to pay, and therefore I respectfully request that you bring the whole matter to the attention of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama at its next annual communication for such action as in their good judgment may be in keeping with the merits of the case."

We should certainly say that to stand the expense of relieving a Mason from Alabama is just what the Masons of that Jurisdiction might reasonably expect from the Masons of Wisconsin, were it not for the fact that Wisconsin is the Jurisdiction which gave its name to the extraordinary proposition that Masonic relief is a pure business transaction between Lodges. It is an undertaking we all assume—at least, we suppose they do in Wisconsin—to help, aid and assist all worthy distressed Master Masons, wheresoever dispersed. The duty of extending relief is not qualified by any expectation of having the outlay returned, and the action of the Wisconsin Lodge of Relief in tying a string to its offers of assistance is anything but Masonic. Of course we can understand that the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Alabama, when dunned for the money, would naturally feel that it should be paid—and the Grand Lodge so ordered.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in a special report recommended recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. A request for recognition from the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was refused because, as the Committee very properly remarks, "the parentage of this Mexican Grand Lodge in question is not what we regard as legitimate fruit of symbolic Masonry." The Committee is also of the opinion, and this, too, is correct, that the A. & A. S. R. never possessed any authority to establish symbolic Lodges. Brother Titcomb furnishes another excellent reason why recognition should be denied in the following paragraph taken from an Address by the Grand Master (Mordough) of this *sol-disant* Grand Lodge.

"As far as possible the spread of Masonry has been actively pushed and bearing in mind the many obstacles with which we still have to struggle before the institution can be considered tolerant in religious matters and neutral in politics."

We think the Craft in Alabama took a step in the wrong direction when the following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"No brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Master, or Grand Warden, who has not been duly elected, installed and presided over a subordinate Lodge. None except such as are at the time of their election or appointment members of some Lodge shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge, and no one

shall eligible to the office of Grand Master more than one year in any period of six years."

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that all the rulings of the Deputy Grand Master be approved except No. 5, which they wish to hold over until next year. Certain questions were referred to the Committee, which, with the answers, are as follow:

1. Can an opened Lodge remain so until next day for the transaction of special business, or must it be closed the same day as opened?

A Lodge cannot be called off from one day to another. This does not mean a Lodge may not remain in continuous session until after the hour of midnight.

2. Can a Lodge be opened thirty miles from its home for the purpose of holding Lodge burial service for a Brother who died at this place and is to be buried outside of State?

A Lodge should be opened at the place where it is located. It may then go to another place and conduct services, and then close at its location.

3. Can a Lodge be opened without the Charter being present, for the purpose and under the conditions set forth in question 2?

The answer to question 2 answers this. The Charter should be present when the Lodge is opened, but it need not be carried to the place of services or interment.

Brother William Y. Titcomb presented another of his excellent Reports on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing in an interesting manner the Proceedings of sixty-three Grand Lodges.

Brother Titcomb quotes the arguments of Brother Robbins of Illinois, in favor of recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, and replies as follows:

"We do not concur with our eminent Brother in his conclusion because we fail to perceive the correctness of his premise. Conceding that every Lodge in the territory was invited to participate in the movement, the question remains, did those Lodges or a majority of them accept said invitation? No, a large majority of those Lodges made no response and did not participate. Should one-fourth—or a little more—of the Lodges in a given territory assert authority over the three-fourths of said Lodges which did not give their assent to the proposed movement? We see no justice in the proposition, and confess that—high as is our respect for Brother Robbins' opinion, (and that respect is very high), we cannot concur with him. Let a majority of all the Lodges in Queensland join in such movement, and we say 'God speed them.'"

In such an event we, too, would join in the pious wish, provided further that in organizing the new Grand Lodge care was taken to leave out those who for any reason had been suspended or expelled by the Grand Lodge to which they owed allegiance.

Brother Titcomb devotes six pages of his valuable space to an excellent and thorough review of our Proceedings for 1906. M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address is described as "a model of conciseness," which, nevertheless fully dealt with everything requiring attention. His decisions are all thought to conform to Masonic law and five of them are quoted. His rulings are said to be "delightfully laconic,"

and his example in this regard is held up for the emulation of other Grand Masters.

Our Report is given a most cordial reception, several lengthy extracts from it being made. We noted last year what we thought was a peculiarity in the proceedings of Alabama, in that Lodges under dispensation are given numbers. Brother Titcomb says that we were mistaken, and that the number is given when the Warrant is granted. If Brother Titcomb will turn to page 27 of this year's (1906) Report of his Grand Lodge, he will see where the Grand Master issued dispensations to various Brethren authorizing them to form Lodges under dispensation, the name and number of the Lodge being given in each case.

Brother Titcomb asks for the whereabouts of Brother Haslam, who should have represented Alabama at our Grand Lodge last year. We pass: it is up to Brother Haslam to speak for himself.

ARIZONA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona was held in the city of Phoenix on the 13th of November, 1906, the Grand Master M. W. Brother Edwin S. Miller, presiding.

His Address is very short—only seven pages—but contains a full statement of his official acts. This may be partly accounted for—that is, the length of the Address—by the fact that he had a very quiet year; no complaints came to him and no questions were asked which could not have been answered by a reference to the Constitution. Fortunately the ranks of Grand Lodge were not broken by death during the year. But two special dispensations were issued—both to elect officers to fill vacancies. The Grand Master telegraphed his sympathy to the Craft in California and instructed the Grand Secretary to send one hundred dollars as a contribution from the Grand Lodge. This was supplemented by donations amounting to one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars from the Lodges.

The Grand Master recommends that a card similar to that in use in the District of Columbia be issued to all the Brethren as an evidence of good standing and as a means of identification. He requested the Lodges to hold exercises in memory of Paul Jones, as suggested by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. The fact that a few unworthy men find their way into the Fraternity seems to worry the Grand Master. These unworthy Brethren obtain dimitts from their mother Lodges and endeavor to affiliate with Lodges in Arizona and elsewhere. If rejected they can, according to Arizona Masonic law, keep in good standing by paying a certain amount to one of the Lodges and by applying for affiliation from time to time. He recommends that the subject be looked into by the proper committee. We do not see what particular looking into the matter required. If

these Brethren are unworthy it is the duty of the Lodges where they reside to prefer charges against them and punish them properly. The Committee on Jurisprudence evidently thought this way, for they advised that the Constitution at present provided means for dealing with them. The Grand Master states that his work as a medical practitioner prevented him from attending to the duties usually devolving upon a Grand Master, such as visiting the Lodges. It seems to us, and the remark is applicable to Jurisdictions nearer home than Arizona, that if a Brother cannot devote the necessary time to the office he should decline it.

The Committee on Jurisprudence was not impressed with the Grand Master's recommendation that an identification card be issued to the members. They submitted the following very sensible report on the subject, which was adopted:—

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, relative to 'Card Receipts' for dues, has given the matter careful thought and begs to report that there is nothing in our Constitution or the by-laws relative to receipts for dues, or the form thereof. It appears to your committee that anything which shows a Brother has paid dues up to date is an indication that he is in good standing. The possession of a 'Card Receipt' would not be a guarantee that the Brother holding it was not suspended or expelled; nor would the Grand Secretary's certificate on the back be evidence that the charter of the lodge had not been arrested. The desire for these changes in old customs and methods, no doubt, arises because members see things used by other societies and, therefore, think that Masonry is not up with 'the spirit of the times' unless She adopts each new fangled invention. It may be that in this case the desire of a printer for new business is responsible. There is nothing in our constitution or by-laws to prevent a Lodge from issuing a card or any other form of receipt it sees proper to use.

Our Constitution provides for the issuance of a diploma by the Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, showing that, at the time of issuance, the Brother named therein is a Master Mason in good standing. This is documentary evidence, and your committee does not believe that any Grand Lodge, or its constituent Lodges, would reject it. To rule otherwise would be to say that one Grand Lodge could legislate for another, or that a member from Arizona would have to carry a variety of receipts suiting the whim or fancy of each Grand Lodge he might wish to visit.

Your committee therefore recommends that no action be had."

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master appears as a frontispiece to the volume of Proceedings.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

ARKANSAS.

The Grand Lodge of Arkansas did not omit to hold a meeting last year as we had supposed, after all, but met on the 22nd of November, 1905. The delay in the issue of the Proceedings was caused,

a note by the Grand Secretary informs us, by a strike in the printing office, which was unfortunate but of course unavoidable so far as the able Grand Secretary was concerned.

Facing the title page of the pamphlet containing the Proceedings is a portrait of the Grand Master for the current year, M. W. Brother A. B. Grace, and as an inset we find an interesting picture of the house occupied by Albert Pike when he lived in Little Rock.

M. W. Brother Stiles R. Rowe presided at the Annual Communication and read a short Address. He reports that the year just past was one of "Brotherly love and affection" among the members of the Craft in the State and, so far as the Grand Master is aware, among the various Jurisdictions in the world. None of the present or past Grand Officers were removed by death during the year. Twenty dispensations to organize new Lodges were granted, and also "a great number," as the Grand Master says, of special dispensations; some to confer degrees "out of time," and one or two to lay corner stones. Two corner stones, at least, were laid by the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge being convened for the purpose but being at refreshment when the work was done. Under the circumstances it seems rather superfluous to call the Grand Lodge together for such an affair. Another peculiarity of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas which we may note here, is that the Grand Lecturer, the Grand Orator and the Grand Marshal out rank the Grand Wardens.

The Grand Master had no occasion to make a ruling, the necessity being obviated by the preparation by R. W. Brother Fay Hempstead of a "Digest of Decisions," which supplied full information on every point.

Petitions for three new Lodges were received and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispnsations. A communication was received from Bloocher Lodge No. 247, offering the Grand Lodge the use of one of their accepted candidates for the purpose of exemplifying the work. Recognition was given to the Grand Lodge of Queensland and the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, and withheld for the present from the Grand Lodges of Guatemala and Greece and the Grand Orient of Argentina.

At the last Annual Communication a proposal was made to have the Grand Lodge assume control of the Pea Ridge College, and the matter was referred to a committee. At the present session the committee reported that they had visited the college, which appears to be rather a primary school. It does not appear to be a very prosperous affair, even at that, and it is not to be wondered at that the owners endeavored to get it off their hands. Of the one hundred and eighty-nine pupils only forty-five pay tuition fees, the revenue amounting to \$217.00 per month and the expenses to \$232.00. It must be a college, though, for there are two "Professors" on the staff. Anyway, the Grand Lodge did not feel disposed to assume control, but resolved to give it its "moral support." The Grand Lodge

also decided that when sufficient funds have been accumulated it will undertake the erection of an "Orphans' Home." A proposal was made to sell the present Masonic Temple and use the money received for the erection of a "Home for Indigent Masons," but the idea did not advise the repeal of the edict permitting the initiation of cripples, not, apparently, receive much support. The Grand Master having the matter was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage. A majority of the Committee reported in favour of the retention of the edict, but one member recommended its repeal and his arguments evidently outweighed those of his colleagues, for repealed it was. The Grand Lodge refused to adopt a law providing for the holding of biennial sessions, and a resolution requiring visitors to show a receipt for dues was also rejected.

While the Grand Lodge business was proceeding, the Grand Lecturer and some of the Grand Lodge officers were in an adjacent Hall conferring the first and second degrees on the gentleman who had been so kindly loaned by Bloocher Lodge. Towards the close of the session he was introduced into the Grand Lodge and had the third degree conferred upon him. If one were not getting accustomed to the vagaries of some American Grand Lodges, one might ask the authority for this procedure.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence.

ARKANSAS.

With this volume of Proceedings comes an excellent portrait of the newly-installed Grand Master, M. W. Brother Jacob Trieber.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of Little Rock on the 20th November, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother A. B. Grace, presiding. His Address is of some length, filling twenty-nine pages of the Proceedings. He reports Masonry in the State to be in a prosperous condition, with peace and harmony prevailing. They sustained a severe loss in the death of Brother John G. Falconer, President of the Board of Control of the Masonic Temple. In response to an appeal by the Grand Master the Craft contributed more than two thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers in California, Dispensations for all sorts of things were asked for, including one to re-instate a suspended Brother after his death. Dispensations of this character were all refused, but some were issued to authorize the installation of officers and the conferring of degrees (out of time, we presume). Several dispensations to confer the degrees out of time, where the emergency was not apparent, were refused, but the Grand Master admits that a desire to accommodate the Brethren frequently induced him to grant dispensations in cases where deliberate judgment would have suggested a refusal. He suggests that a positive edict of Grand Lodge against such dispensations would prevent a Grand Master from allowing his good nature to get away with his

better judgment. We do not think it is very edifying for the Craft to have the Grand Master, who is supposed to be a pattern and exemplar in Masonry, admit that he has not the strength of mind to do what he believes to be right. Thirty-six rulings are reported, and at great length, twelve pages being required to set them forth. We note a few here, but many of the answers are so long that space will not allow us to copy them.

2. Can the Master of a Lodge refuse admission to any brother while the Lodge is at labor?

Answer.—No. Any member of the Lodge in good standing has a right to attend his Lodge at any and all times when in session, and no officer has the legal power to deny him this right.

This was approved by Grand Lodge but is clearly wrong. It is quite within the power of the Master to refuse admittance to any Brother if, in his opinion, the harmony or decorum of the Lodge calls for it.

5.—It is one of the landmarks of ancient Freemasonry that no Mason shall solicit or invite in any manner any other person to become a Mason, or to petition a Lodge for initiation. Any brother violating this rule would be guilty of un-Masonic conduct and be subject to charges, trial and punishment. In the case of a Master of a Lodge, however, he can not be tried by his Lodge while he holds that office, but if charges of un-Masonic conduct by him were preferred to the Grand Master, and a *prima facie* case made, the Grand Master has power to suspend him from office.

Every Mason should at all times remember the declaration made by him before his first entrance into a Lodge, that "**unbiassed by the improper solicitation of friends.....**" he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry.

This should be printed in large type and pasted on the wall of every Lodge room.

12.—You ask if it is proper for a member of a Lodge to disclose how he voted upon a petition for initiation. My reply is that it is highly improper. No member of a Lodge should either affirm or deny having cast a black ball where an applicant was rejected, and when he does so, he is guilty of un-Masonic conduct and liable to suspension or expulsion, in the discretion of the Lodge, after due Masonic trial. See Digest of Edicts, 1900, Title 'Ballot,' and particularly, Section 86.

Our obligation requires us to keep secret all the proceedings had in a Masonic Lodge, except from those who are entitled to the same. The rejected applicant is a Profane and is not entitled to know anything that occurred in the Lodge. If each member who cast a white ball should so declare, it would be very easy to determine who cast the black one by simply finding out who were present at the time; so the reason for the law is plain.

13. A brother keeps books for a wholesale and retail liquor and cigar company as an auxiliary employment, does much of the work at home; has no interest in the business and nothing to do with sales.

HELD; That this is not a violation of the Edicts forbidding Masons to engage in the business of selling intoxicating liquors.

A majority of the Committee on Masonic Law agreed with the

Grand Master, But the minority held otherwise, going so far as to say that even the teamster who hauled coal for the company was ineligible. The minority report was adopted by Grand Lodge, and we are only surprised that the men who mined the coal were not included in the prohibition.

26. It is, perhaps, technically within the letter of the law for a subordinate Lodge to elect its officers by resolutions authorizing the secretary or some other person to cast the entire vote of the Lodge for a given person, for a particular office, but it is a very bad practice. It tends to destroy the freedom of action in elections on the part of the members.

31.—Can a Lodge confer the three degrees in Masonry for the usual fee of \$25.00 and then donate the candidate \$15.00 in each and every case?

My answer is emphatically No. Such a course would be a mere evasion of positive edicts of the Grand Lodge that the degrees shall not be conferred for less than \$25.00, and would subject the Lodge guilty of it to charges and possibly the suspension of its charter if proof of that fact were made. A Lodge may donate its funds for purposes of Masonic relief only to worthy distressed brethren, but it cannot evade the plain letter of the law under the pretence of charity.

The Grand Master suspended two Lodges—one for conferring degrees at cut rates and the other for initiating candidates who had not resided the required time in the State.

Nine dispensations for new Lodges were granted. Several requests for similar dispensations were received so near the time of meeting of Grand Lodge that the Grand Master referred the petitioners to that body. One was refused because the Grand Lodge had last year refused a similar request from the same parties. The Grand Master is of opinion that a rapid increase in the number of Lodges is not conducive to the good of the Institution. They seem, in Arkansas, to have a number of Lodges with from eight to twelve members, and being in sparsely settled districts the outlook is not very bright. The general practice of Grand Masters seems to be to issue these dispensations whenever asked for, their ambition being to go on record as having established the largest number of new Lodges.

Appeals by the Lodges for aid for indigent Brethren were fewer than usual, which the Grand Master thinks is an indication of the prosperity of the country. Some of these were not sanctioned because the Grand Master did not think the Lodge had done its duty in the way of charity. He puts the case very clearly in a letter to one of the Lodges, from which the following is an extract:

"With a membership of 26 persons and a revenue of \$300.00 a year, it seems to me that your Lodge and its members ought to be able to take care of one old brother. If the funds of the Lodge are not sufficient, there is no reason why the members should not go down in their own pockets for such sums as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose. That is what you are there for. It is my policy to discourage and disallow these appeals, except in cases of the most urgent necessity and where no other course seems possible.

Under the circumstances in this case, as they now appear, I shall be compelled to decline your request."

We heartily commend the following to the careful attention of our Brethren. There is no doubt that, whatever the reason, candidates are rushed through the degrees in too much of a hurry.

"In these days of steam and electricity it is, unfortunately, true that even Masonry has not escaped infection by the spirit of rush and hurry that seems to pervade all the walks of American life. The candidate, in many Lodges, is put through a part of each degree in a canter, so to speak, and is told that 'the rest is monitorial and he can read it at his leisure;' or that 'the lecture pertaining to this degree is very beautiful and instructive, but owing to the lateness of the hour we will omit it now and give it at some more convenient opportunity,' etc. As a rule that is the last of it. The result is that the young Mason usually remains ignorant of anything more than a mere smattering of the work and lectures and could not work his way into any well-governed and carefully tyled Masonic Lodge on earth. Impressions made and lessons learned in youth are by far the most vivid and lasting, and the lessons in Masonry should, in my opinion, be thoroughly impressed upon the mind and memory of the candidate at the time when he receives his degrees, and not left to chance and the future. In order to accomplish this end it might be well for the Grand Lodge to ordain that an Entered Apprentice shall not be advanced until he has served at least six months or more in that capacity and proved his zeal and love for the institution by attending all the stated communications of his Lodge held during that period or show good reasons for his not doing so. And so in the case of a Fellow Craft. The honors of a Master Mason ought not to be conferred on him until he is capable of presiding as Master of his Lodge if need be and has manifested, by his regularity in attendance and diligent study of the work and lectures, that he is really a Mason at heart as well as a member of a Lodge.

I do not flatter myself by supposing that these views will meet with instant approval. There are two classes whose opposition they are certain to encounter.

First.—Those good and conservative souls who are always against any change in the existing order of things and who believe with Pope that 'whatever is, is right.' They will wholly overlook the fact that I am merely suggesting a return to first principles and that 'our ancient brethren' until a very recent period (if you will pardon the 'bull') compelled the Entered Apprentice and the Fellow Craft to earn the honors of a Master before reaching that degree, and that, few of them ever reached it at all.

Second.—Those worthy individuals who are in a hurry to wear the fez of the Mystic Shrine, or the sword and plumes of the Knight Templar, and who find, often to their secret disgust, that they must pass through the blue Lodge and chapter in order to reach the goal of their ambition. 'Joiners' of this kind will no doubt 'view with alarm' any measure calculated to delay them on their road to big watch charms, rings, pins and badges.

Others, perhaps, will object that such a requirement will have a tendency to keep possible candidates from knocking at our doors and prevent the rapid growth of our order. Granted. It would, no doubt, tend to have that effect. So much the better. One good bearing tree is worth more than an acre of barren bushes and sprouts, and one good, sure-enough Mason, imbued with the principles of

"Masonry, animated with zeal for the institution, and displaying its beauties in his 'daily walk and conversation' among men, is worth more to the cause of Masonry than a whole Lodge room full of mere 'joiners,' on their rapid way to some supposedly higher degree."

Warrants were granted to twelve Lodges under dispensation; the dispensations of two Lodges were continued, and dispensations were issued to organize five new Lodges. The suggestion of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia that the bi-centenary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England be properly celebrated, was endorsed. Recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Alberta. An interesting Oration was delivered by R. W. Brother R. A. Rowe, which, however, would have been more appropriate at a Fourth of July celebration. In the evening the Grand Lodge witnessed the conferring of the third degree by Magnolia Lodge, with electric lights and scenery. The programme is printed in full with the names of all taking part and a list of the scenery used. The simple form, for ours.

Besides the portrait mentioned there is an excellent group-picture of the Grand Lodge officers, Custodians and District Deputy Grand Masters.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence.

CALIFORNIA.

An excellent portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Motley H. Flint introduces the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California for the year 1906. The Annual Communication was held in the city of San Francisco, beginning on the 9th of October, and naturally, following upon the great earthquake and fire in April, this session was one of the most interesting and important in the history of the Grand Lodge. Because of this great calamity a vast amount of extra work devolved upon the Grand Master. Both the amount of work and his efficient manner of disposing of it may be gathered from the Grand Master's very able Address. In his exordium he refers very briefly to the great calamity already mentioned, the dark cloud, however, having its silver lining, *id est*, the spontaneous and hearty manner in which other Masonic Jurisdictions poured out their sympathy and relief.

The Grand Master reports the loss to the Grand Lodge of two Past Grand Masters, M. W. Brothers William Johnson, Grand Master in 1891, and H. N. Rucker, Grand Master in 1887. The last named was, if we mistake not, Superintendent of the Masonic Home, at the time of his death. Notwithstanding the disaster of the 18th April, the Grand Master reports that the condition of the Craft generally is very satisfactory. Five Lodges were constituted; eleven new Lodges were organized under dispensation; nine corner stones were laid, and three Masonic Temples were dedicated,

The Masonic Board of Relief of Los Angeles was the fortunate recipient of a legacy of over forty-five thousand dollars. This Board of Relief, in co-operation with the Scottish Rite bodies and the Commandery and two Royal Arch Chapters, has started a "Masonic Employment Bureau." The idea is to be credited to the Grand Master who saw many Masons in poor health and without sufficient means coming to California. Many of these are unwilling to accept money but desire work, and in supplying this the Bureau has met with much success. The Report of the Bureau shows that during the ten months of its existence it has had five hundred and eighty-eight applications for employment, places having been found for three hundred and ninety-three of the applicants—including four from British Columbia.

In view of the changed condition in San Francisco, the Grand Master, after taking the advice of prominent members of Grand Lodge, decided that it would be to the advantage of the Craft to sell the Temple site. There appears to have been no difficulty in finding a purchaser, and the price (seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars) seems satisfactory. Several rulings are reported, the more interesting being the following:

Union Lodge, No. 58, of Sacramento, submitted the following questions:

First.—A Past Master of a Lodge in a foreign Jurisdiction (Iowa) affiliates with a Lodge in California. Does he carry the title of Past Master into the Lodge with which he affiliated?

In answering this question I advised that, in my judgment, a Past Master of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under any Jurisdiction recognized by our Jurisdiction, is a Past Master for life and carries with him that title and recognition at all times. That he should be carried on the rolls as a Past Master.

Second.—A Past Master of a Lodge in the Jurisdiction of California dimitts from the Lodge in which he presided and joins another Lodge in the same Jurisdiction. Does he carry the title of Past Master into the Lodge with which he is affiliated? In either case would he be entitled to vote in the Grand Lodge as a Past Master?

In answering this question I called the attention of Union Lodge to the concluding portion of Section 1, article 1, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, reading as follows:

"Together with all Past Grand Officers and Past Masters of this Jurisdiction and Masters and Wardens of the several chartered and duly constituted Lodges or the Representatives thereof duly elected."

Advising that said extract is the concluding portion of the paragraph showing of whom the Grand Lodge of California is composed, and that any Past Master of this Jurisdiction is a member of the Grand Lodge, and, in my judgment, that if he dimitts from a Lodge in this Jurisdiction and joins another Lodge in this Jurisdiction he carries with him the title and privilege of a Past Master.

Eucalyptus Lodge, No. 243, submitted the following question:

Your favour of January 12th, in answer to my question of

January 11, referring to the question of wine and other liquors at a Masonic banquet, is received and contents noted.

Regulation fifty seven and Section 802, Anderson's Manual, pointed out by you, do not exactly cover the point. We understand that wine, etc., cannot be paid for by Lodge funds, also that it is contrary to Masonic teaching and usage to serve same at Masonic banquets in Masonic Halls. We cannot have a banquet in the hall because there is no place for it. We must go to the dining room of some of the hotels in town. Question:—Can we serve wine at a Masonic banquet held in the dining room of one of our hotels in town, subject, however, to Section 802 and regulation 57?

Question.—If the candidate pays for a banquet held in one of the hotel dining rooms can we serve wine at the same, if we have a banquet on the occasion of installation can we have wine if paid for by the Master elect or by a subscription taken up among the members, if held in a hotel? I think a ruling on the above question will settle the case.

In answer to which I advised that there was nothing in the General Regulations or decisions approved by the Grand Lodge which prevented. The question as to whether it is advisable for a Lodge to have wine at a banquet is one that the Lodge has a right, in the absence of written law prohibiting its use, to determine for itself.

We believe the Grand Master's ruling on the **status** of the Iowa Past Master to be correct. It did not get past the Committee on Jurisprudence, however, which pointed out that the Constitution only allowed the rank of Past Master to one who had served as Master of a Lodge within the Jurisdiction.

It seems rather a case of splitting hairs to say that a Lodge may have wine at a banquet if it is given at a hotel, but not if it takes place in the Masonic apartments. We would like to know where the Brother found any Masonic teaching to the effect that wine must not be served at Masonic banquets. We believe the whole matter would be better left to the Lodge; if it wants wine at its banquets let it have some. There are other peculiarities in California Masonic law, for a Lodge is tied down by the Grand Lodge in all manner of ways in the disposal of its funds. Thus a Lodge cannot spend more than **ten per cent**, of its revenue for refreshments, no can it devote any of its money towards securing the services of an instructor, as one of the Lodges wanted to do.

The Grand Master presented a "Relief Report" on the disaster in San Francisco and its vicinity, in which the conditions which prevailed in that unfortunate city are graphically described. The effect of the earthquake at Santa Rosa is well shown by a series of four views. The report is extremely interesting but is far too long to reproduce. Some idea of the magnitude of the Grand Master's work in this connection may be gathered from the fact that the money which passed through his hands was nearly a quarter of a million dollars—\$225,692.10, to be exact.

The reports from the various Boards of Relief in the State are also interesting reading. Naturally they are longer than usual,

and so full of statistics and figures that an attempt to show the work done by them would require several pages of this Report. Suffice it to say that none were found wanting when the great disaster put them to the test.

The Grand Lecturer states that the reports of his deputies show the Lodges to be in a healthy condition; the work is fairly well done and the business methods of the Lodges are satisfactory. The Grand Lecturer recommends the passage of a law compelling Wardens-elect to pass an examination in the work of the first and second degrees before they are installed. At the present times Masters-elect are required to pass an examination before they are installed. A regulation of this nature was subsequently adopted by the Grand Lodge. A recommendation of the Grand Lecturer that the Inspectors be given authority to prohibit a Lodge from conferring degrees until it had demonstrated its ability to do so was rejected by the Committee on Jurisprudence. The Grand Lecturer says that there is a general feeling throughout the Jurisdiction that besides instructing the Lodges in the work he should lecture them on the principles and practice of the Institution. This is an excellent idea and one which could not fail to be of great benefit to the Craft if adopted. The Brethren might then get the idea that there is something in Masonry besides the conferring of degrees.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is again the work of Brother W. A. Davies. Brother Davies did not intend to write it (although his reasons are not given) but was induced to do so by the Grand Master. This, however, is positively his last, which is much to be regretted, for Brother Davies was one of the best writers of the guild. His present Report is very short, only sixty-four pages, and for some reason British Columbia does not find a place in it.

CANADA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held in the city of Toronto on the 18th day of July, 1906. M. W. Brother James H. Burritt, K.C., occupied the Throne and delivered a splendid Address. He reports that during the year the Craft had increased by about 2,500 members, while the revenue had also made a satisfactory gain. The deaths of several prominent Brethren are reported, the names of M. W. Brother R. T. Walkem, K.C., P.G.M., Hon. Senator Fulford, and W. Brother Walter Berwick, K.C., appearing in the list. The Grand Master sent a message of sympathy to the Grand Master of California and backed it with a check for \$1,000 on behalf of the Grand Lodge and one for \$25 from the Civil Service Lodge, Ottawa. He issued five Warrants for new Lodges and five dispensations for the organization of Lodges. Three new Lodge rooms were dedicated and three corner stones were laid. In considering By-laws submitted to him the Grand Master refused to approve of a

clause disfranchising Brethren in arrears for dues. It is his opinion, and he is undoubtedly right, that

"Until a member of a Lodge has been suspended he is entitled to all the privileges, and there can be no partial disfranchisement."

A request for recognition was received from the Grand Lodge of Alberta, which the Grand Master heartily endorses. He gave a number of rulings, most of which were called for because those who asked the questions had never read the Constitution. One of the rulings reported is the following:

"Learning that some Masters of Lodges were in the habit of grouping their candidates for degrees, I was obliged to rule, by means of a circular to the Lodges, as follows:

1.—In the first degree, take them separately up to and inclusive of the charge in the northeast corner.

2.—In the second degree, take them separately up to and inclusive of the obligation and the explanation of the altered position of the lights on the altar.

3.—In the third degree, take them separately up to and inclusive of the rising of the bright morning star.

4.—That the advancement of any candidates could only be made when the warrant was present, and the conferring of a degree in an adjoining room simultaneously with the working of a degree in the Lodge room was illegal and must be discontinued."

The Grand Master was asked to allow a petition to be presented to Grand Lodge asking the Grand Lodge to confer the Past Master's degree upon a Brother who had been Secretary of his Lodge for forty years but who had never filled a Warden's chair. He replied that he could not prevent the presentation of the petition, but as the Constitution prohibited the conferring of honorary rank upon any but its own members, he would be obliged to rule the petition out of order.

The Grand Master refers to the complaint of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia against King Edward Lodge, No. 464, of Canada, which is alleged to have conferred the degrees upon one Robert M. Reid, who was a resident of British Columbia. As the matter is still *sub judice*, and will be brought before Grand Lodge at its next Communication, it is not necessary to deal with it here further than to say that the Grand Master of Canada does not appear to be well-posted on our law relating to the qualification of residence. He is inclined to hold, he says, "that every person must have a Masonic residence somewhere," which we believe to be erroneous. When a man having a legal Masonic residence in the Jurisdiction of one Lodge leaves that locality with the intention of making his home elsewhere he thereupon immediately loses the residential qualification so far as that Lodge is concerned and does not acquire another legal Masonic residence (in British Columbia) until he has resided twelve months in the Province and six months in the jurisdiction of some particular Lodge. According to the Grand Master's own admission this Mr. Reid was the material of a British Columbia Lodge,

but no doubt that will be shown in further correspondence between the two Grand Lodges.

The official visits made by the Grand Master were very numerous and in making them he excelled M. W. Brother Bowser's excellent record, having travelled over 12,000 miles. The more notable visits were, to St. George's Lodge No. 10, Montreal; to the three Lodges at Belleville, where a pleasing innovation occurred in the way of official visits, no degree work being done, interesting papers on Masonic subjects being read instead; to the Grand Lodge of New York, where the Grand Master and M. W. Brother Allen were handsomely entertained; and again to St. George's Lodge, Montreal, on the occasion of M. W. Brother A. A. Stevenson's Masonic jubilee.

At the conclusion of the Grand Master's Address, M. W. Brother A. A. Stevenson was presented with a beautiful medal commemorative of his long and useful career as a Mason.

As is always the case in the Grand Lodge of Canada; the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are most thorough, and evidence a most careful supervision of the Craft by these officers. With scarcely an exception they found the Lodges flourishing and doing good work.

Six of the Lodges under dispensation received Warrants, and the dispensations of three were continued for another year. The grants for Benevolence made by the Board of Benevolence amounted during the year to \$20,750.00, besides which various Lodges made grants amounting to \$16,855.00 or a total of \$37,605.00—certainly a handsome sum. On a favorable report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the Grand Lodges of Queensland and Alberta were recognized. After the Installation ceremony

"The M. W. the Grand Master appointed M. W. Brother Hugh Murray to instruct the newly installed District Deputy Grand Masters in the secret work and in the duties of their office generally."

Reads like the report of a meeting of Good Templars, or some such society, does it not? One would imagine that the District Deputy Grand Masters would be selected for their knowledge of Masonry instead of having to have "the secret work" drilled into them after their appointment. Unfortunately, however, knowledge of Masonic affairs is the last qualification usually considered in selecting these important officers.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is from our distinguished Brother M. W. Henry Robertson, K.C. As in former years it consists largely of extracts, and his own opinions are disappointingly few. When we do find any, however, they are very much to the point. Brother Robertson favours recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland (as already mentioned). We should like him to explain the **status** of the Brethren who assisted to form that Grand Lodge after they had been suspended or expelled by the Grand Lodge to which they formerly owed obedience.

Brother Robertson devotes a page to a review of our Proceedings for 1905 and compliments M. W. Brother Bowser upon the energy he displayed during his term of office. Brother Robertson does us the honour of quoting extensively from our Report.

COLORADO.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado are introduced by excellent portraits and brief biographical sketches of M. W. Brothers Arthur E. Jones, Grand Master, and Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Grand Secretary and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of Denver, on the 18th of September, 1906. M. W. Brother Charles F. Painter, Grand Master, occupied the chair and delivered a very able Address. He reports the death of M. W. Brother Albert H. Branch, Past Grand Master, and of R. W. Brother John Humphreys, Senior Grand Warden and Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near that of Colorado. Emergent Communications of Grand Lodge were held to perform the obsequies of these distinguished Brethren.

Three dispensations for new Lodges were issued, as well as a long list of special dispensations, of which a number were to allow the Lodges interested to confer the degrees upon a number of candidates at emergent meetings. A large number of official visits were made, the Craft everywhere being found in a prosperous condition. The earthquake in California gave the Brethren in Colorado an opportunity to exemplify the teachings of the Institution. Upon hearing the news, the Grand Master at once forwarded five hundred dollars, this donation being supplemented by contributions amounting to \$3,754.70 from the Lodges. Three corner stones were laid, the Grand Master declining to lay one for El Jebel Temple of the Mystic Shrine. A number of communications were received from Lodges—beg pardon, from Grand Masters of other Jurisdictions, requesting the Grand Master to allow his Lodges to confer degrees for them, and we think all were granted. The Colorado Lodges which requested a like privilege were not so fortunate in many instances, and their requests, although preferred through the Grand Master, went unheeded. It would almost seem as though as much would have been accomplished if the Lodges had been allowed to conduct their own business. No rulings requiring mention were made. The year, the Grand Master says was an extremely busy one, and no wonder,, since he had to attend not only his own business but also that of the Lodges.

Warrants were granted to the three Lodges under dispensation. Recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Alberta, but the request of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was laid over until the next Annual Communication. An eloquent Oration was delivered by

M. W. Brother William D. Wright, his subject being "The Influence of Freemasonry on the Advancement of Civilization." The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia wrote in reference to the proposed celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, his letter being referred to a committee which will report thereon next September.

M. W. Brother Henry M. Telfer, Past Grand Master, submitted a lengthy "Memorial" which at his request was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The motive for the presentation of the memorial is not at once apparent, but it seems to be an attempt to secure the endorsement by the Grand Lodge of the Scottish Rite. The Committee on Jurisprudence declined to assume any responsibility in the matter and simply recommended that the "Memorial" be printed in the Proceedings and considered next year, if thought advisable.

Just before the closing of Grand Lodge M. W. Brother Painter was presented with a handsome Past Grand Master's jewel.

M. W. Brother Lawrence N. Greenleaf submitted another of his excellent Reports on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the Proceedings of sixty-three Grand Lodges in his usual able manner.

Brother Greenleaf has something to say to Brother Hodson, of Oregon, concerning the right of the Scottish Rite to confer the Craft degrees. He takes as his text a paragraph of Brother Hodson's Report and sets him right, as follows:—

"Hence we again assert that the Scottish Rite was and is in just as lawful possession of the Blue Lodge Degrees as any Grand Lodge in America; and further, if there had been no York Rite Lodges organized nor compromise made, that it would have been working them to-day the same as it does those from fourth up."

The above is the broadest assertion we have yet encountered and we very much mistake if it will be countenanced by the members of the guild, many of whom are 32ds and 33ds of the Rite in controversy. We hold that our first allegiance is to our respective Grand Lodges, and that when their rights and prerogatives are brought into question, it is our paramount duty to defend the same irrespective of other alliances. There are no very great intricacies involved in the solution of the question. When the Grand Lodge of England established Lodges in France and other European countries, it was upon the same identical basis as Lodges have ever been organized before or since, which was an adherence to the Ancient Constitutions, traditions, and Landmarks of the Fraternity. We find no record of their having been granted absolution therefrom. For some years it is to be presumed, they adhered to the Constitutions and Regulations of the Ancient Craft, since there is no mention of other Rites and degrees until about 1754. From that period the craze for degrees and their multiplication went merrily on, until the fabricators and charletans had in their inventories something like a thousand degrees of high sounding titles classified under many Rites.

These multipliers of degrees and Rites invariably laid hold of the three Symbolic Degrees to furnish a foundation for their imposing structures. We submit that they had no more authority to do so and to organize Symbolic Lodges without Warrant, than has any Master Mason to-day acting of his own volition and assumption of

authority. That is the whole question in a nutshell. If Brother Hodson will give it a little calm reflection he must certainly see that the successor of the Rite of Perfection or any other Rite, established under like conditions, cannot be 'in just as lawful possession of the Blue Lodge Degrees as any Grand Lodge in America.' With this we must take leave of our Brother, having already greatly exceeded our space."

The proceedings of our Grand Lodge for the year 1906 are given a thorough and fraternal review which occupies five pages of Brother Greenleaf's Report. M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address is carefully noted and an excellent summary of our doings is given. He quotes a paragraph of our report on the recognition of certain Grand Lodges and has the following reply.—

"'Another strong objection to the recognition of this Grand Lodge, and, indeed, of any alleged Masonic Body in Mexico, is its origin. The Lodges in that country are, without exception, creatures of the A. & A. S. R., which has no authority, and never had authority to confer the three degrees of Masonry or to warrant Masonic Lodges.'

"We do not question the statement as to the authority of the Scottish Rite to confer the three degrees, but would call attention to the fact that not all the Lodges were creatures of that Rite. Toltec Lodge was originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the charter being recalled upon the organization of the Gran Dieta if we remember rightly. Another matter to be taken into consideration in passing upon the question of recognition is the fact that the Grand Chapter of Texas has chartered Mexico City Chapter No. 225, R. A. M. and the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the U. S. has granted a dispensation to Mexico City Commandery. The Chapter receives applicants from Lodges under the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the Commandery in turn petitions from members of the Chapter. It has happened in Colorado that a Royal Arch Mason from Mexico has been admitted to the Chapter, and, before recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, was refused admission to the Lodge. It is a complex question, we wrestled with it for a long time but came to the conclusion, that in view of the changed conditions in Mexican Masonry, recognition would be a helpful factor in strengthening the York Rite."

Brother Greenleaf will kindly notice that we referred to the present **status** of the lodges in Mexico. We were quite aware of the Warrant granted to Toltec Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and of its withdrawal. At the present time all the Lodges there without exception, hold their warrants from some Scottish Rite body. The fact that Royal Arch Chapters in Mexico, chartered by Texas or other Grand Chapters, admit members from Lodges under the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico has nothing to do with the legitimacy of these Lodges. If the Chapters like this kind of material it is their affair, not ours.

CONNECTICUT.

The volume of Proceedings from Connecticut contains portraits of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Benjamin F. Turner; M. W.

Brother Frederick S. Stevens, Past Grand Master, and R. W. Brother Miles W. Graves, Grand Treasurer.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of New Haven on the 16th of January, 1907, the Grand Master presiding, and M. W. Brother Hamilton Wallace, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, present as a visitor.

In his address the Grand Master reports the deaths of M. W. Brother Fred S. Stevens and R. W. Brother Miles W. Graves, mentioned above, and speaks in feeling terms of their many virtues. He made a number of official visits, including one to the Masonic Home at Wallingford. Twenty-one special dispensations were granted, including one to allow a second ballot on a rejected candidate, a mistake having been made in the first. An appeal for assistance for the Brethren in California resulted in the handsome sum of \$5,546.43 being sent to the sufferers.

The Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Brother A. J. Hallock, also made a report of his official acts, which consisted principally in visits to the Lodges.

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico were recognized, the rest of the business being of local interest only.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is another excellent paper by R. W. Brother John H. Barlow, Grand Secretary. As usual Brother Barlow's Report is largely made up of extracts from other Proceedings, his selections being made with great discrimination.

Brother Barlow does not favour the admission of cripples, nor that Roman Catholics should be made Masons. He thinks that Lodges chartered by the Scottish Rite may become regular, but does not tell us how it can be done, and we can think of no way unless by initiating all the members in a regular Lodge.

Brother Barlow's review of British Columbia is for the year 1906. M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings are all thought to be "good Masonic law." A matter of two pages is devoted to a consideration of our Report, from which Brother Barlow quotes freely, although he does not agree with all our opinions. He holds that Scottish Rite Masonry ought to be recognized:

"If everything of Scottish Rite origin is to be thrown out, lawful Masonry must be confined to a small portion of the globe, that they are independent Grand Lodges not under control of Supreme Councils we think is all that should be required."

We do not agree with Brother Barlow. By far the larger part of the Masonry in the world—we use the term in the generally accepted sense—is of the regular, or English Rite, but even if such were not the case we do not favour recognition of a body which has no claim to the name "Masonic" except that it draws its material from the Masonic Lodges or has usurped the right to confer the Masonic degrees. The independence of these bodies does not enter into the question. The negro Grand Lodges of the United States are inde-

pendent, but we venture the guess that Brother Barlow does not recommend their recognition.

Our suggestion of a remedy for the state of things in Mexico is met with the following:

"This Jurisdiction is recognized by eighteen American Grand Lodges and is, we think, occupied territory. To organize another Grand Body would only add to the confusion."

It is unfortunately true that a body calling itself the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and claiming to be Masonic, has been recognized by a number of Grand Lodges in the United States. It is, however, illegitimate in its origin, and its doings are notorious. So far as pure Masonry is concerned, Mexico is open territory, and the plan we have suggested would not only not add to the confusion as Brother Barlow fears, but is the only apparent way of clearing the situation.

CUBA.

We have received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba for the year 1905-6, but unfortunately our knowledge of the Spanish language is so limited that we are unable to give our readers a fair account of the business done. Formerly the Address of the Grand Master was printed in English as well as Spanish, but for some reason this year the English translation was dispensed with.

There is a short Report on Foreign Correspondence by Brother F. DeP. Roderiguez in which British Columbia receives brief notice. We can only say that the tenour of the review appears to be favorable.

DELAWARE.

The volume from the Grand Lodge of Delaware contains the records of a Special Communication held at Wilmington on the 9th of December, 1905, and of a Special held at Delaware City on the 30th of April, 1906, one to lay a corner stone and the other to dedicate a Masonic Hall. Another Special Communication was held at Wilmington to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge. A large number of local Brethren and many distinguished Masons from other Jurisdictions were present on the last-named occasion, and no doubt the proceedings were highly interesting.

M. W. Brother Levin I. Handy, Grand Master, (of whom an excellent portrait is given in the Proceedings) presided at all these meetings, as well as at the Annual Communication, which was held at Wilmington on the 3rd of October, 1906. The Grand Master's Address is of moderate length, but bears evidence of much thought and study. In his exordium he points out that the Lodge is the foundation of Masonry, and that unless a Mason maintains his interest in the Lodge he will soon lose interest in the Institution. He refers

to a condition which he calls "legalized non-affiliation," which is the condition of a Brother who pays his dues but never attends his Lodge, and which, the Grand Master implies, is nearly, if not quite, as bad as actual non-affiliation. He does not suggest any remedy for the complaint and it is to be hoped that none of our progressive Grand Lodges will become imbued with a desire to remedy it by legislation.

During the year six members of Grand Lodge were called to a higher sphere, among them being M. W. Brother James S. Dobb, Past Grand Master, and R. W. Brother Paynter Frame.

The Special Communications of Grand Lodge are referred to. At one of these the Grand Lodge was escorted by the Knights Templar of St. John's Commandery, whose presence, the Grand Master says, "added distinction to the public appearance of Grand Lodge." How the presence of a body which has no connection with Masonry other than the fact that its members are Masons, can add distinction to a Masonic Grand Lodge, is something we have not been able to grasp.

The Grand Master made several visits to other Grand Lodges, being delightfully entertained in each case, and also visited each Lodge in his Jurisdiction. To assist the sufferers from the earthquake in California, the handsome sum of \$1,836.85 was raised and forwarded.

The growth of the Craft in his Jurisdiction affords the Grand Master considerable satisfaction. A fair increase in membership was made during the year, and the Grand Master believes that all the new members are men of high moral quality. He points out, what cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that the strength of the Institution lies not in the number of its members but in their moral qualifications. The mission of Freemasonry, he says, is not to reform the debased but to band together the manly and upright. If, then, the black ball is used to keep out of the Lodge a man of a depraved nature, or one of a contentious disposition, its use becomes a duty and the Brother who uses it has done a service to the Craft. The older he grows the more critical the Grand Master gets of the motives which lie behind the single black ball, and he argues that if a man is really so bad that he should be kept out of a Masonic Lodge it is more than likely that the fact will be known to more than one member of the Lodge. So strongly is the Grand Master of this opinion that if his was the only black ball he would withdraw it on the second ballot. Notwithstanding, he would not change the law on this subject, which is right just as it is. His remedy for the improper use of the black ball would be so to educate the Brethren with regard to their duty to truth, to Masonry, and to honour, that not a member would be left in the Jurisdiction who would sink low enough to cast a ballot dictated by spite, prejudice or personal ill-will.

Only four rulings are reported, of which we copy the third and fourth.

3. I decided that it is no Masonic offence for a member in good standing in a Lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, but living in another Grand Jurisdiction, to become a member of a Masonic Lodge in the other Grand Jurisdiction without having severed his membership with our Lodge, provided the law of the other Grand Jurisdiction permits double membership and the brother is innocent of all deception in making his application there. Double membership is not possible in this Jurisdiction because our Lodges are forbidden to receive an application for membership unless accompanied with evidence that the Brother has severed his connection with his former Lodge. But the law is different in some other Grand Jurisdictions, and if one of our members chooses to join a Masonic Lodge in a Jurisdiction where double membership is permitted, without taking a dimit from his home Lodge in this Jurisdiction, his action is not an offence against our law, and furnishes no reason why he may not subsequently apply for and receive a dimit. When a Mason has double membership, suspension or expulsion from either Lodge to which he belongs suspends or expels him from both.

4.—I decided that it is within the prerogative of the Grand Master by dispensation to permit the installation of the officers of a subordinate Lodge who have qualified as to proficiency but have failed to be installed "at least thirty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge." I exercised this prerogative first in the case of the Master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, who was prevented from installation at the time prescribed by law by charges which were not sustained. The wisdom of its exercise in that case has been justified by a prosperous Masonic year for the Lodge under his administration. I exercised this prerogative again and recently in the case of the Senior and Junior Wardens of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, my home Lodge, under peculiar circumstances which convinced me that it was necessary for the welfare of the Lodge, as it was certainly in accordance with the desire of every member thereof. I wish to say that in my opinion the power of dispensation should be sparingly used, as it is better for the Lodges to live according to the law, rather than according to frequent dispensations to do things not permitted by the law.

Of course a Grand Lodge may prohibit dual membership within its Jurisdiction if it sees fit, but we know of no good reason why it should.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported favourably on the request of the Grand Lodge of Alberta for recognition, the Grand Lodge taking action accordingly. A special committee which had been appointed to design a new flag reported that as a result of its labors a flag had been procured and hoisted on the building. In design it consists of a white field with Square and Compasses and the letter G emblazoned thereon—in what colour is not stated, nor are we told whether the Square and Compasses are rampant or couchant.

The Committee on the Grand Master's Address recommended that his rulings be approved with the exception of No. 3, which, they think, should be amended by leaving out the words "When a Mason has double membership, suspension or expulsion from either Lodge to which he belongs, suspends or expels him from both," evidently overlooking the fact that the Brother would have to be tried before he was either suspended or expelled. The Grand Lodge very properly upheld the Grand Master's ruling.

The retiring Grand Master was presented with a Past Grand Master's jewel, and it was ordered that the retiring Grand Master and the present and all future Grand Masters be each presented with an apron. Those who were Grand Masters before this date are kindly allowed to purchase aprons for themselves.

R. W. Brother L. H. Jackson is responsible for the very excellent Report on Foreign Correspondence which accompanies the Proceedings. In it he reviews the transactions of sixty-six Grand Lodges including British Columbia for 1906.

Brother Robbins, of Illinois, having asked Brother Jackson to tell him whether there is any regulation which justifies the interference of the Grand Master when one Lodge asks another to confer a degree for it, Brother Jackson replies that there is none that he knows of, and says,

"There is getting to be the use of entirely too much 'red tape' in Masonry when Lodges cannot communicate with each other and prefer their legitimate requests of fraternal courtesy, except through the official correspondence of Grand Masters."

Brother Jackson is not just yet prepared to recommend recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland because it was formed by a small minority of the Lodges in the Province and because its formation was not sanctioned by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. The first reason, backed up by the fact that some of its founders were suspended or expelled Masons, is good enough. As for the second, we do not attach much weight to it. If a majority of the Lodges had joined in the movement, and if those taking part in its organization had all been in good standing, we would have been among the first to advise recognition.

In reviewing British Columbia Brother Jackson notes the principal features of M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address. Replying to a remark of ours, he says that Delaware is not in fraternal relations with the District Grand Lodge of Burma because Burma has never asked for recognition. Brother Jackson is surely aware that the District Grand Lodge of Burma is part of the Grand Lodge of England and so, as the greater includes the less, recognition of the Grand Lodge of England carries with it recognition of the District Grand Lodge of Burma.

An attractive little volume contains the records of the meeting held to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. Thursday, the 7th of June, 1906, was the day set apart for the festival, which was held in the Masonic Temple, Wilmington. In the afternoon an interesting programme of music interspersed with speeches was rendered, and in the evening a banquet was held, when more speeches were delivered.

The little book is a choice specimen of the printer's art. The letter-press is excellent and there are several splendid pictures. Portraits are given of M. W. Brothers Gunning Bedford, Grand Master in 1806 and Levin Irving Handy, Grand Master in 1906. Further on

we find a page with the portraits of the Committee in charge of the centennial exercises; another page with views of the Town Hall, Wilmington, where the Grand Lodge met in 1806, and of the magnificent Temple in which it now holds its meetings. Another page gives illustrations of the souvenir pin which was presented to each member of the Jurisdiction, and of the bronze medal which was struck in honour of the occasion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Facing the title page of this volume of Proceedings is an excellent portrait of M. W. Brother Walter A. Brown, Grand Master. A cut of the "Masonic and Eastern Star Home," of which one wing has been erected, also accompanies the Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia holds quarterly Communications. At the second of these, held on the 9th of May, 1906, the Grand Secretary was instructed to furnish the Grand Chapter with the names of members suspended or expelled from the Lodges, a proceeding the propriety of which we very much doubt. Recognition was accorded to the Grand Lodge of Alberta.

The third stated meeting of the year was held on the 22nd of September, 1906, at which the Committee on Jurisprudence reported that they had been unable to obtain sufficient information to enable them to act on the request of the Grand Lodge of Queensland for recognition, and asked that the matter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was done. The Grand Secretary reported that he had received from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico information that certain Grand Lodges in Mexico were clandestine and that others were extinct, and he asked permission to drop them from the list of Grand Lodges with which the District of Columbia was in communication. For the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico to apply the term clandestine to any body seems to be a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

The Annual Communication was held on the 19th of December, 1906, the Grand Master presiding, and M. W. Brother Milton J. Hull, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska being present as a visitor.

The Grand Master's Address is a very able paper which fills twenty-five pages of the volume. He makes the following encouraging statement:

"Speaking of the year's work as a whole, I find that the Lodges are in splendid condition both numerically and financially; that peace and harmony prevail within our borders, and the prestige of our institution has been maintained on the same high level as in the past. We are at peace with all other Grand Jurisdictions, and no sound of discord mars the harmony of our relations with one another."

He reports the deaths of M. W. Brothers Thomas Gibbs and George Harold Walker, whose virtues are suitably acknowledged.

At the beginning of the year the Grand Master took a step which might be adopted by other Grand Masters were the circumstances as favourable as they are in the District of Columbia. He called together the Masters of the Lodges and impressed on them the necessity of becoming familiar with the Masonic law of the Jurisdiction. The result was seen in the small number of questions submitted to him for decision. Only four rulings are reported, which, because of their length, we give in a condensed form.

1.—He held that a man who had lived in the District from 1890 to 1905 and who since that time had lived in Arizona, could not join a Lodge in the District.

2.—A man was accepted by a Lodge in the District but before receiving any of the degrees removed to Maine and subsequently to Manitoba, in neither of which Jurisdictions are Lodges allowed to confer degrees by courtesy. Now he asks to have the fee, which he paid in full before he left the District, returned. The Grand Master ruled that under the circumstances this was allowable.

3.—A Fellowcraft from another Jurisdiction was about to be given the Master Mason degree in a Lodge in the District when a member of the Lodge objected. The Grand Master ruled

"I am of the opinion that objection by a member of a Lodge to his Lodge conferring a degree as an act of courtesy requested by a Lodge of a sister Jurisdiction does not lie in the Lodge requested to confer the degree, and that the Lodge, by a majority vote, is the judge whether it will confer the degree or not."

4.—It was ruled that a Brother from another Jurisdiction could not affiliate with a Lodge in the District unless he presented a dimit from his former Lodge.

No. 3 we believe to be correct, except we think the power to decide whether a degree shall be given—whether by courtesy or not—rests with the Master and not with the Lodge. No. 4, of course, differs from the law in this Jurisdiction, where a Brother may belong to as many Lodges as he may wish to join—and will accept him.

Several corner stones were laid; the Masonic and Eastern Star Home was dedicated; and \$2,616.50 were sent to the sufferers in California.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence (M. W. Brother George W. Baird, Chairman) reported on the request for recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland. The Committee recapitulates the conditions in that Province, stating correctly that there were there three District Grand Lodges under the English, Irish and Scotch Constitutions. The new Grand Lodge is described as the fourth Grand Lodge in the Province, and the opinion is expressed that the mistake was made when the institution of the second Grand Lodge was permitted. There has been no second Grand Lodge installed, or organized, in Queensland that we know of, but perhaps the Committee has information which has not reached us. The Committee hold the view, which is no doubt correct, that recognition should not be granted until the new Grand Lodge has secured the adherence of a majority of the Lodges in the Province. The opinion

is also expressed that the refusal of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland to recognize the new Grand Lodge should be considered. This is hardly sufficient of itself, but may add some weight to the first reason. The Committee hopes, and we add ours, that the uncomfortable situation may soon be relieved and that the formation of a legally constituted independent Grand Lodge may soon be achieved.

The general Report on Foreign Correspondence is the seventh from the pen of M. W. Brother George W. Baird, and like its predecessors is highly interesting and instructive. The Proceedings of seventy-three Grand Lodges are carefully reviewed, with a notice of the German Grand Lodge Union and the Swiss Bureau of International Masonic Intercourse.

Dual membership is permitted in British Columbia as well as in Virginia. On this subject Brother Baird has the following, under Delaware:

"The Grand Master decided that it was not a Masonic offence for a member in his jurisdiction to join another lodge in another jurisdiction. We do not see how he could have decided differently, even though in Delaware dual membership may be prohibited, for the reason that the laws of the Grand Lodge of Delaware are for the Masons of that Grand Lodge only. In Virginia dual membership is permissible, and though we in the District of Columbia are not at liberty to elect a Virginia Mason to a dual membership in one of our lodges, we do not see how we could prevent or even object to one of our members who happened to reside in Virginia from attaching himself to a lodge in Virginia without severing his connection from his District of Columbia lodge. We think, however, that it would be incumbent on us to expel that member if the Virginia lodge should first expel him.

He should not be suffered to hedge himself behind dual membership if any one lodge should try and expel him. Dual membership has its penalties as well as its privileges."

Our opinion is that in the case mentioned it would not be necessary for the Lodge in the District of Columbia to expel the Brother. He is already expelled by the Virginia Lodge and all the District of Columbia has to do is to recognize the action of the sister Jurisdiction, which should be done as a matter of course.

Brother Baird notes the recognition by England of the Grand Lodge of Quebec which, he says, has heretofore been regarded by the former as a "Pro Grand Lodge." We are not familiar with the term, but probably he means a Provincial Grand Lodge. Our understanding has been, however, that the Grand Lodge of England has until recently refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec at all.

We are gratified to learn from Brother Baird's review of Ireland that our distinguished Brother W. J. Chetwolde Crawley has been honoured with the distinction of knighthood.

Under Kansas we find the following comment on the Report of Brother W. W. Clark:

"He is not inclined to the principle of formal recognition to Grand Lodges of Scottish derivation. This is about the only thing we differ upon, but we are willing to see two sides of the question. Masonry, unlike some of the religious sects (we are not a sect) lays no claim to apostolic succession. It does not assume to grant absolution nor to do any sorcery nor to deive in the supernatural. It does, however, proclaim itself to be universal, to link together men of every clime, sect and opinion, to be broad and grand and charitable, and to stretch hands across seas. American Masonry insists upon invading only unoccupied Masonic territory. What are we to do, then, in a land already occupied by Scottish or by French Masonry? We have no right to displace them; we have no reason to treat them differently from what was done prior to the formation of the first Grand Lodge."

Although Masonry does profess to "link together men of every clime, sect and opinion," etc., it only claims to be universal in the sense that its principles are universal. Brother Baird's question is easily answered. If by "Scottish" or "French" Masonry he means the Scottish Rite, it is enough to say that it is not Masonry and has no claim upon Masonry for recognition or consideration. Prior to the formation of the first Grand Lodge we do not hear of it.

We find this back-handed compliment under Minnesota:

"The report on correspondence is by Brother Irving Todd, well written but too short. The energetic correspondent of British Columbia, who seems to find pleasure in putting us on the defensive, has stirred up Brother Todd, in reference to the aggregate membership of the Grand Lodge of England and that of New York. It is easy to find a record of the membership of any American Grand Lodge, but the many Pro Grand Lodges and District Grand Lodges in the Colonies, which may or may not count in the aggregation, do not all favor us with an account of membership. Besides being the most patriotic people in the world, the Britishers are the most diplomatic. They are the best and also the worst historians. If anything vies with their country for supremacy, that thing will not receive a full two-sided report, but if there is no national comparison possible, the Britisher will make his history very complete and without bias or prejudice; he will note things which will escape all other reporters, and make all points so clear that there will be nothing left for the other fellow to note."

We regret that our criticisms, which we have always endeavored to make in a friendly spirit, seem to have given offence to Brother Baird as well as to Brother Phelps, of Nebraska. If we might offer just one more, it is that Brother Baird, if we can judge from his remarks under Alabama, California and elsewhere, seems to have misunderstood the powers and functions of the British Provincial and District Grand Lodges.

British Columbia for 1906 is handsomely treated in Brother Baird's excellent Report. Several of M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings are copied and no fault is found with them. The report of the Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges is highly commended for its outspoken criticism of the Lodge Returns, and the Committee on Petitions and Grievances is likewise praised. The omission in the report of the latter Committee of the names of

Brethren accused of Masonic offences is thought to be praiseworthy.

Brother Baird corrects us as to the cost of their new Masonic Temple. He states that they have \$125,000 on hand, but fears that under present conditions the building will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. We have no doubt that if this sum, which looks large in this Jurisdiction, is needed, our Brethren of the District will have no difficulty in raising it.

He also informs us that there are other Grand Lodges besides that of the District which recognize the Past Master's degree as conferred in the Chapter. We accept the statement although at the time of writing we cannot call any to mind.

ENGLAND.

The reports from the Grand Lodge of England embrace the proceedings at the Annual Grand Festival, held on the 25th of April, 1906; Quarterly Communications held on the 6th of June, 1906, 5th of September, 1906, 5th of December, 1906, and 6th of March, 1907; and of an Especial Grand Lodge held on the 5th of November, 1906.

At the Festival Communication the only business done was the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master, and the investiture of the Grand Lodge officers.

At the Quarterly Communication held on the 6th of June provision was made for increasing the number of appointed officers in Provincial and District Grand Lodges. The long-standing difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Quebec was amicably settled, recognition being accorded that Grand Lodge, while the rights of the English Lodges in the Province of Quebec are preserved. Since then one of these Lodges, at least, has transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

In recognition of his valuable services V. W. Brother John Strachan, Grand Registrar, was voted an honorarium of one thousand guineas.

The Grand Registrar submitted an exhaustive report on the condition of affairs Masonic in Queensland. It is much too long to give here, but it completely justifies the action of the Grand Lodge of England (and of Scotland) in the premises.

At the Quarterly of the 5th of September recognition was given to the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico. A large part of the time of Grand Lodge was devoted to the consideration of suggestions for the alteration and improvement of the Grand Lodge property. The subject was further considered at the Especial Grand Lodge above-mentioned, and was carried over to the Quarterly of the 5th of December. At this meeting the Board of General Purposes reported that a cablegram as follows had been received from M. W. Brother His Excellency Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Grand Master of New South Wales:

"What course do you advise me to take on part of this Grand Lodge that will remove misunderstanding. See page 10 of your report."

The Grand Registrar gave the desired information in the following reply:

"Advise expression of regret that Masonic rights and notices of suspension were inadvertently disregarded; recall recognition until nearer approach to unanimity; try carry out last paragraph my report."

This advice did not prove acceptable. His Excellency replied that while they were sorry that the notices of suspension of some of the Queensland Brethren had been inadvertently overlooked, they would not withdraw recognition. He also suggested as a means of bringing about unity in the Province that the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland advise their Lodges to form themselves into separate Grand Lodges which would be recognized by these Grand Lodges respectively, and that the Grand Lodge of Ireland recognize the present Grand Lodge as an Irish Grand Lodge. Then, with the Governor of Queensland as Grand Master (we infer of all three) union would soon follow and harmony be the result.

Naturally this suggestion did not commend itself to the English authorities, and the Grand Registrar pointed out to His Excellency that if the English Lodges desired to unite with the new Grand Lodge there was a constitutional way in which it could be done.

On March 6th, 1907, a Quarterly Communication was held at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was again proclaimed Grand Master.

FLORIDA.

The Grand Lodge of Florida met in Annual Communication in the city of Jacksonville, on the 15th of January, 1907.

M. W. Brother Charles W. Johnson, who presided, read a very able and very lengthy Address, forty-one pages of the Proceedings being taken up with a narration of his official acts. With great sorrow he reported the deaths of M. W. Brothers George S. Hallmark and Norvelle R. Carter, suspending the reading of his Address while eloquent obituary notices of these distinguished Brethren were read. During the year the death occurred of Brother M. A. Fuller, the architect of the Temple. Seven Emergent Communications were held, two to attend the funerals of their deceased Past Grand Masters, and five to lay corner stones. Their relations with other Grand Lodges are of the most friendly character. One of the Grand Master's letters was from a body styling itself "Grand Lodge of the Angels in Cuba." Not feeling able to deal with so exalted a body he turned the letter over to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The disaster in California called forth a generous response from the Craft in Florida, and on behalf of the Brethren the Grand Master

forwarded \$2,996.73 to the Grand Master of California. The hurricane which devastated Pensacola is also referred to, and the willingness of the Craft outside of the State to help the sufferers is gratefully acknowledged. It was not found necessary, however, to call for any outside assistance.

A suitable monument was placed at the grave of Past Grand Master Angus Patterson; six Lodges were constituted; eight Lodges were formed under dispensation, and several special dispensations were issued, many being to confer degrees "out of time."

Seventeen rulings are reported, all of which appear to be on ordinary lines, except the last, which we quote.

17.—Charges and specifications were made against a brother of a serious character, and the lodge decides to put him on trial. In his reply to the charges, etc., the brother, to quote his rather remarkable language, "that the testimony, or any participation in the trial (of certain named six brothers, among whom are the W. M. and secretary) be barred out."

The W. M. asks instructions as to how he ought to proceed having been barred from giving testimony or participating in the trial, and desiring to avoid even the appearance of prejudice. The date of trial was set and since the fixing of the date the accused was indicted by the grand jury of the circuit court on the 2nd of the three specifications. The W. M. inquires can we proceed with the trial on the 1st and 3rd specifications, or for fear of prejudicing his case before the court must our action be deferred awaiting his court trial?

Answer.—The accused should always have a trial conducted according to the directions laid down in our constitution and regulations and these are so plain as to need no interpretation. As to the accused protesting against the W. M. presiding or giving testimony (or any other brother) during the trial; that is hot air and not Masonry.

It is your duty and privilege to preside and further the end of justice by your testimony, be it either for or against the accused, and this is true of any other brother. Conduct the trial and preliminaries strictly as laid down in our law, and you cannot err in your duty or lay yourself liable to just censure. See that the testimony is taken according to our regulations and conduct the trial likewise and leave the verdict to the lodge.

Any member is competent to testify and the accused is free to rebut. Do not be 'bull-dozed.' The lodge is the best judge as to the immediate trial or postponement. The lodge is not obliged to postpone trial for fear of prejudicing opinion of civil courts."

One of the Lodges, evidently of the opinion that it was the Grand Master's duty to come when he was called, sent him a telegram asking him to "come or send a man" on such a date. Being without any particulars, the Grand Master did not think it advisable either to go or "send a man." He received an appeal from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, asking for a contribution to a fund to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the Masons buried at Johnson's Island, Ohio. The Grand Master gives an interesting historical note concerning this Island, which was used as a prison for Confederate officers during "the late unpleasantness."

The Grand Master's visits are few but very enjoyable. He recommends that some means be taken to prevent the publication of the transactions of Grand Lodge, last year a nearly *verbatim* report having appeared in the papers. He recommends, too, that the Report on Foreign Correspondence be curtailed, being doubtful whether the benefit derived from it is commensurate with the cost. The Finance Committee recommended that in future the Report on Foreign Correspondence be kept down to one hundred and twenty-eight pages. The report of the Finance Committee was adopted, but whether that throttles Brother Wright we do not know. If it does, we think the Grand Lodge has made a mistake, for Brother Wright's Reports are worth all they pay for them. Certainly if Brother Wright is willing to prepare them for the modest fee he receives the Grand Lodge has no reason to complain if it pays for the printing.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, recognition was given the Grand Lodge of Alberta and denied the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico—for the present. Upon the advice of the same Committee, Grand Lodge declined to affiliate with the International Bureau for Masonic Intercourse, at Neuchatel, Switzerland.

The Grand Lodge of Florida is about to erect a new Masonic Temple. The old one has been sold for \$55,000 and the new one will cost, with the site, about \$125,000. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens, with three other Brethren, were appointed a committee to carry the plans into effect.

Nine Lodges under dispensation received Warrants; a collection amounting to \$154.79 was taken up for the benefit of a widow of a Master Mason; and the Grand Orator delivered an "instructive and entertaining" oration.

The Grand Lodge is also contemplating the erection of a Masonic Home and Orphanage, but the money for it does not appear to be coming in very fast. After a good deal of urging and coaxing a trifle over \$3,000 was collected last year, which brings the Fund to \$11,033.00. It is quite likely that Florida has no more use for a Masonic Home than a dog has for two tails, but other Jurisdictions have them and one must keep up with the procession.

We learn from the Finance Committee that the amount contributed by the Craft in Florida for the relief of the Brethren in California was the very handsome sum of nearly three thousand dollars.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is the sixth from the pen of Brother Silas B. Wright, who fills two hundred and twenty pages with interesting and instructive reading. He notes the question which recently arose in California because the Grand Lodge of Scotland had warranted a Lodge in the Sandwich Islands, and seems to think, although he does not expressly say so, that the inclusion of the Islands in United States' territory closed them to any Masonic

authority outside of that country. In this he is clearly wrong, as was demonstrated in the report of the California Committee on Jurisprudence, which we gave in our Report last year.

Brother Wright cannot agree with Brother Morcomba, of Iowa, that a Mason regularly made in a Scotch Lodge must necessarily be a regular Mason everywhere. He says,

"While we are willing to admit that the Grand Lodge of Scotland shall decide what shall be the qualifications of the members of its lodges, still the Grand Lodges of Florida, British Columbia and Iowa have the right to say who shall be recognized in their respective lodges as regular. It is preposterous to claim that because Scotland sets at naught all questions of Grand Lodges with whom they pretend to exchange fraternal relations, that we are to 'recognize' their irregular work. Perhaps not 'irregular' in Scotland but certainly 'irregular' in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge whose rights have been disregarded."

Clearly Brother Morcombe is right on this subject. If a Brother is made a Mason in strict conformity with the Masonic law of the Grand Lodge under which he receives the degrees, he must be recognized as a Mason by all regular Lodges.

The Proceedings of our Grand Lodge in 1906 are given a fraternal review of four pages in length. Four of M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings are copied, and No. 4 (to the effect that honorary members had the right to vote and hold office) is said to be a new proposition. In Florida honorary membership confers no right other than that of attending and speaking at Lodge meetings. Well, Brother Wright, we have that kind of honorary member, but we also have the other kind.

Brother Wright notes the case of Alta Lodge, where a special deputy was commissioned by the Grand Master to take charge of the Lodge, the Master and Wardens having removed. In Florida, he says, a District Deputy Grand Master would have been instructed to visit the Lodge and hold an election, permanent removal causing a vacancy. In British Columbia, however, the officers are installed for the Masonic year.

We are charged with being "quite bitter" against the new Grand Lodge of Queensland. Nothing of the kind. We cannot advise recognition of this Grand Lodge because it was formed by a very small minority of the Lodges in the Province and because some of its members were—and are—suspended Masons, but we feel no bitterness towards it. So little is this the case that were a Brother from a Lodge under that Grand Lodge to wish to visit our Lodge we should be very glad to make him welcome.

As we have before intimated, Brother Wright holds that a man from the United States, for instance, made in a Scotch Lodge while on a visit to Scotland, cannot be considered a regularly made Mason. He admits, in the extract given above, that the man would be regular in Scotland, but thinks he would not be in the Jurisdiction he came from. This is manifestly absurd as Brother Wright will acknowl-

edge upon consideration. In this connection we might refer him to the report of the Florida Committee on Jurisprudence (page 232 of this year's report) where it is held in the case of an Entered Apprentice advanced without examination, that the Lodge was deserving of censure, but the Brother was a regular Fellowcraft.

Our suggestion regarding Masonry in Mexico does not meet with our Brother's approval. He states our opinion,

"That the solution to the mixed condition of Masonry in Mexico is for the American Masons there to obtain a charter from some regular Grand Lodge in Great Britain or the United States, (from Scotland, we presume, for they do similar unusual things) organize enough Lodges to form a Grand Lodge and by so doing get 'something regular' (?) for other Grand Lodges to recognize, which proceeding would seem as 'curious' as those things done by the Grand Lodge of England before mentioned."

Well, it makes no difference whether the parties concerned got their Warrants from Scotland—which would do very well—from Massachusetts, or from Florida; the result would be the same, viz., it would plant a root of regular Masonry in the country from which ultimately a legitimate Grand Lodge might result. As there is no (organized) Masonry in Mexico at the present time there would be nothing "curious" about the procedure, and no one could feel hurt.

Brother Wright cannot see the difference between an "unrecognizable" and an "unrecognized" Grand Lodge. He says,

"The strange and inconsistent theory is advanced that men hailing from Grand Jurisdictions which are not in 'fraternal relations' may be eligible to affiliate. Still, he will not admit that a Mason made in a lodge deriving its authority from Scottish Rite origin is regular or that the Grand Lodge can be recognized. A Grand Lodge unrecognized is presumably unrecognizable, and until duly recognized members have no more right to fraternize with each other than with Odd-fellows, Catholic Knights, Sons of Temperance, or any other society."

Surely the difference is sufficiently apparent. The Grand Lodge of British Columbia and some other Grand Lodges have not recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland, but no one will contend that a Brother from a Queensland Lodge is not eligible to affiliate here. The Scottish Rite member, however, is in a different case. That Rite has no authority to confer the three degrees of Masonry and a person who has received the symbolic degrees in a Scottish Rite body is no more entitled to recognition than one who got them from a Cerneau organization.

"Brother DeWolf-Smith tells us in one breath that 'The gathering at York in 926 is purely legendary and no proof exists that it ever was held, much less that it partook of the nature of a Grand Lodge.' On the next page he says, '.....for the Grand Lodge at York established no Lodges outside of England.' How we can reconcile the two statements, or tell which he really believes himself, we are unable to decide."

Here there is nothing to reconcile, and we believe both statements without any strain. The gathering in 926 is, as we have said, purely legendary and there is no proof that it was ever held. The

"Grand Lodge at York" is another story, as Kipling would say. It was established in the year 1725 and continued its course with more or less success until near the close of the 18th century. We are surprised that Brother Wright, who is a close student of Gould's History and the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* should have become confused over so simple a matter.

GEORGIA.

The volume of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Georgia for the year 1906 is adorned with the portraits of two Past Grand Masters, M. W. Brothers David E. Butler and Samuel D. Irvin.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of Macon on the 30th of October, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Max Meyerhardt, presiding. His Address is another of those gems of oratory with which this distinguished Brother has charmed and instructed the Craft during these many years. After a few introductory remarks he passes on to congratulate the Craft in the State upon the financial condition of Grand Lodge. During the year improvements were made to the Home and the Masonic Temple, which, with all the other obligations incurred during the year, were paid for, and still the Grand Lodge has a credit balance of thirty-two thousand dollars. Further additions to the Home will be necessary this year, and it is proposed to build a new Temple in the near future, so that careful management of their funds is still essential. He made a number of official visits—more than in any other one year—and yet was not able to accept half of the invitations he received. His official acts included the laying of several corner stones. He also attended several District Conventions, and on some of his visits to the Lodges conferred the third degree. The letters received by the Grand Master making enquiries as to points of law numbered about two thousand, but only five rulings are reported, which are as follow:

1.—When either of the two festival communications (June 24 or December 27) occurs on Sunday, the Saturday previous or the Monday following may be celebrated, without obtaining a special dispensation

2.—An application for initiation, or for the remaining degrees, must be signed by the petitioner in person and not by another for him.

3.—I have been asked what constitutes habitual intoxication, which under our Code would constitute a Masonic offence, for which charges should be preferred.

My reply is that if a Brother becomes intoxicated on several occasions, even two or three, the act would become habitual within the meaning of the Code. I am inclined to the opinion that to become intoxicated even once is unmasonic conduct and should be charged as such.

4.—It is contrary to the dignity and decorum of Masonry for a Lodge to receive benefit from circus performances, for the purpose of raising a building fund, or for any other Lodge purpose. Masonry has nothing in common with a circus or with circus performances,

and for a Lodge to advertise such performances and receive a part of the proceeds of the same, tends to lower the dignity of the Institution and its high standing in the eyes of the world and cannot be tolerated.

5.—I was asked this question: "Where a Mason is guilty of un-masonic conduct with a Mason's wife, is he any the less guilty or less liable to punishment, if the husband of such wife is not in good Masonic standing?"

My answer is that the Mason thus guilty should be punished just as severely as if the husband were in good standing. He has been guilty of a violation of the moral law and of the law of the land, which is a violation of Masonic law, and his punishment should be sufficiently severe to show that Masonry stands first and always for the purity of womanhood and for the sanctity of the home.

All were approved by the Grand Lodge without change except No. 3, which was slightly modified by the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The very handsome sum of \$1,455.68 was contributed by the Lodges for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in California.

The list of dispensations issued by the Grand Master is a long one, filling probably six pages of the book, although it includes many of what we would call rather "Commissions," viz., authority to a Brother to constitute a Lodge, lay a corner stone, or dedicate a Masonic Hall. Requests for dispensations, the Grand Master says, are getting very numerous, particularly those to confer degrees out of time. He attributes this to the rapid growth of Masonry in Georgia, and he granted all he deemed meritorious. Even with care the list of dispensations to confer degrees out of time fills four pages. Eight dispensations for new Lodges were issued. The present Temple has become inadequate for the needs of the Craft and the Grand Master favours the erection of a new and up-to-date building. The Home is in a splendid condition, the family numbering between twenty-five and thirty. During the afternoon the Grand Lodge paid a visit to the Home, the members being much pleased with all they saw.

On the evening of the first day of the meeting a "Social Session" was held, at which the Grand Master and others delivered short Addresses. Past Grand Master James W. Taylor and Grand Steward W. B. Haygood were presented with badges in honour of long service in Grand Lodge. It was resolved to purchase a jewel for the Grand Master and also to have his portrait painted.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported unfavourably on the request for recognition of the Grand Lodge Cosmos, at Chihuahua. To deserve recognition, the Committee says, a Grand Lodge should be regularly formed; should possess a reasonable expectation of stability, and should be able to maintain itself in a creditable manner. The only Grand Lodge in Mexico which, in the opinion of the Committee, fulfils these conditions, is the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico—which shows how easily some people are satisfied. A request for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Alberta was, on the recommendation of the same Committee, granted.

On the evening of the second day, after the Grand Lodge had been called off, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened with the District Deputies as officers, when two Fellowcrafts were raised to the degree of Master Mason.

Warrants were issued for twenty-two new Lodges. As the Grand Master only reports having issued eight dispensations for new Lodges we infer that the other fourteen must have applied to the Grand Lodge direct. The usual number of unfortunates were expelled for failure to pay their dues.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is a very able review of the doings of fifty-six Grand Lodges by our esteemed Brother A. Q. Moody.

Brother Moody quotes a decision of the Grand Master of Alabama to the effect that a man need not be a naturalized citizen of the United States in order to be qualified for the office of Master of a Lodge in that State, and comments thereon as follows:

"The foregoing are not so easy as they appear. It seems a little strange that a Lodge should choose as its Master a citizen of a foreign country, and stranger still that the aforesaid Brother should declare his intention of permanently residing in Alabama, and yet refuse to become a citizen of this Republic."

We can see nothing strange in either circumstance. If a Brother is sufficiently interested in Masonry to learn the work and become familiar with the Jurisprudence of the Institution, his political affinities certainly should not influence the action of the Lodge. Nor is there any reason why he should change his political allegiance simply because circumstances make it expedient for him to live in the United States. There are people, strange as it may appear, who have a great attachment for the land of their nativity.

The Proceedings of our Grand Lodge for the year 1906 are carefully and impartially reviewed. Three of M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings are copied without comment, and the principal business of the session is noted. Our Report is described as "interesting," but unfortunately we appear to Brother Moody as a person who has a "monomania for finding defects." Brother Moody resents the imputation that Brother John S. Davidson was one of "that notorious Board of Editors" of which Brother Gould complained some time ago. Brother Davidson, we are informed, was "one of the purest and most brilliant men ever connected with Georgia Masonry," but Brother Moody does not deny that he was also connected with the piracy of Gould's History.

We regret that Brother Moody has mistaken a little gentle criticism for an inclination to enlarge upon defects. For instance we might be inclined to criticize the Grand Lodge of Georgia for being opened by the Grand Chaplain; for conferring degrees in a Lodge which had no Warrant; for the unwieldiness of its committees; for recognizing the Valle de Mexico mongrel, or for expelling Brethren for non-payment of dues, but it will be observed that we have barely mentioned any of these matters.

IDAHO.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Idaho for the year 1906 have for a frontispiece the portrait of M. W. Brother William F. Smith, who was elected Grand Master at this Communication—a fine, intelligent-looking young man who, we are sure, will give a good account of himself at the conclusion of his term of office.

The Annual Communication was held at Boise, beginning on the 11th of September, 1906, with M. W. Brother Jeremiah W. Robinson, Grand Master, presiding. M. W. Brother William E. Grace, Past Grand Master of Oregon, occupied a seat in the East as a visitor. The Grand Master read an able Address, at the outset paying a fraternal tribute to the memory of R. W. Brother Alexander Rossi, Past Deputy Grand Master, whose death occurred during the year. The Grand Master visited thirty-five of the forty Lodges and found them all prosperous. The work was well done in each of them and all seem to have been careful in the selection of material. Investigation disclosed the fact that the case against the Grand Lodge of New York was not so strong as was thought, and the Grand Master recommends that the resolution declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of New York be rescinded. Four special Communications of Grand Lodge were held—one to constitute a Lodge; one to conduct the funeral of R. W. Brother Alex. Rossi, and two to lay corner stones. Fourteen rulings are reported, of which we note the following:

1.—Shall a Lodge in this Jurisdiction confer the second and third degrees of Masonry upon an Entered Apprentice who is proprietor of and engaged in conducting a hotel, in connection with which a bar is run; he having received the first degree in a Lodge in another Jurisdiction, which has duly requested this Lodge to confer the remaining degrees?

Reply.—It shall not. It has been one of our cardinal virtues since Grand Master Brown's decision in 1872, that "Saloonkeepers ought not to be admitted to the mysteries of Freemasonry." Grand Master Myer's decision of 1892 says that a bar is no less a saloon because of its being in connection with a hotel; and consequently the proprietor is no less a "saloonkeeper." Both of these decisions have been confirmed by Grand Lodge, and have also been followed by the more stringent law of 1903, which prohibits the admission to membership of any person engaged directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Thus it is well established that the saloon business, or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is an offence against Masonry in this Jurisdiction. With all due respect to our sister Jurisdiction, we cannot condone the offence by conferring the degrees, even through courtesy, upon a person whom we could not afterwards admit as a member.

4.—Does it conflict with the practice in this Jurisdiction to open on the third degree at a stated meeting, attend to the regular routine of business and ballot on a petitioner for degrees; then to call the Lodge from labor for the space of one hour, open on the first degree, initiate the candidate, and close on the first degree; then call the Craft to labor on the third degree and transact any unfinished business, closing on the third?

Reply.—Under the practice in this Jurisdiction, when the Lodge is open on either degree it is necessary to close in due form before opening on another, and therefore it is not correct to call to refreshment for that purpose, nor to call from one degree to another. All business to come before the Lodge at a stated meeting should be disposed of before closing on the third degree.

5.—Can a Lodge elect as its Master a Brother who does not hold a certificate of efficiency from the Grand Lecturer?

Reply.—No Brother is eligible for Master unless he has a certificate from the Grand Lecturer or his Deputy, affirming his ability to give the Idaho work entire.

7.—Our Lodge has been requested by a Lodge of another Jurisdiction to confer the second and third degrees upon a resident of this place, who has received the first degree at his former home in the Lodge aforesaid. The Brother has resided here about two years, and is not regarded by our members as fit material, in fact if he had originally applied here I feel sure he would not have been admitted. What are we to do under the circumstances?

Reply.—If you consider the party unworthy to be a Mason, refuse to confer the degree upon him. Notify his Lodge of the fact, giving your reasons therefore.

9.—If a Brother is engaged in a business termed "unmasonic," would it be possible to withdraw from the Lodge and still live in the same town or Jurisdiction, without quitting the business, or being expelled by surrendering his rights as a Mason?

Reply.—A Brother may surrender his rights by dimitting, but he is still amenable to the Masonic law.

As regards Nos. 1 and 7, a Lodge may, of course, decline to confer a degree at the request of a sister Lodge, but a better reason for such refusal should be given than is set out in No. 1. Like Ichabod Bronson in "The Belle of New York," the Grand Master might say

"Our virtues continue to strike us

As qualities magnificent to see;

Of course you could never be like us,

But be as like us as you're able to be."

Nos. 4 and 5 are quoted to show the differences in practice that exist. We confess we do not understand No. 9. What is meant by "surrendering his rights as a Mason?" How does a Brother surrender those rights by dimitting? He may surrender the rights and privileges of Lodge membership in that way, but we should say it would take something more than dimission to deprive him of his "rights as a Mason."

Two well-meaning, but misguided Brethren submitted a resolution instructing the Grand Lecturer to prepare a cipher of the work of the Jurisdiction and to furnish a copy of it to the Master of each of the Lodges. Fortunately better counsels prevailed and consideration of the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The admirable Report on Foreign Correspondence which accompanies the Proceedings is the work of Brother George E. Knepper. Sixty-four Grand Lodges are reviewed in a paper filling one hundred

and five pages of the volume. The interesting features of the transactions of the various Grand Lodges are all noted, but unfortunately lack of space prevented Brother Knepper from expressing his own opinion as freely as we would like. We note, however, that he does not favour a law compelling a Master Mason to pass an examination after he has been raised; thinks there is too much Grand Lodge interference with the rights of the Lodges; and holds that if a Brother wishes to dimit it is his privilege to do so; with all of which we cordially agree.

The review of British Columbia is for the year of M. W. Brother Armstrong's administration. Our refusal to recognize the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico is noted and a paragraph of our report on the subject of Masonry in Mexico is quoted, with the intimation that it might have been put a little more clearly. No doubt; but we did the best we could with out limited ability, and fortunately most of our Brethren who have read the report were able to grasp its meaning.

Brother Knepper does not agree with our views on the subject of Grand Lodge records. He thinks the printed Proceedings make a satisfactory record because

"The Grand Secretary with the utmost pains cannot hope to equal the printed record in matters of clearness and neatness. Besides the printed proceedings are always referred to, the written record never. The printed records will last as long as the written record and is no more liable to be destroyed."

One objection, and a strong one, to the adoption of the printed book as the official record is that there are occasionally matters brought up and discussed in Grand Lodge which ought to be placed on the official minutes, but which ought not to be printed in a book which is more or less general in its circulation. A few moments' reflection will, we are sure, bring several instances of this to Brother Knepper's mind. Of course if a written record is kept it entails a little more work on the Grand Secretary, but after all, the *raison d'être* of a Grand Secretary is the keeping of records.

ILLINOIS.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held in the city of Chicago on the 2nd of October, 1906. The Grand Master, M. W. Brother C. E. Allen, presided and read an Address which demonstrates that the office of Grand Master of Masons in Illinois is no sinecure.

Six Lodges were instituted and five were constituted during the year. Six Halls were dedicated and ten corner stones were laid. A little difficulty occurred with the Grand Lodge of Virginia over the case of a Brother from that Jurisdiction who was taken sick in Illinois and laid up for seven weeks. The Virginia Lodge requested the Illinois Lodge to look after the Brother and to "give him every attention," which was done to the tune of four hundred and fifty

dollars. This was too much for the Virginia Lodge, and after some correspondence the bill was cut to three hundred and fifty-six dollars. Even this seemed rather heavy for a Lodge with only twenty-eight members, and so the matter stands, correspondence still going on between the Grand Masters of the two Jurisdictions.

In reply to the call for aid the Lodges in the State contributed \$9,224.25 to the San Francisco relief fund, the Grand Lodge making a further contribution of one thousand dollars. Besides this, several Lodges sent their donations direct to the Grand Master of California.

Only four rulings are reported, which are as follow:

1.—I have been asked whether the use of a stereopticon or other similar methods of illustrating the historical account is permissible and I have held that the use of any such illustrations of this part of the lecture, with the exception of the "Marble Monument" is prohibited.

2.—In another instance I was asked whether the use of the so-called "loose leaf" books for keeping the records of the Lodge was permissible and I have held that this style of book is inconsistent with the requirements and that its use is necessarily prohibited.

3.—During the interim between stated communications, the Master of a Lodge appointed a committee of Brethren from his Lodge to act with a similar committee from another Masonic Lodge located in the same city, in arranging for a series of social events to be given by the Lodges jointly, to be participated in only by members of the fraternity and their families. To meet the expenses of these events an admission fee was charged, and the members as individuals assumed the responsibility for, and pledged themselves to pay any deficit that might result. At the next stated communication the Lodge voted to confirm the action of the Master. Held that the Lodge acted within its prerogatives, and that its vote made legal the acts of the Master above mentioned.

4.—A Lodge of a sister Jurisdiction requested a Lodge of this Jurisdiction to confer the Master Mason's degree upon a Fellow Craft of the first Lodge, residing within the Jurisdiction of the second. The request was duly presented to the Lodge, and upon motion made and carried, was granted. A member then filed an objection to the candidate's presence in the Lodge. Held that the candidate as such could not be classed as a visitor, and that the objection in itself was not sufficient to prevent him from receiving the degree.

We fail to see why, in No. 1, the Grand Master made an exception in favour of the "Marble Monument," or what objection there is to the loose-leaf method of keeping records.

A Brother introduced a resolution looking to the same end as the proposed Colorado "Collegium of Grand Lecturers," viz., uniformity of work, the difference being that this Brother from Illinois did not confine himself to the Grand Lodges of the United States but wished to include "the English-speaking Lodges of Freemasons of the world." The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which the resolution was referred, reported that in their opinion it would do no good, and so the matter was dropped. The same Committee recommended recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, which was granted.

An eloquent Oration was delivered by Brother Owen Scott, his subject being "The Mission of Masonry."

One Brother M. O. McAlpin, Master of Ashlar Lodge, introduced a resolution providing for recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. In the resolution it is said that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico possesses full and exclusive authority over the three degrees of Masonry within the Republic of Mexico. If this is the case circumstances have changed vastly within the last couple of months. The latest information we have on the subject of Mexican Masonry is to the effect that some six or eight Grand Lodges claim authority in the Republic. Brother McAlpin proposes to hail the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico as "the peer of all other sister Grand Lodges." There are some curious Grand Lodges in this country, but it is pretty hard, even on them, to rank them with the Mexican hybrid. Anyway, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, from whom, no doubt, Brother McAlpin will receive some much needed information as to the **status** of this alleged Grand Lodge.

A curious feature of the Communication was the change in the Grand Secretaryship. Brother J. C. H. Dill filled the office of Grand Secretary for thirteen years, and his "careful, patient and efficient services" were recognized in a short resolution. There is not a word anywhere in the volume to indicate that the Grand Lodge was dissatisfied with his work, or that he was dissatisfied with his office, but we have seen in a Masonic periodical a hint that he was electioneered out of the place for the benefit of one of the Grand Lecturers!

M. W. Brother Joseph Robbins was offered the congratulations of Grand Lodge upon the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation.

This volume contains several excellent portraits, viz., M. W. Brothers George E. Lounsbury, Joseph Robbins, Theo. T. Gurney, Rev. W. H. Scott, D. M. Browning and Brother Dr. W. M. Burbank. There is also a cut of the new Masonic Home which it is proposed to build at Sullivan.

M. W. Brother Joseph Robbins again submitted one of his masterly Reports on Foreign Correspondence. This year he reviews the Proceedings of sixty-six Grand Lodges in a paper of three hundred and forty-eight pages. In this admirable Report, a volume in itself, there is so much of interest and information that we despair of giving our readers even a summary of it. We extract here and there, however, an instructive paragraph, and the first relates to the examination sometimes required of the newly raised Mason.

"When a Brother is raised to the degree of Master Mason he thereupon becomes fully invested with Masonic rights, standing on a footing of perfect equality with his Brethren. Why should he be picked out among a dozen, or a half dozen members of his Lodge, no more proficient—perhaps less proficient in the lessons of the degree—than he, to be compelled to attain a certain degree of proficiency within a given time? When one becomes a Master Mason he is his

own master as well. How much time and how much study he will give to Masonry he has the absolute right to decide for himself, except when an emergent summons calls for his presence in the Lodge. If lack of ambition or lack of interest leads him to neglect or waive the advantages which we think flow from study, we may pity him that he is built that way, but we may not lawfully curtail his rights therefore. If he chooses to remain ignorant it is his right to do so."

The following very definite statement, which is also absolutely correct, is found under the head "Connecticut." It refers to the legitimacy of Scottish Rite Masonry:

"Our Brother is approaching a correct understanding of our position. A Lodge working the degrees of Symbolic Masonry, owing its existence or its allegiance to a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, is just as illegitimate as would be a Lodge working the same degrees chartered by a grand commandery of Knights Templar, or by an Imperial council of the Bedouins of the Mystic Shrine. No more, no less. As for the other so-called degrees of the Scottish Rite, like the orders conferred by the organizations above referred to, they are neither legitimate nor illegitimate from a Masonic standpoint; but unfortunately some of their members make an illegitimate use of them by claiming that they are Masonic when even the most ignorant of them know that they are not identifiable as such by the definition which the Grand Lodge imposed, under whose authority and upon whose conditions—as outlined and circumscribed by the landmarks—they were admitted to Masonic light."

Brother Robbins devotes nearly eight pages of his valuable space to a careful review of the transactions of our Grand Lodge at its session in Victoria in 1906. M. W. Brother Armstrong's decisions are copied in full and, except No. 8, all seem to meet with his approval. In regard to this one Brother Robbins endorses the action of the Committee on the Grand Master's Address. The other interesting points of M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address, and the more important matters which came before Grand Lodge, do not escape Brother Robbins' notice. In reply to our remarks on the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Brother Robbins says:

"We do not think the implication warranted that had the Duke of Abercorn correctly apprehended the state of affairs he would have attempted to place any restrictions on the Irish Lodges. Such has not been the policy of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and even at the conference which culminated in the tripartite agreement by which Ireland is bound to depart from its traditional liberal policy, which recognized the long established usage of all the Masonic world, the Irish representatives denied the principle and condemned the policy of that departure.

It was not the fact that no restrictions had been placed on the Irish Lodges which justified them in forming a Grand Lodge. They would have been equally justified had Ireland displayed the same mulish instinct to pull back as did England and Scotland; because the parent Grand Lodges have no more voice in the matter than any other Grand Lodge in the world. When the Province became autonomous the Lodges therein became of age, Masonically speaking, and were then seized of the absolute right to determine whether they would remain tied to the parental apron strings or not. This right

rests not upon the declaration of any one jurist, but upon scores of precedents unvaryingly in the one direction.

If the time had come when all the Lodges in the Province had a right to form an independent Grand Lodge without molestation, then by the same token the time had come when a dozen Lodges, or one Lodge, had a right to move in the same direction equally free from duress or interference, and the whole Masonic world is equally interested in seeing that they are protected in that right. For all the purposes essential for determining whether the Lodges were ready to unite in such a movement, jurisdiction had passed from the parent Grand Lodges and their intermediaries just as completely as if the lodge or lodges concerned in the movement had been warranted by some other grand lodge; and if at the time of the formation of the new grand lodge some of the leading spirits in the movement—or all of them for that matter—are under sentence of suspension inflicted either in a lawlessly summary manner, or under the forms of law, that fact is entitled to no weight or respect whatever if such sentence is inflicted for no other offence than participation in such a movement. The Masonic world is always ready to stand for the orderly infliction of punishment upon offenders against Masonry; but it will not stand for the lynching of law-abiding Brethren peacefully exercising their conceded Masonic rights."

We regret not to be able to see this matter in the same light as Brother Robbins. It seems to us that a Lodge is bound to obey the laws of the Grand Lodge from which it holds its Warrant, and if these laws prescribe certain formalities to be observed by any Lodge which wishes to join in the formation of a new Grand Lodge the Lodges of that obedience are bound to respect them. The Grand Lodge of England laid down certain rules to be followed by its Lodges in a contingency of this kind and it is not for another Grand Lodge to say that these rules are too stringent. Neither can another Grand Lodge question the right or authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to suspend or expel certain members of its obedience. As Brother Robbins says in another place, (page 78):

The whole Masonic fabric rests upon the axiom that every regular and lawful Masonic body is bound to give full faith and credit to the Masonic acts of every other like body wherever located.

Any departure from this excellent rule is bound to result in trouble and untold confusion, and Brother Robbins would be the first to complain if another Grand Lodge questioned the right of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to discipline any Mason belonging to any of its Lodges. We cannot agree with him that because all the Lodges in a given territory have been invited to consider the question of the formation of a new Grand Lodge, the action of a few of them is binding upon all. It is not the invitation to take part in a convention of this kind that justifies the formation of a new Grand Lodge, but the favourable action of a majority of the Lodges in the territory. The mere fact of the approval or disapproval in the case in question of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland does not influence us in our action concerning Queensland. If the Grand Lodge in that Province had been regularly formed by the representatives of a ma-

majority of the Lodges in the Province (not a majority of the Lodges of each Constitution, necessarily) we should have been among the first to recommend recognition. We hope soon to see a majority of the Lodges join in the movement, and for the present subscribe to another axiom laid down by Brother Robbins (page 79):

"It is the well-nigh universal consensus of the Masonic world that when a territory becomes autonomous a majority of the Lodges therein, not less than three, have a right in their discretion to establish an independent Grand Lodge."

It is gratifying to know that on most subjects our views meet with the approval of so distinguished a Masonic scholar as Brother Robbins. He does us the honour of quoting several paragraphs from our Report, which is highly flattering to a young Mason.

INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana held its Eighty-fifth Communication in the city of Indianapolis on the 22nd of May, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Alfred W. Emery, in the Chair.

In his Address the Grand Master refers to the prosperity enjoyed by the Craft, and states that the gain in membership during the year was 2,432. Six hundred and fifty-six members of the Lodges died during the year, but only one Past Grand Officer, M. W. Brother Frank S. Devol, Past Grand Master. Upon learning of the terrible disaster in San Francisco, the Grand Master telegraphed an offer of assistance, and altogether, the Masons of Indiana contributed towards the relief of the distressed in the afflicted city the handsome sum of \$3,363.50. Six Lodges were constituted and three Halls were dedicated, the work in every instance but one being done by a representative of the Grand Master. One Lodge was formed under dispensation and eight corner stones were laid. Three requests to lay corner stones were refused. One was the corner stone of an Opera house, which the Grand Master declined to lay because the building was a private enterprise. The other two were of a Sunday school building and a church, respectively, and the requests were refused because the authorities wished to have the stones laid on Sunday. Twelve rulings are reported, all of which passed the scrutiny of the Committee on Jurisprudence. The first is a little indefinite, but no doubt the petition referred to was for affiliation. In this Jurisdiction the practice differs from that set forth in No. 3, and we would prefer to open the Lodge of Entered Apprentices or Fellowcrafts, confer the degree and close, and then open the Lodge of Master Masons. Some of the rulings are as follow.

1.—I received.....a letter from the Worshipful Master of La Grange Lodge No. 76, asking when a rejected petitioner can again apply for membership.

I answered.—A rejected petition is a dead thing. A new petition can be received at next regular meeting or any time thereafter by

same Lodge, referred to new committee and lie over four weeks, as in first case.

3.—At a regular meeting when a Lodge has work in the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft degrees, is it regular to close the Master Masons Lodge, open upon a lower degree, confer the degree, and close on that degree without opening up and closing on the Master Masons degree?

Answer.—It would be right to so proceed.

4.—Where a meeting is called to confer the Fellow Craft degree, can it be done without opening on the Master Mason's degree?

Answer.—Yes.

8.—I received a letter asking if at a stated meeting of the Lodge, at which were present a constitutional number, including the Master and Wardens, if the Master can appoint a Brother who has never served as Warden to fill the Master's chair?

Answer.—The Worshipful Master or presiding Warden may, after congregating the Lodge, waive his right to preside in favour of any competent Brother present. In case of a trial he may call some competent Past Master to preside.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence advised that recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Alberta be postponed until next year, the reason for this being that the Grand Lodge of Alberta had failed to submit its "Constitution, By-laws, Rules and Regulations" for the approval of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was recommended, the Committee being of the opinion that "All proceedings in relation to this Grand Lodge" were regular, submission of the "Constitution, By-laws, Rules and Regulations," etc., being apparently waived in this case.

The following resolution was proposed:

"Whereas, A Mason raised in a German Lodge is frequently compelled to stand examination in English and finds himself unable to pass such examination, owing to his having received the work in German, be it

Resolved, That German Lodges in the Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana be required to instruct candidates in the English language in the lectures and modes of recognition."

We copy the above simply as an example of the extraordinary legislation which a Grand Lodge is sometimes expected to pass. It is hard to account for resolutions like the foregoing, or for the freak anti-liquor legislation introduced into some Grand Lodges and occasionally passed by them, except by the theory that the Brothers responsible for them are trying to modernize Masonry and to assimilate it to the mushroom societies of the day. In the same class is the legislation which has been adopted by a few Grand Lodges making the privilege of visiting contingent upon the payment of dues. A resolution of this nature was presented to the Grand Lodge of Indiana at this session, but was very properly rejected.

Only a short time before the date of the Grand Lodge meeting, a fire seriously damaged the Masonic Temple. There appears to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue

under the circumstances, some favouring the repair of the building, and others advocating the erection of a new building on another site. Finally the whole matter was left in the hands of the Trustees.

M. W. Brother Lincoln V. Cravens, whose portrait faces the title page of the volume, was installed as Grand Master for the current year.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is again the work of M. W. Brother Daniel McDonald, who reviews the transactions of sixty Grand Lodges in a manner which renders quite unnecessary the apology with which he begins his Report. In general we agree with Brother McDonald's views on matters Masonic. He does not agree with the Grand Master of Alabama that a man who cannot read and write is eligible to be made a Mason, nor does he approve of the Arkansas law which disqualifies as voters at Lodge elections, etc., those in arrears for dues. The question of dues, Brother McDonald thinks, is the bane of the Masonic Lodge, and he hopes the day will come when Masonic Lodges will be able to get along without charging dues. Except where a Lodge has made money by judicious investments in real estate, we fear that the abolition of dues would lead to a worse evil—canvassing for members.

Under Colorado we find the following, which is true of other places also:

"Speaking of the lack of interest taken by Masters after passing the chair, he said that at that time, more than any other, the Lodge needs his assistance and advice for words of wisdom he can give them, augmented by his experience, and he needs the Lodge to keep him still in the right direction. It is a great mistake, he said, for a Past Master to allow for a moment the idea to flit through his mind that his work is done. It is never done, and his opportunities for accomplishing good in Masonry after he has passed the chairs, are as great, or even greater, than when he was in office. Brotherly love grows cold and our love for the Order wanes except we continually meet Brethren and attend meetings of our Lodge. In our long experience in Masonry we have found the same apathy prevailing everywhere, and certainly it is very strange that it should be so. When a Mason starts in with his eye centered on the East, he allows nothing to interfere with his attendance on the Lodge meetings until he has reached the goal for which he has labored. As a general rule, as soon as his successor is elected and installed and the Master becomes a Past Master and takes his seat with the members on the floor he seems to think that his labors upon the speculative temple is ended, and that there is nothing further for him to do, and soon his presence in the Lodge is seen at only long intervals, and finally his orescent career of Masonic greatness vanishes like the baseless fabric of a dream and is lost to sight and memory dear in the brilliant Masonic firmament."

Brother McDonald sees no objection to performing such Masonic work as the laying of corner stones on Sunday. The Biblical injunction "Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do," refers, he says, to the seventh day of the week, or Jewish Sabbath, and, consequently, has no application to Sunday, which is the first day of the week. It seems to us that whether the Sabbath or Sunday

is observed the point is that every seventh day is to be kept as a day of rest, and that having worked six days we are bound as Masons, as well as citizens, to refrain from working on the remaining day of the week. The burial of a deceased Brother is hardly work of the same nature, as Brother McDonald will concede upon reflection.

Brother McDonald sees no reason why a person born "out of wedlock" may not be made a Mason if he is "free-born, of lawful age, and well recommended." For one reason because a candidate for Masonry must be "descended of honest parents." His illegitimate birth may not be the fault of the candidate, but neither is it a man's fault that he is born blind, or that he is born in servitude. In such a case, while we sympathize with the man's misfortune we recognize that he cannot be made a Mason, and so with one born "out of wedlock."

Commenting on the report of the Grand Inspector of Workings, of New South Wales, Brother McDonald has the following, referring to a case where five candidates were put through the third degree in one evening:

"Those who have paid attention to the working of Lodges any great length of time in various parts of the country are cognizant of the fact that this 'rushing process' is not confined alone to the Grand Jurisdiction of New South Wales. It exists everywhere, and always to the detriment of Ancient Craft Masonry. The trouble is that too many applicants for the Masonic degrees are induced to join the fraternity for the purpose of taking the so-called 'higher degrees' so that they may as soon as possible be enabled to wear silver or brass buttons on their clothing and a white ostrich feather on their chapeau. We know of three instances within the past year where candidates were taken through the three degrees within as many weeks, and immediately sent their petitions into the Royal Arch Chapter, the same made cases of emergency, and all four of the Chapter degrees conferred in one evening, and before the newly-exalted Companions left the Chapter room they had signed petitions to be presented to the Commandery for the Templar degrees, which were conferred upon them in less than a month's time, and for more than three months afterwards not one of them had attended a single meeting of the Lodge or Chapter. Under the circumstances it was impossible that a single one of them could have learned so as to comprehend any of the sublime lessons taught in the Ancient Craft degrees, the basis and foundation of all there is in Masonry. We have rejoiced a thousand times that when we received the Ancient Craft degrees, now more than forty years ago, that we were compelled to pass an examination in the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees in open Lodge before we could be given the Master Mason's degree, which examination, the record shows, was "eminently satisfactory." Immediately after taking the Master's degree we set about learning the lectures of that degree, so far as the work section was necessary, which was done by the next meeting of the Lodge. But we did not stop there. Within the next three years we had committed to memory every word of the three degrees, including the Middle Chamber work and all the Monitorial passages of all the degrees. But we did not stop there. We began a systematic study of the philosophy and symbolism of the Ancient Craft system, and have kept it up until the present time, with the result that we just begin to realize how little we know about

it, and that it is a study of a life time that will never be completed. Four years after taking the Craft degrees we were clothed with the mysteries of the Royal Arch, later penetrated the Ninth Arch of the Royal and Select Master, and in these State Grand Bodies was elected to the highest offices; was in due time "dubbed and created" a Knight Templar and finally was made a "Grand, Elect, Perfect and Sublime Master Mason," and "Supreme Prince of the Royal Secret," 32nd degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. We have mentioned this little bit of personal history for the purpose of saying that, in as thorough an investigation of the subject as our ability to comprehend would permit, we have found all of Ancient Craft Masonry in the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. The remainder of the "higher degrees" are explanatory, and many of them dramatically beautiful, and as such are useful, but if all the "Appendant Orders" should be struck by a cyclone and knocked out of existence, Ancient Craft Masonry would survive and go on, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation, world without end."

We have by no means exhausted the store of good things in Brother McDonald's admirable Report, but must pass on to notice his review of British Columbia, which is for the year 1905. Several of M. W. Brother Bowser's rulings are copied, dissent being expressed in regard to one which held a man with but one eye to be ineligible for initiation. Brother McDonald does not understand how a Brother can belong to two Lodges at the same time. He says:

"The Grand Master was asked: 'If a Brother belongs to one or more Lodges, is suspended by one Lodge, how does that affect his standing in the other Lodges?' to which he replied: 'The other Lodges must recognize his suspension.' But how can he belong to more than one Lodge at the same time? We have always understood that dual membership is nowhere permitted. Honorary membership is allowable, but it carries no privileges with it, and is always contingent upon the standing of the honored one in the Lodge in which he holds his membership. If he should be suspended or expelled, or should dimitt from his Lodge, that would also sever his honorary membership."

We think that Brother McDonald will find that dual membership is permitted in most, if not all, the British Jurisdictions, not to mention the Jurisdiction of Virginia. In British Columbia, too, a Lodge may, if it sees fit, confer upon a Brother elected an honorary member, all the privileges enjoyed by ordinary members.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was held at Ardmore on the 14th of August, 1906. M. W. Brother R. W. Choate, whose portrait faces the title page, presided and read an Address which fills some eighteen pages of the Proceedings.

He records a very prosperous year, the Craft having felt the influence of the prevailing good times. The death of M. W. Brother John Rennie, Past Grand Master, is reported, with a testimony to his sterling character and many virtues. Eighteen Lodges were con-

stituted and seventeen organized under dispensation. Several special dispensations were issued—nine of them to confer degrees “out of time.” One dispensation was granted to enable a Lodge “to hold a special communication,” which seems rather unnecessary, it being conceded everywhere, we think, that a Master has authority to call an emergent meeting of his Lodge whenever he thinks it advisable. Several cases requiring discipline were disposed of by the Grand Master in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Eight corner stones were laid, in some cases by the Grand Master and in others by his representative. In some instances the Grand Lodge appears to have been at refreshment while performing this work, a proceeding which has nothing to recommend it. Fifteen rulings are reported, some of which we note:

1.—Held that a Past Master could not legally open a Lodge.

4.—Lodge was opened by a Past Master in the absence of the three principal officers, after which the Senior Warden came in and conferred the third degree. Was the work legal? Answer.—No.

5.—One of the Wardens being present, can a Past Master open the Lodge? Answer.—No, the Warden must open the Lodge.

6.—Held that a Mason who applied for affiliation and presented his dimit to the Secretary, and through whose carelessness the dimit was lost, and before a duplicate could be procured the Brother died, could not be classed as wilful non-affiliate and his family are under the same protection as a member in good standing.

8.—Held that a man with an artificial right foot was not eligible to the degrees.

10.—Held that a man so physically disabled as to require crutches to walk was not eligible to the degrees of Masonry.

14.—Held that a stiff knee was a bar to the degrees of Masonry.

15.—Held it is contrary to Masonic law for a Mason to engage in running a “pool hall or bowling alley.”

No. 4 is correct according to the general usage in this country, but we do not agree with Nos. 1 and 5, always supposing that in the case referred to in No. 1 the Master or one of the Wardens was present. The language of No. 6 is rather involved, but we think there can be no doubt that the brother was in good standing at the time of his death; the fact of his having dimitted makes no difference in that respect. This is the first time that we have heard of “keeping a pool hall or bowling alley” being a Masonic offence. We expect shortly to hear of some Grand Lodge making it a Masonic offence to open a real estate office or to indulge in a horse trade.

A letter was read from “sister” Rebecca N. Swain, returning an order for \$9.35, she having found out that the account of the Grand Lodge was overdrawn. Just what connection “sister” Swain has with a Masonic Grand Lodge is not apparent, but her graciousness in marking the order “paid in full” over her own signature, is. As the Grand Treasurer shows a balance on hand of over \$13,000, we can only express the wish that our account was overdrawn in the same way.

Several distinguished visitors were present, among them M. W. Brother George Thornburg, Past Grand Master of Arkansas, who gave the Grand Lodge a short lecture on temperance and incidentally spoke a good word for a Monitor which he has compiled; M. W. Brothers William L. Eagleston, William M. Anderson and D. P. Sparks, Past Grand Masters of Oklahoma, and Colonel William Busby, Inspector General of the Scottish Rite bodies, who, for some unexplained reason was accorded the Grand Honours and given a seat in the East.

Warrants were granted to seventeen Lodges under dispensation.

The approaching union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a State in the Union gave certain Brethren a chance to display their oratory. One introduced a resolution with the following:

"Whereas, By the fundamental law of Masonry there can be in one State but one Grand Lodge," etc.

This Brother is evidently one who does not read Masonic history nor even the journals of the day. If he did he would not advance such a statement as a "fundamental law" when everyone knows that at one time there were at least four Grand Lodges in England and that at the present time there are more than one Grand Lodge in Western Australia, Queensland and South Africa.

Another Brother introduced a resolution looking towards the formation of a "peerless" Grand Lodge for the "peerless" State of Oklahoma. Oklahoma may be without a peer, but it has always been held that one Grand Lodge is quite the equal of any other. This "peerless" nonsense makes us tired.

M. W. Brother Joseph M. Murrow again conducted the ceremony of installation, and this time in an impressive and dignified manner. His little lecture of a year or so ago was evidently taken to heart by the Brethren.

About the middle of the volume is an inspiring picture of the members of Grand Lodge, most of them without coats or vests and many without collars, penned in a narrow space between a brick wall and a high board fence, gorging themselves with red watermelons.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is the fourth from the able pen of Brother Thomas C. Humphry. In a paper of one hundred and forty pages in length he carefully reviews the Proceedings of nearly all the English-speaking Grand Lodges, including British Columbia for 1905. M. W. Brother Bowser's fourteen rulings are described as "all sound Masonic law," and V. W. Brother Brett is handed this bouquet:

"In concluding our notice of British Columbia, I want to compliment Brother Robert E. Brett, Grand Secretary, for the neat, well-arranged and nice print of Proceedings."

IOWA.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa held its sixty-third Annual Communication in the city of Des Moines, on the 5th of June, 1906. M. W.

Brother W. H. Norris, whose portrait faces the title page of the volume of Proceedings, presided. His very able Address gives a clear account of his Masonic work during the year. He congratulates the Craft upon the fact that without any lowering of the standard required of candidates there had been a substantial increase in the numerical strength of the Craft. There had been a large loss from dismissals and suspensions for non-payment of dues. The Grand Master is at a loss to account for the latter, but thinks that perhaps more rigid enforcement of the laws relating to non-affiliates would produce some improvement. During the year R. W. Brothers Hiram Gilmore, Grand Custodian, and John Hilsinger, Past Grand Treasurer, laid down their earthly working tools and entered the Celestial Lodge, mourned by all who knew them. Three dispensations were granted for the formation of new Lodges and four were refused. Some of the Lodges appear to have been lax in complying with the law governing the election of officers—one provision of which is that officers must be elected at a regular communication. In several cases in which no quorum was present on the regular night of election dispensations were asked for to remedy the failure to elect. In one instance no election was held because the Master and one of the Wardens were absent from the place of meeting attending a meeting of the Shrine. In this case, and most of the others, the dispensation was refused. Other dispensations, too, were kept down to the minimum. One Hall was dedicated, three Warrants were issued, and two corner stones were laid. A large number of questions were submitted to the Grand Master, most of which were, of course, answered by a reference to their printed laws. Only five rulings are reported, those of general interest being the following.

2.—In answer to an inquiry submitted, I held that our laws do not give a Brother the right to prevent the installation of a regularly elected officer by simply filing an objection thereto. The right to object given by Section 158 of the Code relates only to the receiving of petitioners who have been elected to receive the degrees.

3.—In a certain case I denied the right of an accused to be represented in a Masonic trial by counsel not a member of the fraternity, and in like manner have denied the claimed right to have the testimony of a profane given orally before a trial Lodge.

Upon receipt of the news of the disaster at San Francisco, the Grand Master telegraphed a message of sympathy to the Grand Master of California. The sympathy of the Craft in the State took the tangible form of a subscription of \$5,000.00.

R. W. Brother N. R. Parvin's Reports as Grand Secretary and Grand Librarian, are most complete and full of interesting details.

The Grand Lodge Charity Fund amounts to something more than \$12,000, most of which is invested in mortgages. Relief is given from the Temporary Fund, the receipts and expenditures on charity account being \$5,797.66 and \$5,397.70, respectively.

Warrants were granted to the three Lodges under dispensation.

The Trustees of Grand Lodge reported that a volume *in memoriam* the late Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother T. R. Parvin, had been completed and ordered printed, and that a Grand Lodge history was being prepared by Brother J. E. Morcombe.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence recognition was given to the new Grand Lodge of Alberta. The recommendation made by this Committee last year—that recognition be given to the Grand Lodge of France—which was laid over until this meeting, was, after some discussion, shelved for an indefinite time.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence—the fifth by our talented Brother J. E. Morcombe—is full of good things for the Masonic student, and we are delighted to find that on most subjects Brother Morcombe's views and ours coincide. We gather from various passages in his Report that he does not favour the cipher ritual, nor the anti-liquor legislation which is becoming so popular in the United States. He thinks it well to defer for the present recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Queensland. In several places in his Report Brother Morcombe adverts to the custom of the Lodges in Scotland of accepting material from other Jurisdictions, which has been the subject of much adverse criticism. Some writers maintain that these Brethren should be treated as clandestine, but Brother Morcombe takes the right view of the case, e.g., in his review of Texas:

"He (Brother Matthews, of Texas) notes the Scotch case reported by Brother Miller, and suggests that Grand Lodges of North America should agree not to recognize Masons made by that bumptious body contrary to accepted Masonic usage. While agreeing with our colleague as to the discourtesy and disregard for others displayed by this historic Grand Lodge, we may be permitted to doubt the efficacy or legality of the course proposed. The Grand Lodge of Scotland is sovereign in its own domain. No other body may prescribe for it the qualifications required for membership. Masons made in that Jurisdiction are regular beyond all question, nor can they be shut out from the general body of the Craft because of the governing body's indifference to the susceptibilities or local regulations of others. But all the same, if some little glimmering of Masonic courtesy could penetrate beyond the Tweed, it would notably lessen irritation among Masons elsewhere."

The Proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its session in 1905 are fraternally reviewed. M. W. Brother Bowser's Address is admirably summarized and his decisions are all endorsed. In his notice of our Report we find the only matter upon which we are constrained to differ from our learned Brother Morcombe—as to the recognition of Lodges of other than the (so-called) York Rite. Brother Morcombe holds that Lodges of the Scottish Rite are entitled to recognition because they have a common origin with the Lodges of the English Rite. Possibly our reading has not been so extensive as Brother Morcombe's, but we have been under the impression that all these side degrees originated many years after the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717.

KANSAS.

The Grand Lodge of Kansas held its Annual Communication in the city of Wichita on the 20th of February, 1907. M. W. Brother Thomas L. Bond, whose portrait faces the title page of the volume of Proceedings, presided. His Address opens with an apology for having done so little to advance Masonry, but not much can be expected of any Brother who is allowed to remain in office for only one year. Never-the-less, Masonry in the State made considerable numerical gain, if nothing more, during the year, and harmony and brotherly love prevail throughout the Jurisdiction. Kansas is also at peace with the Masonic world, the only incident which seemed likely to cause any trouble having been satisfactorily arranged. This was the case of a dimitted Brother from Kansas who was buried by a Lodge in Colorado. The Colorado Lodge asked the Kansas Lodge to repay what had been spent on this Brother's account, which the Kansas Lodge refused to do. Apparently the Lodge in Colorado complained to the Grand Master of Kansas who, finding that the Kansas Lodge had informed the other that the Brother was in good standing and had instructed it what to do, ordered his Lodge to pay the bill, which it did. It seems rather strange that a Lodge should return as a member in good standing one who had dimitted, unless it was meant that he was in good standing in the Craft. Under the circumstances—or in fact under any circumstances—it was the duty of the Colorado Lodge to care for the Brother and say nothing about it. Two Past Grand Masters died during the year, M. W. Brothers John Guthrie and Thomas E. Dewey. The latter for some years filled with signal ability the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. One Lodge was constituted and six were organized under dispensation. Five hundred dollars were sent to the sufferers in California on behalf of the Grand Lodge and the Lodges added another five hundred. The Grand Master found that the donation of this money was an infraction of one of the By-laws of Grand Lodge, but we fancy that no serious criticism of his action was made. Five corner stones were laid. A report reached the Grand Master that a certain Brother had been selling an unauthorized cipher ritual. There seems to have been no doubt that the cipher rituals were sold, but not since the Grand Lodge itself had gone into the cipher business. It seems strange that the Grand Lodge can do a thing of this kind, which in the case of a private member becomes a Masonic offence. A mix-up occurred with a Lodge in North Dakota over a candidate who had received the Entered Apprentice degree in Kansas and the other two degrees in North Dakota, the Lodge in Kansas having granted a waiver of Jurisdiction over him. After he got the degrees neither Lodge appeared to want the Brother, the North Dakota Lodge claiming that it had conferred the degrees by courtesy for the Kansas Lodge, and the latter holding that it had waived Jurisdiction over

the candidate and had nothing more to do with him. Another instance of the beauty of the "waiver" system.

Seventeen ruling were reported, of which we note the following:

1.—(a) Is there any law in this Jurisdiction for the election of a member of one Lodge an honorary member of another Lodge?

(b) Does such election as an honorary member confer the right on him to count himself as one to make a quorum for business and work?

(c) When the Worshipful Master is absent, does it confer the right of said honorary member to congregate the Lodge with the Senior Warden present, the Worshipful Master asking him to do so out of the Lodge?

To these questions I gave the following answers:

(a) I know of no provision of law specially authorizing the election of honorary members, but I see no reason why one Lodge may not elect to honorary membership one who is a member of another Lodge. Honorary membership confers the honors of membership, but does not impose the burdens.

(b) An honorary member of a Lodge should not be counted in determining the number requisite to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(c) If you will refer to Section 75 of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge of Kansas and the notes thereto, you will discover that in the absence of the Master it is the duty of the Senior Warden to congregate the Lodge, and in the absence of the Master and Senior Warden it is the duty of the Junior Warden to congregate the Lodge. After this duty has been performed by the proper officer, he may invite any Master Mason to preside.

It can only be some local law which prevents an honorary member from being "counted in" to make a quorum.

4.—A petitioner without the physical qualifications was initiated, and then objection was made to his further advancement because of his physical disability. I held that he should not have been initiated, but having been initiated, it would be a gross injustice to him to refuse him advancement unless his physical disability prevented him from performing the work of speculative Masonry and complying with the requisitions of the Masonic ritual.

5.—Can the Lodge funds be used for the purpose of placing a memorial window in a church?

A.—No.

Both these rulings were disapproved by Grand Lodge.

7.—Is it proper for the officers of a Lodge to use the cipher ritual during the conferring of degrees? A.—No.

If it is proper to use a cipher ritual at all, why not use it when you need it most?

9.—Can a Lodge be compelled to waive Jurisdiction over an accepted candidate who has removed to the Jurisdiction of another Lodge. A.—No.

It can be in Oregon.

15.—Can the funds of a Masonic Lodge be used to employ detectives? A.—No.

This was disapproved by Grand Lodge, the Committee on Juris-

prudence holding with regard to this, and No. 5, that a Lodge had the right to use its funds for any purpose it considers proper.

16.—Can a dimitted Mason conduct burial services at the request of the Master of a Lodge? A.—Yes.

Approved, and rightly so.

Brother the Rev. Fuller Bergstresser favoured Grand Lodge with an eloquent and interesting Address, taking for his subject "The Mission of Fræemasonry."

The Order of the Eastern Star, which flourishes in Kansas, recently built a chapel for the use of the inmates of the Masonic Home. A cut of the chapel accompanies the Proceedings. It is a neat, substantial stone building in, we should say, a modified Gothic style. On the second day of the session it was formerly presented to and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of which M. W. Brother Matthew M. Miller is Chairman, reported upon the requests for recognition of the Grand Lodges of Alberta, Porto Rico, Valle de Mexico and Queensland—favourably in each instance. No objection can be taken to recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, which is "descended of honest parents," and regularly formed. Porto Rico is recognized because it traces its descent from the Grand Lodge of Cuba, which has already been recognized. The objection to recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, the Committee says, has been the fact that heretofore it did not possess sole and exclusive jurisdiction within its territory. This objection has been removed by the dissolution of its rival, the Grand Lodge Santos Degollado. If this had been the only objection we fancy most Grand Lodges would have recognized it long ago. There is not a word about its illegitimate descent nor the unmasonic practices indulged in only a short time ago. Brother Miller says that Masonry in Mexico is of American origin, which shows he has not read the history of the alleged Masonry in that country.

We should like to give in full Brother Miller's reasons in favour of recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, for we do not remember of having for some time seen so many mis-statements in the same amount of space. The length of his argument (six pages) prevents this, but we give an extract or two:

"In seeking a solution of these difficulties, or "a way out," as we say when conditions have become apparently irreconcilable, we naturally turn first to Masonic usage in the establishment of the British Grand Lodges to seek for a basis for our present judgment. It is claimed and does not seem to be conclusively negated, that up to 1567 York was the seat of Masonic government in England, that the Masons in the South of England then claimed and were allowed the right to have a Grand Master for the South. In 1663 a General Assembly was held of the Masons at London, at which six regulations were made, the fifth of which was 'That for the future the said Fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Grand

Master and as many Wardens as the said Society shall think fit to appoint at every General Assembly.'

In 1693 Sir Christopher Wren was last chosen Grand Master of Masons; in 1703, as such he erected the cross on the cupola of St. Paul's. In 1716, while Brother Wren was still Grand Master, the Masons of four Lodges at London thought to make a change."

* * * * *

"There is nothing in history to indicate that these four Lodges were warranted by proper authority, were properly constituted or were properly represented by their officers; on the contrary, the fact that the old Mason, whose name or Lodge is not given, who presided at the alleged constitution of the Grand Lodge, was not a Past Master, not even an elected Master, indicates that in no one particular did the proceedings come up to the first essential of even Lodge requirement of regularity. The conclusion is inevitable that a Grand Lodge of England was not regularly organized, and that the record only shows the election of a Grand Master of Masons. The Grand Lodge of all England at York meanwhile denied and contested the claim of the London organization for consideration as a Grand Lodge, and Masonic history records the fact that the York Grand Lodge received recognition from Ireland in 1758, and from Scotland in 1773."

* * * * *

"Under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction theory, urged as a reason for non-recognition, England could never have been entitled to consideration even for recognition prior to 1813, for there was no time in her history between 1717 and 1813 that she did not have at least two claimants for consideration as the Grand Lodge for England. When the union took place in 1813 both Grand Masters resigned and the Duke of Kent, an Ancient York Mason, became the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England, all the members of both the old bodies having been first required to be healed, reobligated and instructed, thus practically wiping out everything gone before and commencing anew in 1813."

* * * * *

"In Queensland the acts of the District or Provincial Deputies for the parent Grand Bodies or Grand Masters seem to have been oppressive. The arbitrary action of a District Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland in Queensland, shows a judicial instinct and grasp and comprehension of official responsibility and duty never but once equalled in the history of English official rule, the other great ruler and diplomat—the retired governor of the Bermudas—of whom Mr. Dooley has said: 'In rulin' this difficult Province he made a gr-reat repytation, which extended as far as the borders of Swat.'"

Now what do you think of that? For general Masonic misinformation M. W. Brother Miller certainly has all other Masonic historians tied to a post.

Warrants were granted to six Lodges under dispensation.

About the middle of the volume we find excellent half-tone portraits of the appointed officers for 1906; of M. W. Brother John Guthrie, Past Grand Master, and of Brother Charles T. Harrison, their first Grand Secretary.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, by M. W. Brother M. M. Miller, was written at something of a disadvantage, he having been appointed to do the work after the death of Brother Dawey.

The disadvantage is not so great as appears at first sight, however, for Brother Miller has wielded the reportorial pen before, and submits a Report of which the Jurisdiction need not be ashamed.

The following from his review of Maryland, exactly expresses our views:

"Under British Columbia, where the Grand Master, in answer to the query, 'Can a Mason who has dimitted, but in good standing in the Chapter, be buried by his mother Lodge?' replied, 'No,' Brother S. asks: 'We should like to know why a Lodge may not, if it sees proper, bury a dimitted Mason?' We think the question pertinent. Until our Grand Lodge legislatures began to furnish special legislation on every conceivable thing under the sun, there was a well grounded principle, 'Once a Mason always a Mason.' There are two kinds of Masons, affiliated and non-affiliated, and the one with a dimitt was just as much entitled to, and received, the courtesy of his Brethren as the other, and in case of distress or death received equal attention. We have never asked the question when asked to bury a Mason, whether he was dimitted or not; whether his receipt for dues was up to date or not; and in one instance we know a Brother to have received Masonic burial who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, and as the poverty of the Brother should have been made known to the Lodge, and if known, would have made his suspension improper, we think the Master justified in his action."

The review of British Columbia is for the year 1906, and occupies a page and a half of Brother Miller's Report. He thinks that on the question of physical qualifications M. W. Brother Armstrong was right and the Committee on Address "utterly wrong." The Grand Master's action in sending assistance to California is heartily commended, and V. W. Brother Clinton's Address is highly praised. Brother Miller quotes our language on the cipher ritual question and endorses our criticism. He also reproduces, and calls the attention of his Brethren to, our remarks on the "York Rite."

KENTUCKY.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held in the city of Louisville on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October, 1906. Facing the title page of the volume of Proceedings is a portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother James Garnett, who presided at the meeting. His Address to Grand Lodge is contained in sixteen pages of the book and might advantageously have been made shorter by the omission of the text of the various circulars issued and letters written by him. Shortly before the time of the Grand Lodge meeting the Craft was called to mourn the death of the venerable Grand Tyler, Brother Joseph T. Davidson, who for thirty years had carefully guarded the outer door of the Grand Lodge. Six corner stones were laid and four Masonic Halls were dedicated—all by the Grand Master's representative. In one instance we observe that the Grand Master issued a commission, or "proxy" as it is called, without mentioning the name of the Brother to whom authority was delegated

—surely an unwise proceeding. Dispensations were granted to fifteen Lodges authorizing them to hold public installations. The Warrants of several Lodges were "arrested" for failure to pay fines. Something new in Masonic Jurisprudence is the charge made against one of the Lodges that it was drunk at the funeral of a Brother. A committee was appointed to investigate the complaint, and evidently found things worse than was expected, for besides appearing at Lodge in a state of intoxication the members brought deadly weapons into the Lodge and used profane language in open Lodge. It does not appear, however, that any use was made of the deadly weapons. The Lodge was very properly suspended, but it will be observed that this was not done until after an investigation was held. The Grand Master sent three hundred dollars to the Grand Master of California for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake, and the Lodges contributed an additional two thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars. Nine dispensations for new Lodges were granted. Several Lodges whose Warrants were destroyed by fire were given permission to continue to work. The Grand Master established a record by visiting four of the five hundred and one Lodges in the State. Four rulings are reported, the second and third of which are as follow:

2.—A member was not present when a candidate was elected to receive the degrees; he could not be present at the meeting when the E. A. was conferred, but notified several of the members that he objected to the degree being conferred on the candidate, and his objection was communicated to the lodge by the brother who heard the objection made. Should the lodge consider the objection and refuse to confer the degrees?

Held.—The objection ought to be made in open lodge and noted of record, but if the objecting brother is not present and the lodge has or receives Masonic information that one of its members objects to the candidate receiving the degrees, the lodge for a reasonable time, in order to preserve peace and harmony, should decline to confer the degrees, that the opposer may be given an opportunity to properly present his objection.

3.—A member in good standing, whose account with the lodge was "square," petitioned for a dimit. The lodge by unanimous vote granted the dimit and ordered the Secretary to issue the same; but before the Secretary issued the dimit the charter of the lodge was arrested by the Grand Master. How can the petitioner secure a certificate of dimit?

Held.—The lodge having granted the dimit, the action of the lodge in so doing having been made a matter of record, the Secretary's failure to perform his duty does not change the status of the petitioner. He is a dimitted Mason and the Secretary should issue and deliver to him a certificate of dimit and place the lodge seal thereon if he has the seal, but if the seal has been sent to the Grand Secretary, then he should send the certificate to the Grand Secretary, who should put the seal thereon, but this must be done only between the arrest by the Grand Master and the action of the Grand Lodge.

No doubt under the circumstances detailed in No. 2 it would be more courteous for the Master to decline to confer the degrees, but on the other hand if a Brother objected so much to the admission

of a candidate that he went to "several of the members" with his complaint, he might have gone a little further and made his objection known to the Master.

The Brother referred to in No. 3 was surely a dimitted Mason even though he had no certificate to prove it. What puzzles us, however, is how the Grand Master arrived at that conclusion when he held that a Lodge whose Warrant had been burnt could not continue to work without special permission from the Grand Master.

Under the heading "Suggestions," the Grand Master refers to the use of ciphers, which is strictly prohibited by the Masonic law of Kentucky. Their use, the Grand Master thinks, may be avoided by educating the Brethren so that these abominations will not be necessary. To this end he advises the formation of a "Board of Work," which will, we presume, be similar in its functions to the Custodians of some other Jurisdictions.

It came to the Grand Master's notice by accident (in fact he read it in a Report on Foreign Correspondence) that a Kentucky Lodge had accepted and conferred the degrees on a candidate rejected by a Pennsylvania Lodge. Through the same channel he learned that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania had issued an edict prohibiting his Lodges from recognizing Brethren from this particular Kentucky Lodge. The Grand Master is somewhat surprised at this and thinks, perhaps naturally, that before taking this extreme step the Grand Master of Pennsylvania might have investigated the case, or at least have communicated his action to the Masonic authorities of Kentucky. Last year the Grand Lodge declined to make the production of documentary evidence by visitors compulsory, but the Grand Master is convinced that it is more than ever necessary, and recommends that a law requiring it be passed. Warrants were issued to twelve Lodges under dispensation; several interesting articles were presented to the Grand Lodge museum, and the Grand Lodge of Alberta was given official recognition.

The following, from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, may be interesting to certain of our readers:

Withdrawal of Ballot—Healing.

"A paper marked 'Notice of Appeal' by certain Brethren of Hopkinsville Lodge No. 37, has been referred to your committee. There seemed to be two questions presented in this paper; one relating to a ballot after a black ball has been withdrawn. It seems that a Brother was balloted upon; one black ball appeared. This black ball was afterwards withdrawn and no further ballot was had, the Brother receiving the degree. We thought that this was correct, that the black ball having been withdrawn there was no necessity for further ballot.

The other question raised was upon the presumption that this election and the conference of the degree upon a Brother was illegal. This being true, was he illegally made a Mason? Does the necessity exist for healing him? The appeal recites the decision of this Grand Lodge in which a degree conferred by a certain Past Master on a

candidate was declared illegal. This is correct, the brother receiving a degree from a suspended Mason not being healed. In the present case, however, there is no necessity of any such action, the Brother having received the degree legally, and is entitled to all the privileges of Masonry."

The Committee on the Old Masonic Home (or should it be Old Masons' Home?) reported that about half the amount required (twenty-five thousand dollars) had been contributed. We were under the impression that Kentucky already had a Home for its old Masons, so possibly the twenty-five thousand dollars is intended for an extension. An appeal was made to the representatives of the Lodges present which met with a generous response. A Brother thought in view of the fact that the Grand Lodge was paying interest on a debt of some two hundred and thirty thousand dollars it would be advisable to hold sessions biennially so that the debt could be sooner paid off, and the money spent in paying interest be devoted to the maintenance of the Homes. The Committee on Jurisprudence, however, advised that the proposition be allowed "to lie over."

The Grand Master's remarks on ciphers and uniform work were referred to the Committee on Work, which heartily endorsed everything he said. The Committee points out that any Brother who uses any book of this kind violates his obligation and should be suspended, and any Lodge knowing that its officers use such book, and not reporting it to the Grand Master should have its Warrant suspended. The question of uniformity of work, the Committee says, is too large to be dealt with in the time at the disposal of any committee during the Grand Lodge session. The Committee recommends that the matter be referred to a Special Committee which will try by the next Annual Communication to carry out the ideas of the Grand Master and give the Lodges a uniform work which will be pleasing and satisfactory to all. We hope the Committee will be successful.

The newly installed Grand Master intimates that for the last three years the Brethren have been looking forward to the day when he should be installed. "For three long years," he says sadly, "we have all expected that the now existing conditions would exist, and that I would this day be installed your Grand Master," and repeats the somewhat threadbare fiction that he would rather be Grand Master than Governor of the State.

A draft of the proposed new Constitution is printed in the Proceedings, and as the Grand Secretary invites criticism of the document, we oblige him by noticing a couple of sections which strike us as peculiar. Thus, Section 106, dealing with the qualifications of Masters, provides that no one shall be installed as Master unless he has previously occupied the Master's chair, or has served as Warden, or has been Secretary of a Lodge in Kentucky for three years. The last clause is certainly a departure from ancient and universal custom and has nothing to recommend it. Another peculiar section is No. 125. This gives Lodges outside of Kentucky the right to try Brethren

of Kentucky Lodges residing in their jurisdiction for offences committed within their jurisdiction, provided the same right is given to Kentucky Lodges by foreign Grand Lodges. So well-informed a Mason as Brother H. B. Grant surely does not need to be told that this right is already possessed by all Lodges and that it does not need any legislation on the part of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to legalize it.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is an excellent paper from the pen of M. W. Brother W. W. Clarke. We are glad to have the support of so distinguished a Brother in our contention that the payment of dues is a matter which concerns solely a Brother and the Lodge to which he belongs. Noting with approval the fact that Arkansas declined to pass a law requiring visitors to show receipts for dues, Brother Clarke says.

"On the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, Grand Lodge defeated a resolution requiring visitors to show receipts for dues. We commend this action; it cannot be too highly commended. In this connection let us ask what business is it, anyway, to a Lodge whether a Brother of another Lodge has paid his dues or not so long as his own Lodge makes no complaint. It strikes us as being pretty close to impudence."

Commenting on certain legislation in the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Brother Clarke says that in every Grand Lodge Jurisdiction there are and always will be suspended Masons, but this fact need not worry us. It is not likely that any worthy member will be suspended, or if suspended he will certainly be restored when the facts are known. The remainder should be suspended and stay suspended. He then continues:

"But for the dimitted Masons we have a different word. They have met their financial obligations to their lodges, otherwise they could not have obtained their dimits. They prefer order membership to lodge membership, and they have a right to exercise this preference, and herein lies our greatest objection to such legislation as the committee had under consideration, and we venture the prediction that ultimately the Grand Lodge of Iowa will find that thereby the evil is not **minimized**. We hold that no Mason can legally be deprived of a Masonic right or privilege except for correction of a Masonic crime; and we hold that as an inheritance from his ancient non-lodge-member Masonic ancestor, every Mason has a right to membership in the order unless deprived thereof by correction for Masonic dereliction. Further, these lamentations over the prevalence of non-affiliation is an admission on the part of the order that it is not meeting or performing the conditions of its existence—it is not satisfying the desires and cravings of the human heart, or else by its drastic legislation it is driving out of it, from a sense of injustice, those who should be in it. Make your lodges what they ought to be; let its members see that in Masonry there is something more than its ceremonies of initiation, which, by repetition become tiresome, and we are of the opinion that such self-incriminating complaints will be heard no more."

This is all very true. We think, however, that another reason for so much non-affiliation is the fact that too many Masons are

made of men who have no sympathy with the Institution—they find after a short experience that it is not what they supposed, and they quietly drop out.

The Proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its session in 1906 are carefully reviewed. Several of M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings are copied and his other official acts are briefly noted. Brother Clarke copies our report on the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and is good enough to express agreement with it. He gives considerable space to our Report on Foreign Correspondence and regrets that he was wrong in questioning the right of the District Grand Master, in Queensland, to suspend a Brother of his Jurisdiction. His regret is not to learn that he is at fault, but

"To learn that there are Masons, and that, too, of English blood, who would tolerate such usurpation or submit to such tyranny. It appeared to be preposterous on its face, so we assumed that it was not true."

We gather from reading Kentucky's draft Constitution in this volume, that the office of District Deputy Grand Master does not exist in that Jurisdiction, but where it does exist we think the District Deputy always has authority to suspend a Brother. The exercise of an authority definitely given him by the Constitution can hardly, we think, be called a "usurpation" by the District Grand Master.

LOUISIANA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held in the city of New Orleans, commencing on the 4th of February, 1907, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother L. C. Allen, presiding. His Address is an able document which profitably fills twenty-eight pages of the Proceedings. After the usual greeting the Grand Master reports the deaths of two members of Grand Lodge, R. W. Brother Amos Kent, Past Deputy Grand Master, and R. W. Brother Robert W. Babington, Past District Deputy Grand Master and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland near that of Louisiana. A large number of dispensations were granted, including six for the formation of new Lodges. Among the special dispensations we note a few to authorize the election of officers to fill the places of others who had resigned, and also to permit the public installation of officers. Neither of these practices is, we are glad to state, permitted in British Columbia. The Grand Master appears to have refused permission to confer degrees "out of time," and to confer degrees on candidates who could not demonstrate their proficiency in the work of the previous degree. He also declined to allow the Lodges to use defective material, whether the defect was physical or educational. Dispensations for two new Lodges were refused because the year was so near its end. Like most other Grand Masters, M. W. Brother Allen found that nearly all the questions submitted to him were need-

less. The enquirer could have found the answer for himself if he had devoted a little time to reading the Constitution and Laws. He found that it was the practice in New Orleans for some Lodges to issue a printed circular to members of their own and other Lodges, to the effect that Mr. — had applied for the degrees and that Brothers —, —, and — had been appointed as an investigating committee. In at least one instance a circular of this nature got into the hands of a profane, and the Grand Master, feeling that no good to Masonry resulted, ordered that no more such circulars be issued. One of the Lodges sent the following communication under seal to another Lodge.

"To —, Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of — Lodge:

Brethren of this Lodge request that you examine Brother A. B. as to his proficiency in the Fellow Craft degree and, if found proficient, that you ballot upon him, and if elected, that you will raise him to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Yours fraternally,
—, Worshipful Master.

Attested by —, Secretary."

The Lodge to which the letter was sent apparently construed it as a waiver of Jurisdiction and appointed a Committee of Investigation which in due time reported favourably, when the ballot was spread, and proving clear, the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon the candidate. Then the trouble began. The Lodge which made the request claimed the Brother as a member, while the Lodge which conferred the degree thought it had a right to him. The Grand Master ruled as follows:

"I held in this case that the whole proceeding was irregular, but through no fault of the candidate, and that in order that he might be properly healed, that the Mother Lodge waive Jurisdiction, and that the candidate make application to the Lodge which conferred the Master's degree upon him, in due form, said Lodge by their action having complied with all the requirements, and that he would become a member of the Lodge conferring the Master's degree."

The ruling was sanctioned by the Grand Lodge, but in our opinion it was wrong. The whole trouble was due to the "waiver" system which prevails in so many Jurisdictions in the United States. The letter given above is plain enough, the only irregularity being the request that the second Lodge ballot on the candidate. This, if it is necessary to ballot before each degree, should have been done in the Lodge making the request. This trifling error, however, could hardly invalidate the proceedings and we can see no necessity for any "healing." In most Jurisdictions, when degrees are conferred "by courtesy," and where the foolish "waiver" system is not in vogue, there would have been no trouble whatever; the candidate would have become a member of the Lodge making the request.

The great disaster in California touched the heart of the Grand Master and he wired a contribution of five thousand dollars to the Grand Master of California. The Lodges and individual Masons also contributed handsomely.

The Louisiana Relief Lodge, the Committee on Work, the Grand Lecturer and the District Deputy Grand Masters all come in for a well-earned word of praise. The Grand Master finds that their method of dispensing relief, which is something like our own, is working well. As he says, it leaves the beneficiary among friends and places no restrictions on his movements, these being advantages over the Masonic Home system. The popularity of the Institution just at the present time causes the Grand Master to utter a word of warning, and he cautions the Lodges to scrutinize carefully the material presented for their acceptance. A large number of official visits was made and several Masonic functions participated in, all of which gave the Grand Master much pleasure, and, no doubt, the Craft much profit. The Grand Master makes a number of recommendations, among them being the following:

"That the method of summary raising, as practiced by some Lodges, be prohibited; and it is thereby made mandatory on the constituent Lodges to confer the entire second section of the Master's degree up to and including the raising upon each candidate separately, and not more than five candidates at one communication."

"Summary raising" is certainly new to us, and whatever it is, ought to be prohibited. In conclusion the Grand Master refers to a resolution adopted in 1904, limiting the term of service of a Grand Master to one year. The Grand Master thinks this is quite proper, and that it is not necessary to re-elect a Brother in order to endorse his administration. He seems to think, too, that a longer term than one year makes promotion too slow. This may be very true from the standpoint of the Brother who is looking for advancement, but we are firmly of the opinion that the interests of the Craft would be better served if a capable Grand Master were kept in office for a term of years.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Richard Lambert, submitted an excellent report, from which we learn that eleven Lodges were constituted during the year.

Warrants were granted to nine Lodges under dispensation.

They have had, in Louisiana, an edict which prevented the recognition of any Grand Lodge at the Communication at which the request for recognition was submitted. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence brought the matter up in connection with the request for recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. There may have been a good reason for such an edict at the time when it was adopted, but the Committee is of opinion that the reason no longer exists and that the edict should be repealed. This was also the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and on the recommendation of that Committee the edict was repealed and the Grand Lodge of Alberta recognized.

An eloquent Address was delivered by M. W. Brother F. C. Buck, dealing with Masonry in general. It could not fail to be, as the reso-

lution calling for the appointment of a Grand Orator says, "for the edification of the Craft."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is an admirable review of the transactions of sixty-eight Grand Lodges, by Brother the Rev. H. C. Duncan, who, we are glad to learn, has recovered his health, "largely through the invigorating atmosphere of the Rockies and the wonderful curative powers of the waters of the Mineral Wells of Texas."

We have not space to notice even a tithe of the many good things in this excellent Report. We copy the following, however, from the review of the Grand Lodge Alpina, because it applies not only to the Grand Orient of France but also to the bodies of the A. & A. S. R.:

"We feel compelled, reluctantly, to refer the Swiss authorities to what we said about them a year ago, page 80 of our report. The Grand Lodge Alpina must lead the Grand Orient of France, and others who have wandered from the landmarks, back to an adherence of those landmarks, among others an acceptance of a belief in God as a principle, and not simply as a pious opinion; or else it must abandon their company before we can consider its recognition.

Does this seem a little harsh? We trust not, for we are writing as Freemasons, not as mere humanitarians. We do not underestimate the value of any society whose bent is the uplifting of man, nor do we refrain from a high estimate of the worth of societies for ethical culture. But they are not of the essence of Freemasonry, nor are they to be identified with it any more than are other cults.

Freemasonry has for its palladium, aye, for the very warrant of its being, the Ancient charges, and it admits no deviation or change in them. Do men feel the need of something else, or something more, let them seek for it, and secure it. God speed them on their quest, but let them not call that Freemasonry which knows it not. Do they feel that the people of whom they are need greater freedom, or a larger share than they enjoy of the blessings of civil liberty, and is their longing justified by their environment; let them have their organization for the better attainment of these beneficent ends. We shall applaud them, but let them not call their guilds Masonic, for they are not. Obedience to the government of whatever sort it be is written in the Masonic charter.

Have men carried their name of Masons into their Cultural Societies, or their revolutionary camps, let them not mingle the principles of their action. By failure to observe that certain things that they have are Masonic, and others are not; by endeavoring to identify their Masonic principles with everything that they have, good it may be, or bad, they obliterate their Masonry, as *sui generis*, they produce a hybrid which is no longer recognizable as the original plant.

What shall these men do? Shall they ask that all Masons acquiesce in hybridizing the Institution? Those who set store on the preservation of the original characteristics of the stock cannot consent to unite in the process. What then? It can only remain not to call that Freemasonry which has lost the character of Freemasonry, and endeavor to recover the original purity of stock. Again, there are but two ways, either an exclusion of everything that is not of the essence of Ancient Freemasonry, or, if the corruption has so dominated the being of their institution that this is impossible, a flinging away of the hybrid plant and the seeking for a new planting. To illustrate,

if the Masonry of a certain land be impossible of reformation let it be disbanded. Shams and pretences are sometimes better flung away than patched. Then let those of that land that desire to be Masons in deed and in truth, seek from the parent stock, the Grand Lodge of England, or some nearly as ancient source, a new planting of the Institution in the land and nation. For we freely admit the purity of the rites, York and Scotch.

There is evidence of much potential benefits in the efforts of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, but their efforts are, for the time, evidently misdirected. Let it apply its energies nearer home, and not waste them in vain endeavors to induce their trans-marine Brethren to innovate in the Body of Freemasonry and to destroy, not to upbuild, the Institution."

British Columbia for the year 1906 receives Brother Duncan's fraternal attention. Two of M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings are quoted but without any expression of opinion. Brother Duncan notes that in reporting the election of officers the Grand Secretary has given the Brethren the titles that would be theirs after the installation. This, he thinks, is not correct, and we agree with him. Probably it was done inadvertently. He quotes us as saying

"A Mason, who holds Masonic intercourse with a Brother belonging to a Lodge not recognized as Masonic by the Grand Lodge to which the former Brother belongs is not guilty of any Masonic offence."

"In Louisiana," Brother Duncan says, "there can be no doubt about it, for it is forbidden by Grand Lodge. As a principle, however, we entirely concur with the spirit of our edict. Who is the best judge of what is clandestine, or irregular, the Grand Lodge or individual Masons? We say the Grand Lodge. We regret that our Brother does not agree with us."

We have looked over our last year's Report but are unable to locate the quotation. If we said anything of the kind it was due to our inability to express ourselves properly. What we do hold, however, is that a Mason who holds Masonic intercourse with a Brother, belonging to a Lodge under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge not recognized by the Grand Lodge to which the Brother belongs, is not guilty of a Masonic offence. For instance, British Columbia has not recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland, but there is no suggestion that its Lodges or their members are clandestine, and consequently their can be no offence in recognizing them as Masons.

Brother Duncan refers us to his review of Michigan for what he has to say anent the Scottish Rite, but upon turning to the notice of that Grand Lodge we cannot find a single reference to that subject.

MAINE.

The Grand Lodge of Maine held its Annual Communication in the city of Portland on the 1st of May, 1906. M. W. Brother Hugh R. Chaplin, Grand Master, occupied the Chair and read a short but excellent Address. After recounting various important events which

had occurred during the year—the war in the East, the partition of Norway and Sweden, and the disturbances in Russia, France and his own country—he proceeds:

“All these things (and they are but a few of the many which might be mentioned), all these things can but forcibly remind us that in these eventful times there is everywhere, and surely in our own country, which delights to boast of government by the people, a most urgent necessity for men who will do the right as God gives each to see the right. Now more than ever have conditions cried out for men who have convictions founded upon old-fashioned conscience, and who have the courage of their convictions.

It is part of the mission of Masonry to help such men. The Annual Communication is a very important factor in the government of our Institution, and has much to do with making it and keeping it what it should be. Each of us who takes any part in one of them takes upon himself a responsibility by no means light.

‘By their fruits ye shall know them’ is the standard by which Masonry is and will be measured. Let us always act with that standard in mind; let us never forget our responsibility.”

With feelings of gratitude he records the fact that none of the permanent members of Grand Lodge had died during the year. He granted several dispensations, but declined to give permission to hurry candidates through the degrees simply because they proposed to leave the locality where they had been living. His very sensible remarks on this subject are as follow:

“For instance, some person who has plenty of time to make application, so that his application could take the usual course, for reasons which have controlled him, has neglected to do so. He suddenly finds out that he is about to move away and at the ninth hour he or somebody for him asks for a dispensation which will allow his application to be received and a ballot to be taken upon it at one **and the same meeting.**

In other words, the request is to have our general laws set aside in order that he may go away a Mason. If he goes into another Jurisdiction, surely he can do Masonry in this State little if any good. If he is only moving into the jurisdiction of another lodge in this State, it will cause him only a little inconvenience to comply with our laws. In refusing dispensations in such cases I am frank to confess that convenience to the candidate has had little or no influence with me. I have been guided rather by the idea that if a candidate really wishes to become a Mason, uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he easily can and gladly will comply with our laws relating to his admission, and that the dignity of our Institution demands that he should do so.”

One Lodge was constituted and one formed under dispensation during the year. But two rulings are reported, in the first the Grand Master holding that a man who receives the degrees in a Lodge under dispensation thereby becomes a member of that Lodge. The second relates to the residential qualifications of a man in the United States army. Three other questions were submitted to him, which he reports without giving a decision, although he expresses his views on each. They are as follow:

“Standing Regulation No. 15 reads as follows:

'One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner and for the usual fees.'

1st.—Does that Standing Regulation debar a lodge in this State from conferring the degrees for a lodge in another jurisdiction, the request to do so coming through the proper channels?

2nd.—With that Standing Regulation in force, ought the Grand Master to, for a lodge in this State, request a lodge in another jurisdiction, the law of which is the opposite of said Regulation, to confer the degrees on a candidate of a lodge in this State?

I am quite confident that when that Standing Regulation was adopted the question arose out of a ruling made, denying the right of a lodge in this State to confer the degrees for another lodge in this State.

My own opinion is that with that Standing Regulation as it now reads, logically the first question should be answered 'Yes' and the second 'No.'

The other question is, can a Mason, whether an E. A., a F. C., or a M. M., be tried by a lodge for an offence alleged to have been committed before he was made a Mason?

Let me say in regard to this question that in 1867 it was answered 'No,' but in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence made that year it was intimated that had the brother stated in his application that he knew of no moral reason why he should not be made a Mason, he might be dealt with, because the lodge would be induced to enter into a compact with him, i. e., to make him a Mason, by fraud, and because of that fraud the Lodge might break the compact.

In the applications of to-day the applicant says that he knows of no physical, legal or moral reason why he should not be made a Mason.

My own opinion is that the question should still be answered 'No.' What does a candidate know about the physical, legal or moral reasons which debar him from becoming a Mason? Ask yourselves the question, what is the fixed moral standard by which a candidate must measure himself and by which we measure him?

Practically each candidate must come up to the moral standard which each brother who votes upon him applies to him. If a candidate in his application misstates his residence or his age, or denies a previous rejection, it is in either case a clear-cut falsehood, and he knows it. For such an offence he can and ought to be subject to charges and trial.

There is no definite standard made known to a candidate by which he may measure himself morally. Again, a candidate may say that 'Notwithstanding the past, when I made that statement in the application, I stated what was then true.' Well may he ask, 'Cannot a man repent what's past; avoid what is to come?'

I have stated my opinion on these questions, not for the purpose of influencing your decision but in order that I may not appear to be shirking a responsibility if an opinion be due from the office I hold."

The rulings—and we presume the other questions—were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, however, did not report at this Communication. Personally it seems that while the Regulation referred to may be interpreted in the way given above,

the principle is wrong. In the other matter, the trial of a Mason for an offence committed before he became a Mason, the Grand Master was clearly right.

On several occasions the Grand Master had to explain the position of the Grand Lodge of Maine on the subject of relief. We believe that the Grand Master here lays down the correct principle of Masonic relief.

"The Grand Lodge of Maine holds that a lodge which assists a Mason has no claim for re-imbursement upon any other lodge, including the lodge to which the brother who was assisted belongs, unless the lodge against which the claim was made promised, before the assistance was given, to reimburse the lodge which rendered the assistance.

This Grand Lodge is opposed to the doctrine, which has lately appeared, that when a man becomes a Mason he then becomes entitled to be relieved to the full extent of his wants, when in distress, even to his full support. In fact the Grand Lodge of Maine has repudiated that doctrine.

This Grand Lodge holds that a Mason's right to relief is limited by the extent of his distress and by the ability of the brother who assists, of which said ability the assisting brother is the sole judge under his Masonic obligation.

This Grand Lodge has resolved and holds,

"That the association of Masons in a lodge in no manner relieves them from their individual obligations, and that when they act as a lodge their duty and therefore that of the lodge is precisely the same as that of the individual. Masonic relief is never purchased or sold and therefore never creates a debt."

At the last Annual Communication the matter of adopting a new rule relative to the admission of visitors was referred to a special committee of which Brother Albro E. Chase was chairman. The committee was unable to give the matter sufficient consideration to enable it to reach a conclusion, and asks for further time. The thought is expressed that possibly the adoption of some universal rule on the subject would be of advantage, but on the other hand it might give rise to "a system of charity foreign to the principles of Masonry." The adoption of a universal rule on the subject of visitation will come, probably, about the same time as the Colorado "Collegium of Grand Lecturers."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported against the proposal to adopt Franklin's birthday as a National Masonic Memorial day, and against the proposal to form a "Collegium of Grand Lecturers." The request of the Grand Lodge of Alberta for recognition was not granted, the committee desiring to further investigate its claim.

The Grand Master was authorized to draw one thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers in the San Francisco disaster.

An admirable report on Foreign Correspondence is submitted by Brother Albro E. Chase, whose work covers the transactions of seventy-one Grand Lodges. Owing to illness in his family and the death of his father, Brother Chase's Report is not so much an index of his

own opinions as a reflection of the views of others, being largely made up of extracts from the Proceedings reviewed. From statements here and there, however, we gather that with few exceptions the practice in Maine is the same as in British Columbia. One of these exceptions is the matter of conferring degrees by courtesy, which is apparently not permitted in Maine. Referring to a case of this kind in Colorado, Brother Chase says:

"We suppose that the laws in these jurisdictions must differ from the law in Maine. By our law the candidate upon receiving the M. M. degree becomes thereby a member of the lodge, and the Secretary shall enroll his name among the members. This was done to prevent the increase of unaffiliated Masons. Now, if the candidate of another jurisdiction at the request of that jurisdiction receives his degree in a Maine lodge, of what lodge is he a member under the Maine rule? How about the fees? Do these go to the lodge that confers the degrees in whole or in part? Then, again, what about proficiency? In Maine there is only one ballot for the three degrees, and the lodge satisfies itself upon the proficiency of the candidate for each degree, but expresses no opinion by ballot, whereas in some jurisdictions there is a ballot for each degree, perhaps for character, perhaps for proficiency, perhaps for both. Is this exchange of courtesies something that is becoming a custom or has it been long established? We want light."

We do not presume that we can give Brother Chase any great amount of light on the subject, but he may be interested to know that in British Columbia we have no difficulty with these cases. The Brother receiving the degrees becomes a member of the Lodge at whose request the degrees were given and the fees also belong to it, whether in our own or another Jurisdiction. The candidate is naturally examined as to his proficiency in the Lodge conferring the degrees.

Another point of difference is the installation of officers, which, in Maine, may be conducted in public.

The Proceedings of British Columbia for 1905 are given a most careful review. From M. W. Brother Bowser's Address Brother Chase copies the part relating to Scotland and asks:

"What is now the standing of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in court?"

British Columbia is standing just where it always did.

The salient points of M. W. Brother Bowser's excellent Address are noted, and Brother Chase rightly infers "that he was a most efficient officer."

MANITOBA.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held in the city of Winnipeg on the 13th of June, 1906.

M. W. Brother W. G. Scott, Grand Master, presided, and among the visitors present was M. W. Brother J. A. Messervy, Past Grand Master of Prince Edward Island.

The Grand Master's Address is an interesting paper. He greets the Brethren and states that a year ago he was elected to the highest position among the Masons of the Canadian West, evidently overlooking the fact that British Columbia is still to the fore. He records a year of great prosperity in the Province and in the Craft. During the year the Craft lost several prominent members—M. W. Brother Thomas Tweed, Past Grand Master, R. W. Brother H. J. Eberts and R. W. Brother Alex. J. Belch. The Grand Master was present at the organization of the new Grand Lodge of Alberta. He extends a hearty welcome to the new Grand Lodge and cordially recommends its recognition. Four corner stones were laid—two of them by the Grand Master. In some way, of which Manitoba and Canada alone have the secret, these functions were performed while the Grand Lodge was at refreshment. Only a few rulings were made, and these not of sufficient importance to call for mention. Eleven dispensations for new Lodges were granted and one Masonic Hall was dedicated. As no report of the latter ceremony is given we do not know whether it, too, was performed while the Craft was at refreshment. Upon learning of the terrible disaster at San Francisco, the Grand Master offered assistance, but was told that at the time it was not needed.

From the excellent report of the able Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother James A. Ovas, we learn that ten Lodges were constituted during the year and four were continued under dispensation.

The Board of General Purposes reported that a Past Grand Master's chain collar had been procured for M. W. Brother the Rev. A. Chisholm, and recommended that it be presented to him at this Communication, which was done. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended that recognition be given to the new Grand Lodge of Alberta, and that the requests for recognition of the Grand Lodges of Porto Rico, Valle de Mexico and Queensland be referred back to the Committee for further investigation. Warrants were granted to nine Lodges under dispensation, and the dispensations of six Lodges were continued for another year. The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

That Section 7 be amended to read as follows: The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this Province, the Province of Saskatchewan and the Territory of Yukon, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the Order, and by the provisions of its own constitution and regulations, but whenever a separate Grand Lodge shall be organized in any such Province or Territory, through the action of a majority of the Lodges working therein, the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba over such Province or Territory shall thereupon cease.

It would be interesting to learn when and how the Grand Lodge of Manitoba acquired "Supreme Masonic Power and Authority" in the Province of Saskatchewan and the Territory of the Yukon. Of course the Brethren of Saskatchewan have settled the question so far as they are concerned by forming a Grand Lodge of their own,

but the Yukon is still open territory in which any Grand Lodge may warrant Lodges.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence.

MARYLAND.

A Semi-annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was held in the city of Baltimore on the 8th of May, 1906. The business consisted of the reception of reports from the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, the granting of one Warrant, and the adoption of a new Constitution.

The Annual Communication was held in the same place on the 20th of November, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Thomas J. Shryock, presiding.

The Lodge of Relief submitted its annual report, showing the receipts, including balance brought forward, to have been \$1,186.17, and the disbursements \$645.61, leaving on hand a balance of \$540.56, a slight increase over last year. The report also announces the regretted death of Brother James T. McDowell, who for twenty years was a faithful member of the Lodge.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended that recognition be withheld for the present from the Grand Lodge of Queensland and granted to the Grand Lodge of Alberta. Among the reasons for non-recognition of the former is the fact that the parent Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland have so far declined to recognize the new Grand Lodge. While the approbation of the parent Grand Lodges is, of course, welcome in such a case, we do not think it at all essential. The fact that only a small minority of the Lodges in the Province joined in the movement, and the further fact that certain of the Brethren taking part in the formation of the new Grand Lodge were either suspended or expelled at the time, are sufficient, however, to warrant any Grand Lodge in withholding recognition.

A Warrant was granted to one Lodge under dispensation, and at its own request the dispensation of another was continued for another year.

An interesting incident of the session was the introduction of several aged Brethren, which was done by M. W. Brother John M. Carter in a neat little speech, of which the following is a part.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master I have the pleasure to present Brother John Turnbull, Jr., who is 94 years of age, Brother Lawson P. Keach, but a few years younger, Brother William Platt, who is 84 years old, and others too numerous to name in detail, but all of whom were earnest and zealous Masons before many of the Brethren present were born."

As Brother John Turnbull, at 94 years of age, adds the suffix "Jr." to his name, it would be interesting to know the age of John Turnbull, Sr.

Two Emergent Communications were held during the year, both for the purpose of constituting new Lodges.

We congratulate the Craft in Maryland upon having again elected M. W. Brother Shryock to the office of Grand Master. He was first elected in 1885 and has served continuously ever since. We are glad to see that there is at least one Grand Lodge in the country which does not believe in changing Grand Masters every year or two.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is the twentieth from the pen of our learned Brother E. T. Schultz, sixty-two Grand Lodges being reviewed in his usual pleasing manner. About two pages of the Report are given to a review of our Proceedings for 1906. M. W. Brother Armstrong's ruling on physical qualifications, and its disapproval by Grand Lodge are noted, and the more important business of the session is mentioned. Brother Schultz makes several quotations from our Report and generally seems to approve of what we have to say. It goes without saying that we are gratified to have the endorsement of so learned a Brother.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts held Quarterly Communications on the 14th of March, 1906; 13th of June, 1906; 12th of September, 1906, and 12th of December, 1906; an Annual Communication on the 27th of December, 1906, and numerous Special Communications.

At the first Quarterly a petition praying for a dispensation to open a Lodge in the Canal Zone was received and referred to a committee.

At the second Quarterly the Grand Master reported the deaths of four Past District Deputy Grand Masters, Brothers Edward Mott, Jeremiah Gatchell, James A. Small and John E. Hunt; also that of the Senior Grand Chaplain, W. Brother the Rev. Charles A. Skinner.

The Grand Master reported, also, that he had sent on behalf of Grand Lodge \$2,500 to the Brethren in California, contributions from the Lodges raising the total to \$6,064.70.

A request for recognition was received from the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and referred to a committee.

At the third Quarterly the Grand Master announced the deaths of R. W. Brother James W. Taft, Past Senior Grand Warden, and W. Brother James S. Beard, Chairman of the Board of Auditors.

The Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Sereno D. Nickerson, reported that he had been investigating the use of the term "Communication" as applied to meetings of the Grand Lodge, and had come to the conclusion that the term should be restricted to the quarterly meetings—other meetings being known as occasional or special meetings, or Lodges of Emergency. Upon his motion a committee was appointed to further investigate the matter.

At the fourth Quarterly the Grand Master, M. W. Brother John Albert Blake, read his Annual Address. He pays a tribute of respect to the memory of the Brethren who were called away during the year; recapitulates his official visits, which were many; specifies the Emergent Communications held during the year; reports that he had issued a dispensation to form a new Lodge in the Canal Zone, the Committee to which the matter was referred having reported favourably, and one for a new Lodge at Lynn; reports that the total relief sent to California amounted to the handsome sum of \$9,619.50; and includes in his Address reports from the Grand Lecturers, the Grand Treasurer and the Trustees of the Masonic Education and Charity Fund. He also reports a further donation of five hundred dollars to the Charity Fund from the Lodge of St. Andrew.

The Stated, or Annual, Communication of Grand Lodge was held on the 27th of December, 1906, when the officers were installed and the Feast of St. John was celebrated in true Masonic manner.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan met in the city of Grand Rapids on the 22nd of May, 1906. A portrait of the newly-installed Grand Master, M. W. Brother Charles L. Stevens, forms the frontispiece of the volume of Proceedings.

The Address of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother John Rowson, is of considerable length, filling fifty pages of the printed Proceedings. He travelled all over the State in the discharge of his Masonic duties and found the Craft prosperous and at peace throughout the Jurisdiction. He found that some of the Lodges corresponded with other Lodges on Masonic affairs without the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Secretary of either Jurisdiction—truly an alarming state of affairs. The Grim Reaper had been busy in the State during the year, and the Grand Master reports the deaths of several prominent Brethren, the list including five Past Grand Masters, two Past Grand Chaplains, and the Senior Grand Deacon. Portraits of all of these Brethren accompany the Proceedings. Seven Lodges were constituted and eight were organized under dispensation.

It may be remembered that in Michigan the Grand Lodge found some Brother whose conscience was sufficiently calloused, or whose obligation was sufficiently elastic to allow him to commit the ritual to writing, and in printed form copies of it were distributed to the Lodges under such safeguards as would prevent the work falling into unauthorized hands. Notwithstanding these precautions, the Grand Master states that three of these rituals were lost during the year, one of which was subsequently found. What became of the other two is a matter of conjecture, but no doubt care was taken to see that the persons who found them were authorized to have them. The

circumstances of the first case strongly point out the advantages of the "mouth to ear" method:

"On May 21, 1905, I was notified by E. E. Peters, W. M. of Davison Lodge, No. 236, of the loss of Ritual No. 246. (How it came to be numbered 246 I do not understand.) In reply, I asked the brother to state what efforts had been made to recover the same, and suggested that it be advertised, giving the kind of book and the number on the inside cover. On September 4th I received a typewritten letter with a typewritten signature from Brown City again urging me to send a ritual to replace No. 246, reported lost. To which I replied, calling attention to the strange letter and asking if my recommendation in regard to advertising or posting or notices had been complied with. On November 21 I received a letter from E. E. Peters, W. M., stating that they were so rushed with work that they could not find time to follow up the amount of red tape seemingly so necessary to obtain a key, and further asking if the keys were for sale. If so, to let him know, also the price, stating that the time spent already had been worth the price of several books. My instructions have not been complied with as yet. It is unnecessary for me to state to this Grand Body that we are not selling rituals."

A little further on the Grand Master calls attention to "Spurious and Abbreviated Keys" as follows:

"My attention has been called a number of times during the past year to the methods of instructing the newly made E. A. or F. C. in his lectures. Copies of the ritual are made, spurious and abbreviated keys of the work are in existence and are being placed in the hands of the newly admitted brother by those who are asked to prepare him for advancement.

Brethren, this is all wrong. It cheapens the order in the estimation of the novice, and every brother who is guilty of such a violation of his obligation is subject to charges for unmasonic conduct and should be punished. I ask that each Worshipful Master aid my successor in office to stamp out this growing evil."

Now, what do you think of that? Is it not edifying to see the Grand Master of a Grand Lodge which promulgates a printed ritual castigate a Brother for making a copy of it?

Fourteen Masonic Halls were dedicated and two corner stones were laid, besides which a large number of official visits were made. Upon learning of the earthquake at San Francisco the Grand Master authorized the Grand Master of California to draw on the Grand Treasurer for \$1,000, besides which the Lodges of the State contributed the handsome sum of \$3,962. The Grand Master reports eighteen rulings, some of which we give below:

1.—Is there any reason why a young man who is reported to be a Catholic cannot be a Mason?

Answer.—No. Masonry does not presume to dictate what a man's religion shall be, if he is a believer in a Supreme Being.

2.—A Brother of another lodge wants to celebrate his wedding anniversary and wants me to open our lodge in which to receive his guests. Have I a right to open the lodge room for any such purpose?

Answer.—No. You have no right to open the lodge rooms for any other purpose than Masonry. Wedding parties in Masonic

lodges are something unheard of, and the present Grand Master will not permit this innovation.

3.—A candidate having received the E. A. degree in Lodge A, removes to another part of the State and, upon request, asks Lodge A to request Lodge B to confer the remaining degrees upon him, he still retaining his membership in Lodge A. What portion of the fee should be paid to Lodge B, if any?

Answer.—It is entirely a matter between the lodges interested. Some ask all the fee, others divide the fee, while many gladly consent and deem it an act of courtesy to do this favor without fee or reward.

4.—Is a man a Master Mason who receives the degree when neither Master or Wardens are present, one Warden being present early in the evening but leaving because of no quorum. Then, about midnight, ten members assemble, open the lodge and confer the degree. Is the Brother a regular Master Mason?

Answer.—No. He must be healed or re-obligated by the Master or one of the Wardens.

Recognition was given to the new Grand Lodge of Alberta; the proposal of the Grand Lodge of Colorado to establish a "Collegium of Grand Lecturers" was not thought feasible, and while the suggestion of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England was approved, it was not thought necessary to take any action at this time.

A matter which apparently caused some discussion was the report of a special committee appointed to consider the recommendation of the Grand Lecturer that in the third degree the words "white gloves" be eliminated and the word "garments" substituted. The committee divided on the question, the majority pointing out that in forty-five Jurisdictions the words "white gloves" were used, in ten they were not, while fourteen Jurisdictions had not replied to their enquiries. They then say,

"From the foregoing it will be seen that four-fifths of the Grand Lodges heard from use the expression "white gloves and aprons" or "white aprons and gloves," and if we should count those **not heard from as not using it**, we would still have a handsome majority of almost two-thirds in favour of the expression.

It may be, brothers, that the true origin and significance of the glove, as a Masonic symbol, has been lost. Our ancient operative brothers, who wrought in the construction of the Temple, did not record the pattern of their aprons nor the color or material of their gloves or whether they used either of them. Certain it is, however, that the glove as one of the symbols of Masonry has come down to us through hundreds of years of recorded Masonic history and on that account alone should not be lightly cast aside.

Masonry is a symbolic science, not one of exact historic formula, yet our Grand Lecturer asks us to abolish 'gloves' because of anachronism. Homer speaks of the use of gloves by King Laertes to protect his hands from the thorns on the wild raspberry bushes, and Xenophon sneers at the effeminate Persians for wearing gloves to protect their hands from the cold, the hardy Greeks requiring no such covering for their hands, and this last was about 600 years before Christ.

It is a little difficult to fix Homer's exact date, but it certainly was previous to Xenophon's time, and, to quote from an esteemed Masonic brother, 'When you have traced an article of clothing back 2,700 years, it is allowable to assume 200 years more, if the assumption is not going to hang anybody.'

Your committee cannot say that the 'gloves' worn in that long ago were exactly like the gloves used at the present date, but it believes that our ancient brothers wore some covering for their hands and that the gloves of the present at least symbolically represent that covering.

Your committee is inclined to the opinion that the expression "white gloves and aprons" should be retained in our Ritual and given to future generations as we received it."

The minority of the committee upheld the Grand Lecturer as follows:

"The chief point of difference between the members of the committee has been as to the use of the words 'white garments,' etc., instead of 'white gloves,' etc. As to this part of the report of the committee, we beg leave to most vigorously dissent from the report of the majority. We have no sympathy with the attempt to publicly criticise or discipline the Grand Lecturer which is made in the report of the majority of the committee. We give him full credit for being enthusiastic, zealous and conservative in his teaching of the ritualistic work, and, from the facts he has given us, we are convinced that this suggestion comes from him as the result of long and careful study. We are also informed that this change, when first suggested, was submitted to Past Grand Lecturer Arthur M. Clark, and by him approved, and that it has since been approved by at least two Grand Masters during their terms of office.

As a matter of fact, the Ritual is in no respect changed. The same letters are used, only different words fitted to them. We believe the change to be in the line of historic truth, which no Mason or body of Masons need fear. We therefore respectfully concur in the recommendation of the Grand Lecturer."

The minority report was adopted.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence by M. W. Brother Lou B. Winsor embraces a review of the transactions of sixty-nine Grand Lodges, including British Columbia for 1905. It fills two hundred and eighty-seven pages and gives all the important matters dealt with by the different Grand Lodges, but without any comment.

MINNESOTA.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota for the year 1907 contain portraits of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Thomas Morris; of their oldest living Past Master, W. Brother the Hon. William Pitt Murray (W. M. in 1855), and of M. W. Brother the Rev. George Henry Davis, Past Deputy Grand Master of Minnesota and Past Grand Master of Idaho. There is also a cut of the very handsome monument erected over the grave of M. W. Brother Azariah T. C. Pierson, Past Grand Master.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of St. Paul,

commencing on the 23rd of January, 1907. The Grand Master's Address is a plain statement of his official acts. He states that during the year six Lodges were constituted and two organized under dispensation. A number of special dispensations were granted, thirteen of them, we regret to note, being to authorize Lodges to confer degrees upon more than five candidates at the same communication. A member of one of our Lodges informs us that he recently visited a Lodge in Minneapolis when the Master's degree was conferred upon eighteen candidates at one meeting.

Seven rulings are reported, all of which deal with local questions except, perhaps, the first and fourth, which are as follow:

1.—When an initiated brother has allowed two or three years to elapse without taking his second degree, is it necessary that the ballot should be spread before he is advanced?

Answer.—There being no objections in your By-laws, and none offered against the candidate, it is not necessary to spread the ballot before advancing him.

4.—Can a soldier, serving in the United States army, who comes with his company to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and is there discharged, and immediately thereafter re-enlists, giving his residence as Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and after such re-enlistment remains at said post for more than one year, gain such a residence as would entitle him to apply for and receive the Masonic degrees?

Answer.—Yes.

Four corner stones were laid; one Masonic Hall was dedicated; numerous official visits were made; two Lodges lost their Halls by fire, and the death is reported of M. W. Brother Charles Griswold, Past Grand Master, who was successively merchant, clergyman, army chaplain, politician, physician and again clergyman. He is also described as "a great fraternity man." During the year, too, M. W. Brother the Rev. George Henry Davis entered the Lodge on High.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Thomas Montgomery, submitted a very interesting report. He is taking a great interest in their Masonic Library and has devoted much time to it. At present there are about two thousand five hundred bound volumes on the shelves. He reports that the various Lodges in the State contributed two thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars to the California Relief Fund, other contributions bringing the total from the Masons in the State to the respectable sum of four thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars. Two Lodges surrendered their Warrants, six were constituted and two organized under dispensation. One of these subsequently received a Warrant, the dispensation of the other being continued for another year.

A resolution was adopted providing for the issuing of life-membership certificates to Brethren who had paid dues in any one Lodge for twenty-five consecutive years. Five thousand dollars were transferred to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and Grand Lodge resolved to take four "memberships" in the Minnesota Masonic Home, which,

as we understand it, is a corporation of Masons independent of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Irving Todd presented another admirable Report on Foreign Correspondence. No list is given of the Proceedings reviewed, but most of the English-speaking Grand Lodges seem to have received attention.

British Columbia for 1906 receives fraternal notice, a full review of the business of the meeting, and a courteous reference to our Report being made.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi held its Annual Communication in the city of Natchez, commencing on the 19th of February, 1907.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Charles H. Blum, presided. His Address, which fills thirty-four pages, is a very ably prepared paper. He states the interesting fact that he is the first of the Jewish faith to be elected Grand Master in Mississippi, and sees in his elevation to the position a recognition of the universality of Masonry.

The hand of death has been laid heavily upon them during the year, four distinguished members of the Craft having been called away, viz., Past Grand Masters Irvin Miller, Bradley T. Kimbrough and Phineas M. Savery, and District Deputy Grand Master Samuel R. Lamb.

The Grand Master was prevented by business engagements from visiting as much as he would have liked, and the list of visits mentions only four Lodges, at each of which he conferred degrees. At the last Communication a committee was appointed to locate and build a Masonic Home, but when it assembled for the despatch of business it was found that there were no funds available. There is a Masonic Home Fund in the Jurisdiction, but it can be used only as an endowment for the Home. It became necessary, then, to raise a building fund, and circulars were sent to the various Lodges soliciting subscriptions. Of the three hundred and seventeen Lodges one hundred and seventy-four responded with contributions amounting to thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars; about one-half of it in deferred payments. The Grand Master thinks that the remaining Lodges should be compelled to subscribe. In his own words

"If they cannot, or will not contribute anything let their returns show it, and be recorded, so that if we have any drones in the bee-hive we may know them."

It seems to us that in too many Jurisdictions the Masonic Home proposition is undertaken without due consideration, and as is the case in Mississippi, force, almost, has to be used to collect the necessary funds. There is hardly a Jurisdiction where the relief afforded

by a Home could not be more efficiently and economically disbursed by a plan similar to that adopted by Indiana, and so far by our own Grand Lodge. From our reading, a Home appears to be an expensive and generally unsatisfactory way of caring for our charges.

Seven corner stones were laid. Four thousand one hundred and two dollars were forwarded for the relief of the sufferers in California. Fourteen dispensations for new Lodges were granted. Three dispensations for new Lodges were refused, one because the name suggested was "Mud Creek," which offended the Grand Master's aesthetic taste; one because the name proposed was "Lee," while there was already an "R. E. Lee" Lodge, and one because the town of Marks, where it was proposed to locate a new Lodge, was not incorporated. Upon the first two Lodges changing their names, and upon the town of Marks being incorporated, dispensations were issued. Seven Warrants were issued and the respective Lodges constituted. Three Lodge Warrants were "arrested," whatever that may mean. One of the three had gone out of existence by the process of dimission—the officers and members having dimitted each other until there was no one left. Several special dispensations were granted and about an equal number refused. Those granted included very few to re-ballot on rejected candidates and to confer degrees out of time, and all, doubtless, were justified by the circumstances. The dispensations refused included several to confer degrees out of time and to re-ballot.

The Grand Master in Mississippi does not have to make many rulings, that work being undertaken by the Committee on Jurisprudence. Two or three are reported which we copy, as they correctly interpret the law.

"A Fellow Craft has been elected to take the third degree and has been objected to by a brother in the Lodge and the friends of the brother who has been stopped are insisting upon his coming to E. A. and F. C. meetings, and the objector does not consider it just to be compelled to sit in such meetings, asks me to decide on the question which I do not feel able to do, and I ask for the above decision.

Answer.—The question submitted for my decision is too well settled in Masonic law to require a new decision thereon, so I will simply expound the law which covers every detail of the question:

1.—A Fellow Craft who has been regularly initiated and passed is a member of the Lodge that has initiated and passed him and as such is entitled to all the Masonic privileges accorded to any other member of the same degree and the Master cannot exclude a member so long as he behaves decorously, notwithstanding that he is "Persona non grata" to some members. 74-1901.

2.—A Fellow Craft is entitled to participate in all public processions except funerals. 74-1880.

3.—And is entitled to sit in a Lodge of his degree although rejected for advancement. 36-1897.

4.—In the case submitted by your Lodge, if the brother who made the objection for advancement knows the objected brother to

be guilty of un-Masonic conduct, it becomes his duty to bring the matter before the proper committee. 39-1884.

5.—Because it is the duty of every member who knows of an offence having been committed to investigate the matter. 86-1902.

6.—To deny an Entered Apprentice admission to an E. A. Lodge or Fellow Craft to an F. C. Lodge simply because he is under suspicion of some offence, would be a star chamber proceeding on the part of the Worshipful Master, all of which would be contrary to the spirit of justice that should actuate all Masonic Lodges. Mere suspicion cannot operate as a conviction, however morally certain the members may be of the guilt of the party; it must be demonstrated by proof. 25-1897. And in conclusion, a Fellow Craft can be tried on charge, 15-1856, but the investigation must be in the degree to which accused has attained in order that he may be present. 48-1882."

"Received a letter from Brother William Bray of Winona Lodge No. 48, advising that a brother having a dimit granted by one of our Lodges in our Jurisdiction, applied to his Lodge for membership, which application took the usual course on ballot; the applicant was rejected. Now Brother Bray wants to know what is to be done in the matter, and what are the applicant's rights? Can he demand a trial? And if so, which Lodge tries him? Can he make application again for membership at the expiration of six months? Can he go to another Lodge with his dimit? And if rejected would it be a perpetual bar? Brother Bray says he never heard of a parallel case. Evidently Brother Bray did not take the trouble to look up the Digest for the several answers to his questions. I replied.

1.—He cannot demand a trial, because he is not accused of anything; the mere fact that he is "Persona non grata" to some of the members of the Lodge to which he applied is not a Masonic charge, and so long as there is no charge there can be no trial.

2.—The secrecy of the ballot and all its prerogatives are based upon inalienable rights that cannot be questioned, whether it operates against a non-affiliate who seeks membership or a profane seeking initiation.

3.—The status of a non-affiliate is not affected by a rejection, he can pay annual dues as a non-affiliate and be thereby entitled to all Masonic privileges that a regular member would be, except to participate in the affairs of the Lodge, or he can, at his election, apply at once to any other Lodge that he may choose, and as often as he wishes. Digest, 164-6."

One of their Lodges received the following peculiar letter, which the Master referred to the Grand Master with a request to be instructed how to act:

"DEAR SIR,—I have in hand a summons to attend a Communication of your Lodge on the 29th, and you say if not sufficient excuse, will subject me to Lodge discipline. Now, brother, I won't be there, and further, want my name dropped from your Lodge roll as I am not a member at all. My name is there, but that is all. I've been saved thank God, since I joined, and don't want any more of this world's foolishness. Jesus said in John 17:14 that we are not of this world, as he is not of this world. So those things has no more attraction for me, and He prayed in the next verse of the same chapter that the Father shouldest not take us out of the world, but we shouldest be kept from the evil, and this is some of the world's evil. So God is keeping me from going, so I have a reasonable excuse. I know I have not paid my dues and is not a member with you. Got

much love for you all as sinners in darkness, but none whatever for the fraternity. Pray that you all would put yourselves in God's hands as I have, then you all would see as I see, otherwise you will not see as I see.

Your friend, saved and sanctified through the blood of Jesus,
J. H. BRELAND."

We think the Grand Master was right when he advised the Master to see that the Brother was put where he would be properly taken care of.

A number of complaints were received by the Grand Master and were settled without recourse to severe measures. The Grand Master evidently took his office seriously and devoted some time to his Masonic duties.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported its various rulings during the year, but all are on ordinary lines and call for no special comment.

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico were given recognition, and Warrants were granted to fourteen Lodges under dispensation.

The Proceedings are handsomely illustrated with portraits of M. W. Brothers Irvin Miller, B. T. Kimbrough, P. M. Savery and T. B. Franklin, Past Grand Masters, while the portrait of the newly-installed Grand Master, M. W. Brother H. C. Yawn, forms the frontispiece to the volume.

M. W. Brother Harry T. Howard succeeds M. W. Brother Barkley as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and submits an excellent Report. It was prepared under difficulties, he says, and says also that if it pleases the Brethren he will be satisfied.

Brother Howard advises recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico because certain other Grand Lodges have given it recognition, and of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. He recommends that for the present no action be taken on the request of the Grand Lodge of Brazil. Brother Howard does not think that the proposed Collegium of Grand Lecturers would be productive of much good if it were held; although one of the Guild he seems to question the utility of Reports on Foreign Correspondence; does not believe that Grand Masters should issue dispensations to authorize violations of the Constitution; thinks that the making and using of a cipher or "key" is a violation of one's obligation, and generally expresses views in harmony with the principles of the Institution.

We are constrained to differ from him, however, on the regularity of bodies chartered by the Scottish Rite. He says that Mississippi has recognized some of these bodies because they believe that by so doing they have "helped real Masonic growth." How can recognition of a body which has no Masonic status "help real Masonic growth?"

Brother Howard's review of British Columbia fills two pages of his Report. M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address is noticed in detail, and the important parts of the reports of the Deputy Grand Master

and the District Deputy Grand Masters are also noted. He says that we do not recognize the right of any three Lodges in unoccupied territory to form themselves into a Grand Lodge. We should say not. In the case mentioned (Queensland) it would be ridiculous to admit that three Lodges out of the one hundred and fifty-two in the Province might form a Grand Lodge which would have control of the territory. We hold that in order to form a regular Grand Lodge a majority of all the Lodges in the territory—the number being not less than three—should join in the movement. In Queensland, moreover, as we have several times pointed out, although Brother Howard has apparently overlooked it, certain members of the new Grand Lodge were actually suspended or expelled Masons at the time the Grand Lodge was formed.

On the subject of the Scottish Rite Brother Howard replies to our objections as follows:

"He also objects to recognition of the Grand Lodge of Mexico because its subordinate Lodges he says 'are without exception creatures of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which has no authority and never had authority to confer the three degrees of Masonry or to Warrant Masonic Lodges.' Yes, Brother Smith, that's true, but you yourself, a little further on, devote twelve pages to Louisiana Grand Lodge which is composed of both York and Scottish Rite Masons and has two Scottish Rite Lodges working the first three degrees every week in the year. Where's the harm? Come down and see the work they do and the good they have accomplished. It is getting to be a serious problem and will have to be settled soon whether the Scottish Rite can receive recognition in all York Lodges.

And while we are discoursing upon this subject it may be well to remind Brother Smith that he is living in a glass house, and he had best lay down his stones, for do not his District Deputies show conclusively that British American work is not American work. Now, if these same gentlemen who made that discovery had only travelled a little more they would have ascertained that the idea of a universal Masonic work is purely utopian. There is a stronger resemblance between the work in the different States and countries than between that of the so-called York Rite and the Scottish Rite it is true, but it is after all, only a resemblance. Pennsylvania is as far apart from Nebraska as Canada is from one of the States. But all of them convey the same idea, though employing different words. And that's just all there is to the difference between the York and Scottish Rite Lodges in Louisiana. In Louisiana the Grand Lodge has worked indifferently in the several Rites, York, French and Scottish, and as we say, 'which the harm,' which has come from it in nearly a hundred years during which the practice has continued. All this blatter about uniformity of work is the most arrant nonsense and for the most part but a mere cloak for the densest ignorance upon the part of those who cry loudest; and so loud is the noise some make against Lodges established by Supreme Councils—the point is not that they shall not establish Blue Lodges but that they shall not govern them. Once established they must be independent Lodges and yield allegiance to a Grand Lodge. There is no York Masonry in the Latin American States, if we are to judge by ritual, neither is there a Grand Lodge under the dominion of a Supreme Council. The test, then,

which we must apply to the Valle de Mexico, is whether it is an independent or a subordinate body."

We are glad to see that Brother Howard admits here—although he expresses a contrary opinion elsewhere—that the Scottish Rite has no right to confer the Masonic degrees nor to Warrant Masonic Lodges. He entirely mistakes our position, however, if he thinks we care in the least what kind of ritual a Lodge uses. We are no stickler for uniform work, and so long as a Lodge traces its descent from some legitimate source and adheres to the general law of Masonry we will find no fault with its ritual. As to "living in a glass house," we plead "not guilty." It is true that all the Lodges of British America do not use "American" work, but none of them use the "Scottish Rite" work. Many of them use the English work; one, we believe, uses the Irish work, and many more use work that is so like the work of the average Lodge in the United States that we think Brother Howard would be puzzled to tell the difference.

MISSOURI.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the year 1906 contain portraits of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother A. S. Houston; Brother Allan McDowell, Grand Lecturer from 1870 to the date of his death in 1906, and of M. W. Brother Joseph S. Browne, Grand Master in 1879-80. A picture of the grave of the former distinguished Brother accompanies the report of the emergent meeting of Grand Lodge called to attend his funeral.

The Annual Communication was held in Kansas City on the 25th of September, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother A. S. Houston, presiding. His Address fills fourteen pages of the journal, and in his exordium we find the following paragraph, which may be read and applied by us all with advantage:

"In this age, conspicuous for the spirit of greed and commercialism which marks its history, when graft and corruption defiantly assert themselves, and when, it would seem, greater temptations are thrown in the way to lure men from the plumb of rectitude, Freemasonry stands as a bulwark of strength, a mighty and beneficent power for good. Against the evils of the day—crookedness in business methods, half-truths for the sake of personal advantage, doubtful methods of procedure, occupations that damage society, wreck manhood and destroy the sanctity of home, Freemasonry cries out in startling protest calling upon men everywhere to stand by the plumb line of the Golden Rule, and walk upon the level of the great Law of Love. Its influence is more potent, because its ideals are higher than ever before. Let us then make no mistake. Let us so conduct ourselves that the places which know us to-day shall be better because we have passed this way. And in all matters that may come before us at this session of the Grand Lodge let us strive earnestly to do absolute justice to our Brethren whose chosen servants we are."

The deaths of the two prominent Masons above-named are reported, and an eloquent tribute is paid to their many virtues. The

relations of the Grand Lodge with other Grand Lodges remain harmonious. Certain changes in the ritual as used by some Lodges were brought to the Grand Master's notice, but while these were, in the main, unimportant, and in some cases advantageous, the Grand Master did not approve of making alterations in the ritual without the sanction of Grand Lodge and so recommended that the Committee on Ritual be instructed to consider and report upon them.

The Warrants of two Lodges were suspended for failure to make returns. Several cases of invasion by one Lodge of the jurisdiction of another were brought to his notice, but the Grand Master does the Lodges the justice of believing that they happened by accident rather than design, and all were settled amicably without difficulty. Fifteen Lodges were organized under dispensation; twenty-one corner stones were laid, and eleven rulings are reported. Of these we note the following:

"Can this Lodge receive and ballot upon the petition of a candidate who has lost his left arm near the elbow, the candidate agreeing to procure an artificial arm if elected?

Answer.—You cannot. The candidate is ineligible to the privileges of Masonry. See Section 125 of the By-laws. The candidate's promise to procure an artificial arm does not render him eligible. The fact of his being able to conform literally to the ceremonies of initiation should be known to the Committee on Investigation."

That is, a man who has lost his arm is not eligible to make application for initiation upon his promise to procure an artificial arm. After he has secured the artificial arm, however, he may, in Missouri, apply for the degrees.

"A member in good standing paid his dues and asked for a dimit. The Secretary of Temple Lodge sent him a receipt for dues over the seal of the Lodge and failed to send the dimit as requested. With this receipt for dues, as 'evidence of good standing' in Temple Lodge, this Brother petitioned Ivanhoe Lodge for affiliation. Ivanhoe Lodge received his petition and elected him to membership. Does he belong to Ivanhoe Lodge or to Temple Lodge?

Answer.—To Temple Lodge, because he has not severed his connection therewith. Ivanhoe Lodge very plainly erred in receiving his petition for affiliation because a receipt for dues is not 'documentary evidence' of good Masonic standing. See proceedings of 1899, page 36 of the Supplement."

It would seem to us that a receipt for dues was one of the best evidences of good standing.

"An applicant for the degrees is unable to write. Is he eligible as a petitioner?

Answer.—He is not. A petitioner for the degrees must be able to at least sign his name to the petition. See Section 119 of the By-laws."

"Is it un-Masonic conduct for a Mason to sign a petition for a saloon license?

Answer.—It is not."

"At a regular communication of the Lodge, the degree of E. A. was about to be conferred upon an applicant. When the applicant

entered the hall it was discovered that he was under the influence of liquor so as to affect his walk. The W. M. immediately sent the candidate from the room and refused to proceed further with the degree. Did I do wrong, should I have completed the degree?

Answer.—If the applicant was so much under the influence of liquor as to show its effect in his walk, you did exactly right in sending him from the Lodge room. He was in no condition to receive the degree and to proceed further would have been a farce."

"At a regular communication of the Lodge charges were preferred against a Brother for saloon-keeping. The Master ruled that when this Brother received his license as saloon-keeper he lost his membership in the Lodge, and declared him expelled without any form of trial. Should he have had a trial?

Answer.—Yes. The Master has no authority to expel a member of his Lodge. He must be tried in regular form under the law governing 'Trials.' "

Several rulings dealt with the relations of liquor sellers to the Craft. In fact this, the Grand Master says, has been the cause of most of his troubles, and we fear this will be the case wherever Grand Lodges depart from the old ways and attempt to make new regulations concerning the qualifications of applicants.

Having learned of the dreadful disaster in California, the Grand Master issued an appeal for contributions, which brought out a hearty response from the Lodges, the amount subscribed being very nearly ten thousand dollars.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication, jewels were procured for all their living Past Grand Masters, the presentation being made at this meeting. Sixteen of these eminent Brethren lined up to have the decoration pinned to their coats.

The Committee to which was referred the question of recognition of certain foreign Grand Lodges reported that they had considerable difficulty in obtaining the information they required as to the standing of these bodies. In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge Alpina maintains friendly relations with the Grand Orient of France and other doubtful concerns, they advise that no countenance be given it for the present, and having heard that the Grand Lodge Union of Germany, has entered into friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of France, the Committee recommends that enquiry be made as to the truth or falsity of the report, with a view of breaking off relations should it prove correct.

Warrants were granted to sixteen Lodges under dispensation.

The proceedings of the session closed with the presentation of a jewel to the retiring Grand Master.

With this volume Brother Rufus E. Anderson submits his second Report on Foreign Correspondence—a document of two hundred and fifty pages. His work consists principally of extracts from other Proceedings, these being selected with great good judgment. British Columbia for 1905 has an appreciative notice.

NEBRASKA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held in the city of Omaha, beginning on the 5th of June, 1906.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Melville R. Hopewell, read a very interesting Address which takes up about thirteen pages of the Proceedings. The first matter claiming attention is the disastrous earthquake in California. Upon hearing the news the Grand Master at once forwarded five hundred dollars for the relief of the afflicted and promised more if needed. The Grand Master made a number of official visits, but not so many as he would have liked to. He hopes that some day the Grand Master may be able to take a vacation from his private affairs and devote his attention to the affairs of his office. Even if this could be done, under the present system, the Grand Master would just about get into the way of conducting the office properly when he would be superseded. We fear the Grand Master's hope will not be realized until the Craft elect as their head a Brother who has no particular private affairs to worry him, and who will hold the office practically *ad vitam*.

One of the first acts of Grand Master Hopewell after being installed was to issue an edict prohibiting the use of keys and ciphers. He is satisfied that the practice of using these abominations has been stopped, and we sincerely trust that such may be the case. Two Lodges were constituted; four corner stones were laid, and an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge was held to pay the last honours to the memory of Brother E. H. Clark, a member of Grand Lodge. A number of special dispensations were issued, of which several were to authorize the conferring of degrees "out of time." The following case is similar to one or two that have happened in British Columbia lately:

"Application was made to me for a special dispensation to authorize a Past Master of Covert Lodge No. 11 to open and preside over the Lodge at a regular meeting, the Master and Senior Warden being unable to be present on account of illness, and the Junior Warden being absent from the city. I could find no authority for setting aside the law in such cases. It being the regular meeting for the annual election of officers of the Lodge it seemed desirable that the meeting should be held, and the only way for this to be done was for me either personally or by proxy, to attend the meeting and preside over it. Being unable to go in person, I gave my proxy to Past Grand Master George W. Liniger, who accepted the trust, and reported having convened the Lodge and presided during the meeting."

No doubt this was the proper thing to do, but the "proxy," as the Grand Master calls it, might as well have been issued to the Past Master.

Seventeen decisions are reported, some of which we reproduce:

3.—An Entered Apprentice-elect, who is stopped by objection from receiving the degree, is entitled to have the initiation fee which he has paid refunded.

5.—Entered Apprentice Masons are not entitled to appear in funeral processions.

7.—The ceremonies in the Master Masons degree cannot be suspended to permit a profane to sing in the presence or hearing of the Brother.

8.—Where jurisdiction is waived over an Entered Apprentice in favor of a Lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction, to elect and confer the remaining degrees, making him a member of that Lodge, such waiver cannot be recalled after the Brother has been rejected in the foreign Lodge.

14.—Where fees have been paid for any of the degrees, and the candidate has been ready to receive them but dies without receiving them, the fees should be refunded to his estate.

15.—Where a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction asks a Lodge in the Jurisdiction of Iowa to confer, for it, the Master Masons degree upon a Fellow Craft, it submits to the law of that Jurisdiction, as to the question of fees, and must pay to the Iowa Lodge the fee to which it is entitled under its own law for doing the work.

As it is the custom now, in most Jurisdictions, to restrict membership in the Lodges to Master Masons, ruling No. 5 naturally follows. We do not think it right, however, that the privileges of Entered Apprentices should be curtailed as they are in many Jurisdictions. No. 8 shows the disadvantages of the "waiver" system. The rulings quoted above and numbered 3, 5, 7, 8 and 15 were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, but No. 14 was disapproved, the Committee holding that when a favourable ballot has been declared the fee becomes the property of the Lodge. We are glad that the justice of the Grand Master's ruling commended itself to the Grand Lodge, although his action in giving up the chair to the Deputy Grand Master while he addressed the Grand Lodge is not to be commended. There is evidently more to No. 15 than appears on the record, for the Committee say, "The approval of this ruling is the only thing that can consistently be done," but hope the precedent will not be followed by any Lodge in Nebraska.

Dispensations were issued for the formation of two new Lodges and two or three requests for dispensations were refused.

M. W. Brother Charles J. Phelps, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented special reports on the requests for recognition of the Grand Lodges of Queensland and Alberta. The request of the former came up last year and was laid over out of deference to the Grand Lodges of the British Isles. This year the Committee has reached the conclusion that the Grand Lodge was organized in a regular manner and they recommend its recognition. We do not see that the action of the British Grand Lodges in recognizing or not recognizing the new Grand Lodge should influence other Grand Lodges in acting in the matter, but neither do we see how it can be claimed that the Grand Lodge was regularly formed when a bare thirty-nine out of one hundred and fifty-two Lodges joined in the movement. Add to this the fact that at the time of its organization

several members of the new Grand Lodge were suspended or expelled Masons and we think the reasons for non-recognition are sufficiently strong. Action on the request was again postponed for a year. The Grand Lodge of Alberta was accorded recognition.

W. Brother Roderick D. Sutherland delivered the annual Oration, a paper of some length but very interesting and full of ennobling thoughts.

A number of amendments to the Constitution were adopted, but as we have not a copy of the Masonic law of Nebraska we are unable to appreciate their bearing. Before the Grand Lodge was closed Past Grand Master Liniger intimated his intention of building on the grounds of the Masonic Home a Lodge room and a chapel, which he proposed donating to the Home. He also presented to M. W. Brother Hopewell a gavel made of wood brought from Palestine.

M. W. Brother Charles J. Phelps' able Report on Foreign Correspondence fills an even hundred pages of the volume, and reviews in his customary thorough manner the Proceedings of fifty-eight Grand Lodges, including British Columbia for 1905.

In his review of Florida Brother Phelps charges us with inconsistency in having recognized the Grand Lodges of Italy and Bavaria while refusing recognition to the Grand Lodge of Valle de Mexico. It certainly looks a little that way, but it must be remembered that recognition was given these Grand Lodges before we were made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence—in fact, before we were made a Mason.

Brother Phelps undertakes to correct Brother Hodson, of Oregon, as to the legitimacy of Negro Lodges in general and African Lodge in particular. He says:

"But we must take our dear Brother to task for his remark that 'So far as legitimate origin the negro Lodges are very close up to the level of the Mexican.' Let us see! In the British Army, occupying Boston for the purpose of subduing our patriot forefathers, was a regimental army lodge, having no right or authority to make Masons of any civilian of any country in which it was stationed. Yet this army lodge proceeded to confer the degrees upon Prince Hall and seven other Boston negroes, who in time organized a Lodge, which became dormant. But years after the establishment of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, certain negroes claiming to have been members of the Prince Hall aggregation, revived the lodge, an entirely unheard of procedure, and as ridiculous as the attempt of the man to lift himself by his boot straps, and exercised the prerogatives of a Grand Lodge by pretending to establish subordinate Lodges in not only the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but in those of New York and Pennsylvania, and in others. These negro lodges have been treated as clandestine by every Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction they are found, except one. There is legitimacy for you.

Now as to the origin of lodges in Mexico. Our late M. W. Brother John Q. A. Fellows, in his last Grand Lodge review gives some data from which it appears that in 1860, when there was not a single lodge in that country, an authorized officer of the Supreme

Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R., went to Mexico to establish Masonry, and under the authority of the Supreme Council did erect lodges; that such lodges, and lodges thereafter erected by the Supreme Council of Mexico, and some, chartered by American Grand Lodges constituted the Freemasonry now represented by the Valle de Mexico. Brother Hodson recognizes the legitimacy of such lodges, did in recommending that his Grand Lodge recognize Puerto Rico, which it did. He says that he re-examined the whole question of legitimacy of lodges created under the authority of the Scottish Rite, and again came to the same conclusion. 'So there now; will you be good?'"

Here is where Brother Phelps himself makes a mistake. At the time that African Lodge was formed in Boston there was no regulation of the Grand Lodge of England forbidding army Lodges to make Masons of civilians. Gould (*Military Lodges, English Edition, page 157*) says that that Regulation was adopted in 1815 and (page 159) that while the Regulation may have been obeyed in England it was totally disregarded in foreign parts for many years afterwards. That the Grand Lodge of England saw no irregularity in the making of Prince Hall and his coloured Brethren is apparent from the fact that in 1784 it granted them a Warrant, so that the legitimacy of African Lodge cannot be questioned.

Brother Phelps' history of Masonry in Mexico is equally erroneous, for the Scottish Rite was established in that country not in 1860, but in 1810. Some time after that Masonry of the pure English Rite was established, and soon the two Rites became so mixed up with politics that actual war was the result. Somewhere about 1828-30 all the Masonic Lodges were ordered to be closed, and the so-called York Lodges did disband although the "Scotch" Lodges continued to meet. The representative of the Scottish Rite who went to Mexico in 1859 or 1860 went, not to introduce the Scottish Rite into a country where no Lodges existed, but to try to straighten out the tangle into which matters had drifted. Apart from this, it is "ridiculous," to use Brother Phelps' expression, to say that a body which has no authority to practice the Masonic degrees could carry Masonry to a country whether Lodges existed there or not. Brother Phelps makes the same mistake, in his review of Wisconsin, of asserting that the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction sent a representative to introduce the Scottish Rite into Mexico. He holds the opinion, too, that in a country where the Scottish Rite prevails to the exclusion of regular Masonry, the Lodges chartered by the Supreme Council may, when they feel like it, withdraw from the Scottish Rite and form a Masonic Grand Lodge which will be "regular, sovereign and independent and entitled to recognition." He finds fault with Brother Jenks, of Wisconsin, who quotes the adage "The stream cannot rise higher than its source," which, Brother Phelps says, is not applicable, and to which, like every rule, there are exceptions. We confess that we have never yet heard of any stream which runs up hill, nor can we conceive of a non-Masonic body turn-

ing itself into a Masonic body by simply passing a set of resolutions. Supreme Councils never had authority to establish Masonic Lodges, whether in countries where there were Blue Lodges or where there were none, and the pretence that they have "waived" this right in some instances for the sake of harmony is pure cheek.

Brother Phelps' notice of British Columbia is for the year of M. W. Brother Bowser's administration, and is a good **resume** of the work done at our meeting of 1905. He notes that we have had some trouble with Scotland and Canada over material which they appropriated, and finds that with all other Jurisdictions our relations are friendly. So they are with the two mentioned. M. W. Brother Bowser's third decision is quoted as a curiosity. Whether the question or the answer is the curiosity he does not say. If he has reference to the answer, we may admit that we think the Lodge got off rather lightly. Brother Phelps is not opposed to dancing, but thinks that the wearing of Masonic regalia at balls is "vulgar show."

We regret that Brother Phelps found our review of Nebraska so full of criticism, for, as a matter of fact, the only thing we criticized was one of the Grand Master's rulings. It appears to hurt him that we hoped the Nebraska Brethren got their Masonic Home at a reasonable figure. "He is not entirely satisfied with our Masonic Home," Brother Phelps says. He is mistaken; we are quite satisfied, as we do not have to pay for it. If we did we should still hope that the price for a building twenty years old was not excessive.

He says that our doubts on the subject of Masonry in Mexico have caused us to ask so many questions already answered that he fears we will never get even a faint conception of the true state of Masonry in that country. On the contrary, we think we have a very good idea, and our opinion is that there is none there. We asked Brother Phelps "If Lodges under the control of a Supreme Council cannot be regarded as regular, how can secession from the Supreme Council change their nature?" If he, or anyone else, can tell us where or when the question has been "fully answered" the information will be thankfully received.

NEVADA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held in the city of Reno on the 12th of June, 1906. M. W. Brother Charles A. Bemmer (whose portrait faces the title page) presided. His Address takes up only twelve pages of the Proceedings and would have been even shorter had he not introduced unnecessarily a lot of correspondence. He reports having constituted one Lodge (by proxy) and installed the officers of another. A dispensation for one new Lodge was issued. Four corner stones were laid. Only a few rulings are reported, two of which we copy:

One Edward Dunscombe took the degree of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501, at Shanghai, China, A. D. 1864, as evidenced by a diploma granted him by the Grand Lodge of England under date of May 18, A. D. 1900. He was granted a certificate by said Royal Sussex Lodge certifying that he was a member of said Lodge from July 28, A. D. 1865, to March 27, A. D. 1867, and at the last named date he "called off, in due form," (dimitted), since which time, we understand, he has paid no dues. Under this showing he wishes to know if he can be permitted to visit Reno Lodge, No. 13. He claims to have visited a Masonic Lodge once or twice since 1867.

Question No. 1.—Is he entitled to visitation? Yes, if he can pass a satisfactory examination.

Question No. 2.—Does his diploma entitle him to visit without having passed a satisfactory examination? No. A diploma of itself is not evidence sufficient to admit a visitor unless properly vouched for. All applicants for admission to a Masonic Lodge must, unless properly vouched for, take the test oath and pass a satisfactory examination by a duly appointed committee for that purpose.

Question No. 3.—Does the fact that he has not paid dues for so many years operate as a bar to visitation? No. A Master Mason should be considered in good standing and entitled to Masonic privileges until the opposite has been officially declared.

Question No. 4.—If permitted to visit the Lodge, must he pay dues either to this Lodge or the Grand Lodge? No. Not as a condition. All non-affiliates are, however, amenable to our code, relative to the payment of dues. See Section 11 of the Constitution, General Regulations Nos. 11 and 12, and Decisions Nos. 47, 48, 49, 57 and 128. Regulation No. 11 and Decisions Nos 47 and 128 deal with non-affiliates under suspension.

Question No. 5.—If required to pay dues, then in what sum per month, and from what date? See answers to Nos. 2 and 4.

A petition for the degrees was received by Carson Lodge, No. 1, and referred to a committee for investigation. After reference, it was discovered that the petitioner has lost the first phalange of his right thumb. The committee reported unfavourable, for the reason that "We find the petitioner physically disqualified by reason of his having lost a portion of his right thumb."

Question No. 1.—Upon this showing is the petitioner physically disqualified? He is. See Decisions 98 and 132.

Question No. 2.—Can the Lodge return the petition without ballot on the application for the degrees? Yes. The petitioner being physically disqualified, the petition is not properly before the Lodge, and the Lodge may order the return of the petition without ballot.

We believe the Grand Master was quite correct in the way in which he decided these cases. Of course, as regards the first, Nevada has some ridiculous law which authorizes the collection of dues from non-affiliates, but that does not affect the correctness of the ruling so far as it goes.

From personal observation and correspondence the Grand Master finds the Craft to be in a healthy state and making satisfactory progress.

A Warrant was granted to the Lodge under dispensation, and recognition was accorded the new Grand Lodge of Alberta.

W. Brother E. D. Vanderleith submitted his fifth Report on Foreign Correspondence, a most interesting document of two hundred and three pages. He is still of the opinion that Brethren suspended for non-payment of dues should be charged with dues during the time of suspension. In several places in his Report he argues in favour of this course. Thus under Florida,

"We hold that ordinarily suspended Masons should pay dues. No dues are required of them unless they seek to be freed of suspension. Dues have become a necessary part of Masonry and every member should pay his share. If a member refuses, and is suspended, dues should accumulate because his share is being carried by the other Brethren, keeping active and alive an organization and its principles which he acknowledges are right and should be kept alive when he seeks to return and again share its benefits and privileges. A man pays storage on jewels which are kept safely for him until wanted. So should a suspended Brother pay storage, in the shape of dues, on his Masonic treasures that kept guarded for him until wanted. Is there justice in ninety members out of a Lodge of a hundred allowing themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, in allowing the ten faithful ones to keep the Lodge going for ten years, and then being privileged to come back without question and run things to suit themselves? If dues were not necessary and a Lodge could be maintained without them a return of the prodigal without the exaction of a penalty would be all right, but in these days of dues and a necessity for dues, all should share alike in their payment. It would be all right if the States and counties would place in suspension a man's taxes while he is off in Europe for a year or two sightseeing and when he returns, for the proper officials to inform him that no taxes accumulated while he was away on his holiday, but now that he is back again must commence paying taxes. It would be all right from the traveller's point of view, but just try it and run up against the other point of view. No, Brethren, better not take away the discretion from the particular Lodges. It is a discretion that belongs to them and it can safely be trusted to them. There is too much legislation, taking away discretions that belong to the constituent Lodges as it is."

It is unfortunately too true that on this continent dues seem to have become a necessary part of Masonry, and such being the case it is only fair that every Brother who participates in the benefits which those dues secure should pay his quota. The Brother who is suspended, however, loses the right to share in the advantages of Lodge membership and consequently ceases to be liable for contributions for their support. What particular treasures are so carefully preserved for the suspended Mason? Is one of them the right to demand assistance or relief? Is the Masonic knowledge imparted to him during the ceremonies of the degrees one? These follow on his status as a Mason and were conferred in consideration of his initiation fee. The benefits dependent upon the payment of Lodge dues are the pleasures derived from meeting with his Brethren and the right to participate in Masonic functions of various kinds, and possibly the right to receive a Masonic funeral when the time comes. These "treasures" are not kept for the Brother who is suspended but

are enjoyed by those who remain in good standing and who, consequently, ought to pay for them. When the Brother is restored to good standing he again becomes entitled to take part in the benefits of the Lodge and his contributions again begin. We quite agree with Brother Vanderleith that there is a tendency in our Grand Lodges to too much legislation. Some of our Constitutions now have tied the Lodges so that about all they can do is to confer degrees, and are so minute and complicated that it takes the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to elucidate them.

Exactly in accord with ours are his views on the anti-liquor-selling laws enacted by many Grand Lodges. He thinks that some Grand Lodges are really intemperate in their efforts to promote temperance and begin their crusade at the wrong end. He believes that each Lodge should be allowed to judge of the qualifications of its applicants, and that if Grand Lodges begin to legislate to the exclusion of liquor sellers they should also prohibit the reception of petitions from gamblers and other bad characters.

We heartily agree with the following, taken from Brother Vanderleith's review of the Report on Foreign Correspondence by Brother Robbins, of Illinois:

"Our Brother does not think that one who has sat in the Chapter or the Commandery with another has a right to vouch for the latter as a Master Mason. We uphold his contention. Avouchment is a question which must not be treated lightly. It is a matter of grave import. The positive rule that the voucher must have sat in open Lodge with him in the degrees indicated is the safest. A gradual letting down of the bars must necessarily tend to wide-open methods. First comes the recognition of an avouchment for another by a Mason declaring to another that he has sat in open Lodge with him. Then comes a Brother vouching for another merely upon the statement that he has satisfied himself privately outside of the Lodge. Next, that he has met him in Chapter, Commandery or Council. What next? Why, that the Brother making the avouchment has seen the other's name in the year's Proceedings of the Grand Chapter as High Priest of Easy Chapter, No. 1, of an adjoining county. Or that he has sat with him, and his sister and his cousins and his aunt in a Chapter O. E. S. Or that he knows the party seeking admission subscribes for the "Masonic Tidings," "the Trestle Board," "The Masonic Voice and Review," or some other excellent Masonic publication, as all good Masons do. And then, what has become of the sanction and authority of the Master, and of the Masonic ritual, that no visitor can be admitted into a Lodge without strict trial, due examination, or lawful information? Keep the bars high, say we."

British Columbia's Proceedings for 1905 come in for Brother Vanderleith's kind attention. Our volume is said to "speak volumes for the business-like way in which Masons do things in British Columbia." M. W. Brother Bowser's Address "reads well," according to Brother Vanderleith, who agrees with the Committee on the Grand Master's Address that a man with one eye is not so dismembered as to be ineligible for initiation. He thinks, although we do not

know why, that dual membership is going to get us into trouble some day. He is mistaken in thinking that we denied recognition to the Grand Lodge of Western Australia; that Grand Lodge was recognized some years ago.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Semi-annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held in the city of Manchester on the 27th of December, 1905, and the Annual Communication in the city of Concord on the 16th of May, 1906.

The frontispiece to the volume of Proceedings is a portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Ira A. Chase. As insets we find a capital group picture of the Grand Master and his five principal officers, and portraits of R. W. Brothers M. S. Felt, W. S. Robins, S. M. Wilcox, E. Huntington, F. W. Preston, J. Young, J. F. Cloutman and G. E. Thompson, each of whom had served as District Deputy Grand Master, and of Brother Joseph Warren Fellows, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The Grand Master's Address at the Annual Communication is of considerable length—forty-six pages—and even then he says it is incomplete. Certainly a large portion of the document is taken up with references to departed Brethren, of whom there were several, and of the notorious Paul Jones, in whose memory a Lodge of Sorrow was held by St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H.

One Lodge was constituted and one Lodge room was dedicated. Several rulings are reported, the following being of interest:

Question.—If a candidate has taken the degree of Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, can he be prevented from further advancement by an objection of a Brother made to the Master privately, and such objection constitute a rejection, or must charges be preferred in order to prevent the candidate taking further degrees?

Answer.—If the objection is made by a member of the Lodge having jurisdiction of the candidate, it operates as a rejection.

Question.—Has a member who is present at the time of a ballot which is clear, or who is intentionally absent at the time of the ballot, a right to make objection to the Master privately and the same constitute a rejection?

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Must a Brother who received the degree of Entered Apprentice twenty-five years ago, make a new application for the remaining degrees and be balloted upon as if he were a new applicant?

Answer.—Yes.

The Grand Master, by circular, called the attention of the Lodges to the fact that the names of candidates must not be printed in the notices of meetings, and also cautioned the Lodges to be particular as to whom they admitted as visitors. He refers to the practice of informing rejected candidates of the reasons for their rejection and intimates that if persisted in it will lead to the disciplining

of the offenders. He also expresses disapproval of the practice of congratulating in public candidates who have been proposed but not balloted for. As the Grand Master says:

"Such conduct, though thoughtless and not intending harm, is highly improper, is embarrassing to the candidate, who can never foretell the result of the ballot, arouses the curiosity of profanes and is discreditable to Freemasonry and to the man who indulges in it."

After many years the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire has changed its opinion, if not as to the principle, at least as regards the policy, of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, and at this meeting adopted an amendment to the Constitution limiting such jurisdiction to five years.

The request of the Grand Lodge of Alberta for recognition, and a proposal from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to celebrate the bi-centenary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, were laid over until next year, the Committee on Jurisprudence not having had sufficient time to look into these matters properly.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Brother A. S. Wait, as usual, but unfortunately the state of his health during the year compelled him to make his review of each Grand Lodge very brief. British Columbia is given a short, but courteous, notice for the year of Brother Bowser's administration.

We trust that Brother Wait's health will improve in the near future so that he may be able to give us another of his excellent Reports next year.

•NEW JERSEY.

The volume containing the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey for the year ending March, 1906, is enriched with several excellent portraits: As a frontispiece we find the likeness of M. W. Brother B. F. Wakefield, Grand Master 1905, and further on are those of R. W. Brothers Thomas H. R. Redway and W. D. Rutan, Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Secretary respectively, and M. W. Brother Thomas W. Tilden, who was Grand Master in 1891-1892, and who died on the 10th of August, 1905.

The Grand Master's Address is not long, but contains much of interest. At the outset he refers in feeling terms to the death of M. W. Brother Thomas W. Tilden, and to the losses by death occurring in the different Lodges in his Jurisdiction. The Grand Master refers to a case to which we do not recollect a parallel, and to enable our readers to understand the position we must go back for some years and extract a paragraph from the Proceedings of New Jersey for the year 1901, and quote from the Address of the Grand Master for that year.

"In November, 1899, complaint was made to my predecessor, M. W. Brother Ewen, by Mercer Lodge, No. 50, of Trenton, that one John Ungaro, a rejected candidate of said Lodge, had been made a Mason

in Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, of New York, without first obtaining a waiver of penal and territorial jurisdiction from Mercer Lodge. M. W. Brother Ewen called attention of the Grand Master of New York to the matter, and investigation disclosed the fact that on April 19th, 1899, a request for waiver of jurisdiction in favor of Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, over Giovanni Ungaro, a resident of Trenton, was asked for by the M. W. Grand Master of New York, and referred by M. W. Brother Ewen to Column Lodge, No. 120. This Lodge acted favorably upon the request, and the result of their action was duly transmitted to M. W. Brother Pownall, on May 17th, 1899. Mr. Ungaro was, therefore, duly passed and raised in Garibaldi Lodge No. 542. The complaint of Mercer Lodge, however, brought to light the fact that Mr. Ungaro, in his petition to Garibaldi Lodge, concealed his rejection in Mercer Lodge. This concealment led to the reference of the request for waiver of jurisdiction to Column Lodge, No. 120, instead of to Mercer Lodge, No. 50, and thus indirectly assisted Mr. Ungaro in securing membership in Garibaldi Lodge. Under the law of New York the concealment by a candidate of his rejection in that or any other Masonic Jurisdiction, is punishable, on conviction, by expulsion. The Master of Garibaldi Lodge was, therefore, instructed to prefer charges against Giovanni Ungaro for concealing the fact of his previous rejection by Mercer Lodge, and on January 30th, 1900, I was advised by M. W. Brother Pownall of Mr. Ungaro's expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

This year the matter came before M. W. Brother Wakefield:

"In October last I received a communication from M. W. Frank H. Robinson, Grand Master of New York, requesting on behalf of Garibaldi Lodge, No. 542, of Trenton, N. J., of New York, waiver of penal jurisdiction from Mercer Lodge, No. 50, of Trenton, N. J., over said Ungaro, to the end that Garibaldi Lodge might consider the question of his restoration to membership in said Lodge. This request was submitted by me to Mercer Lodge, No. 50, and on December 28th waiver of jurisdiction was duly granted and transmitted by me to the Grand Master of New York. I have since been officially informed that on January 9th last Mr. Ungaro was restored by Garibaldi Lodge to all the rights and privileges of Masonry and affiliated as a member. I thereupon healed said Ungaro of his Masonic irregularity so far as New Jersey is concerned."

We cannot see the need of all this waiving of jurisdiction, and waiving of "penal jurisdiction" is certainly something new. If the Brother was expelled by Garibaldi Lodge that was surely the Lodge having the power to restore him to good standing—and the only Lodge. Having been expelled by the New York Lodge, how did the New Jersey Lodge acquire any jurisdiction over him? And, having been restored by the New York Lodge, what necessity was there for any "healing" process in New Jersey?

The Grand Master makes the rather unnecessary recommendation that the resolution prohibiting intercourse with the "Grand Lodge of Ontario" be repealed, that body having gone out of existence some ten years ago. He is convinced that the best interests of Masonry would be served by the repeal of the edict prohibiting intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, thereby showing himself a broader-minded man than some of his predecessors.

One new Lodge was constituted; two were organized under dispensation, and requests for two dispensations for new Lodges were referred to the Grand Lodge for such action as it thought best. The Grand Master does not appear to have made any rulings.

The Masonic Home Committee reported that matters in their charge were progressing favourably. The Home shelters sixty-nine inmates, some of whom are children. The cost of maintenance for the year was \$198.71 **per capita**, which, the Committee says, is substantially lower than for any other year.

The work of Grand Lodge being somewhat slack for a while, M. W. Brother E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of New York, and M. W. Brother L. I. Handy, Grand Master of Delaware, who were present as visitors, were called upon and favoured Grand Lodge with short interesting addresses.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the Grand Master's suggestion that intercourse be renewed with the Grand Lodge of Washington, reported adversely, but the Grand Lodge declined to receive the report and referred the matter again to the Committee with instructions to report again next day. So they did, and brought in another report in which it is said that after careful investigation it cannot be found that the Grand Lodge of Washington has made any change in its position since 1902. The report gave rise to a good deal of discussion and it was finally resolved that the matter be laid over for a year and that in the meantime the Grand Master enter into correspondence (with whom is not stated) and see if some basis of settlement cannot be arrived at which would be satisfactory to both Jurisdictions. No sooner had this resolution been adopted than a Brother got up and moved that the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington be **rescinded forthwith**. In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Washington has been holding out the olive branch for the last four years this was the right thing to do, but where do the Grand Master's negotiations come in now?

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence had a busy time of it and recommended recognition of the following Grand Lodges: The Three Globes; Zur Sonne; Royal York of Friendship; Saxony; National Grand Lodge; Electric Union; Concord; Hamburg (all German Grand Lodges); Queensland, and Porto Rico. The Committee recommended that no action be taken in respect to the Grand Lodges of Brazil and Valle de Mexico. These recommendations were adopted except as regards the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, a substitute for the report of the Committee being adopted providing for the immediate recognition of that alleged Grand Lodge.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Brother Robert A. Shirrefs, a new member of the guild, who has reviewed the transactions of sixty-four Grand Lodges in a paper which fully sustains the reputation of this Grand Lodge for high-class Reports.

Our Proceedings at our meeting in 1905 are courteously reviewed. The long distances travelled by M. W. Brother Bowser in making his official visits are noted and mention is made of the fact that a Brother from New Jersey accompanied him on his visit to Windermere. Brother Shirrefs notes that the Committee on the Grand Master's Address did not consider that a man with one eye was blind, and thinks that our Grand Master disposed of the "Scottish trespass" case on "truly Masonic lines."

He regrets that New Jersey found no place in our Report for that year, but is somewhat consoled by the fact that the three excellent portraits in our Proceedings were supplied by a New Jersey firm.

NEW JERSEY.

A magnificent volume of six hundred pages contains the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey at its Annual Communication held in the city of Trenton on the 21st of March, 1907. Facing the title page is a handsome steel-engraved portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Walter Chandler. His Address certainly has the record for length, spreading as it does over ninety-one pages of the Proceedings. It is extensively padded, however, with much of Grand Master's correspondence as well as with the addresses he delivered on different occasions.

It seems that in New Jersey a Lodge must obtain a dispensation before it can perform funeral ceremonies over the grave of a departed Brother, and five of these dispensations were granted. Four Lodges were constituted and one is recommended for a Warrant. One Lodge had its working tools stolen and the Grand Master offered a reward of fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the thieves. The magnificent sum of eleven thousand one hundred dollars was contributed for the relief of the sufferers in California. A number of corner stones were laid, and a large number of official visits were paid both in New Jersey and neighboring Jurisdictions. A lodge wrote to the Grand Master asking for a dispensation to confer the three degrees upon a candidate at one meeting. To this he replied that the urgency of the case did not seem to warrant the granting of such a dispensation, which would practically amount to making a Mason at sight. New Jersey, the Grand Master says, holds firmly to the doctrine that the Grand Master may "convene a Lodge at any time and place, and do Masonic work therein," which he dignifies by calling it a landmark. He further says that the Grand Master has authority to suspend "any law or regulation of Masonry not a landmark," and that "no Grand Lodge can enact laws which supercede or override a Landmark, or take from the Grand Master those powers which are inherent in his office." Now, as the Landmarks antedate Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, the authority vested in

a Grand Master to make Masons at sight can hardly be called a Landmark. It is, moreover, subject to regulation in many Grand Lodges, which could not be the case if it were a Landmark, for "the Landmarks can never be changed."

Eight rulings are reported, a few of which we note:

1.—The use of loose-leaf binders for the minute books of Lodges in New Jersey is prohibited.

Because the leaves may be detached and lost.

3.—The Worshipful Master may confer on the same night the Entered Apprentice degree upon five candidates, and the Fellow Craft Degree upon five others who had four weeks previously received the Entered Apprentice Degree; and the Master Mason Degree upon five others, if they had four weeks previously received the Fellow Craft Degree. He cannot, without special dispensation, confer all the degrees upon the same individual at the same time.

It would surely be an all-night session when these fifteen degrees were conferred. One would almost wonder what emergency could justify such wholesale conferring of degrees.

Several times the Grand Master noticed Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts in Masonic clothing participating in Masonic ceremonies. This he deemed "highly improper," and ruled,

4.—It is unmasonic for Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Masons to participate in any Masonic function.

It can hardly be called "unmasonic," although it may be prohibited in New Jersey. In Mississippi the Grand Master has just ruled that a Fellowcraft may take part in any public ceremony except a funeral.

The Committee which had the matter in charge reported that a bronze tablet in memory of Daniel Coxe had been placed in Old St. Mary's church at Burlington, at a cost of three hundred and seventy-six dollars. Coxe is described in the inscription on the tablet as "the First Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the New World," which is strictly true, although there is no evidence that he ever exercised his authority as Provincial Grand Master.

New Jersey maintains a very efficient Home, which at the close of the year gave shelter to seventy-four inmates, men, women and children. The cost of maintenance seems rather high, being \$226.07, net, per capita.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, recognition was granted the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Tasmania, the latter having been overlooked in some way up to the present. Resolutions calling for recognition of the Grand Lodge Alpina and the Grand Orient of the Netherlands were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence which will, we presume, report on them next year.

A Warrant was granted to one new Lodge. On behalf of one of the Lodges there was presented to Grand Lodge a banner which had been carried in procession on the 22nd of February, 1832, at the

celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The banner was at that time the property of Grand Lodge, and it is not stated how the Grand Lodge lost possession of it.

During the session the Grand Lodge received visits from the Governor of the State and other high officials, as well as from distinguished members of the Craft from New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence by Brother Robert A. Shirrefs is a very able review of the transactions of sixty-seven English-speaking Grand Lodges. One has only to glance at his Reports to recognize Brother Shirrefs' literary ability, and this year he bursts forth into poetry. Noting the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence, of Florida, that the Shrine is in no sense a Masonic body, Brother Shirrefs has the following:

"When Grand Lodges get to jumping on the Shriners
And the P. G. M.'s discourage all their fun,
It's conducive to a scarcity of jinners,
And the Nobles' lot is not a happy one."

The proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its meeting in 1906 are courteously reviewed. M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address is described as "brief and businesslike." His rulings are noted, but without any expression of opinion, except that we gather that the decision that a man who had lost two fingers of his right hand was ineligible, meets with Brother Shirrefs' approval.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The handsome volume from New South Wales contains the Transactions of that Grand Lodge at Special Communications held on the 24th of April and the 12th of June, 1906, and at Regular Quarterly Communications held on the 13th of September and the 5th of December, 1905, and 14th of March and 13th of June, 1906.

At the meeting held on the 13th of September, 1905, M. W. Brother J. C. Remington presided. He delivered a short Address in which feeling reference is made to the deaths of several prominent Masons in other Jurisdictions, particularly to that of R. W. Brother Sir Augustus Gregory, District Grand Master of Queensland. His valuable services to the Craft are duly recognized, and regret is expressed that he was not in sympathy with the movement for the formation of an independent Grand Lodge in that Province.

The Grand Master reports that a new Lodge had been opened at Bellingen, and that a Warrant for a Lodge at Henty had been granted. Four hundred and seventy-one Master Mason's certificates were issued during the quarter. The Grand Master also congratulated the Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Western Australia upon the progress they have made.

On the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes the

sum of £145.0.0 was voted to be distributed among various hospitals in the Province. The Board of Benevolence reported that during the quarter they had voted for the relief of indigent Brothers, their widows and children, the sum of £459. 14. 0.

The quarterly meeting held on the 5th of December, 1905, was the occasion of a visit from Past Grand Master the Earl of Jersey. It must have been a very notable gathering, the Brethren in attendance numbering nearly four thousand. M. W. Brother Remington again presided. He announced that the meeting had been called somewhat earlier than usual so that the Brethren might have the pleasure of meeting their distinguished Past Grand Master, the Earl of Jersey. He also informed the Brethren that Lady Rawson, wife of the Grand Master elect, was now convalescent, and that the installation of the new Grand Master would likely take place in the near future. A Warrant had been granted to a new Lodge—at Toronto, by the way—and a Lodge which had ceased working some time ago had had its Warrant restored. Eighty Master Mason's certificates were issued during the quarter. Neither in this quarter nor the last had a death occurred among the members of the Grand Lodge. Reference is made to the unfortunate breach of friendly relations between the Grand Lodge of New South Wales and that of Scotland—the cause being the new Grand Lodge of Queensland.

The Board of General Purposes also refers to this matter in its report. The recognition of the new Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and the installation of its officers by the Grand Master of New South Wales, gave serious offence to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which withdrew its Representative from the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. Some account of this disagreement will be found in our Reports for previous years.

The Board of Benevolence reported that their grants for charity during the quarter amounted to £407. 10. 0.

The Grand Master then addressed the distinguished visitors who attended the Communication, welcoming them to the Grand Lodge. On behalf of the Freemasons of New South Wales he presented to M. W. Brother the Earl of Jersey an Address and a Past Grand Master's jewel. The jewel is of solid gold, bearing the shield of New South Wales in coloured enamel, and the motto of Grand Lodge. The Earl replied in a most felicitous speech, expressing the pleasure he felt at being able to again meet his Brethren in New South Wales, and assuring them of his willingness to do anything in his power to serve them.

A third quarterly was held on the 14th of March, 1906. M. W. Brother Remington, who again presided, informed the Brethren that at last he had reached the end of his task, and that he would now transfer the emblem of authority to his successor, R. W. Brother Admiral Sir Harry Rawson. Besides the new Lodges already mentioned another had been opened at Canterbury, making the twentieth to which M. W. Brother Remington had granted a Warrant. Five

hundred and eighty-four Master Mason's certificates were issued during the quarter. The Grand Master reported the death of W. Brother Samuel Chatfield, a member of the Board of Benevolence and Treasurer of the Freemason's Orphan Society. Death, had also removed R. W. Brother Whitley King, Past Senior Grand Warden.

During the quarter the Board of Benevolence voted sums amounting to £313. 7. 6 for the relief of the distressed.

Special Communications were held on the 24th of April and 12th of June. At the former the Grand Master was installed and the other Grand Lodge officers were invested, and at the latter nominations for office-bearers for the ensuing year were received, M. W. Brother His Excellency Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of the Province, being unanimously nominated to succeed himself.

The fourth quarterly of the year was held on the 13th of June, 1906, M. W. Brother Sir Harry Rawson presiding. He reports the death of a distinguished Australian Mason, the Right Hon. Richard J. Sedden, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that colony. The Grand Master reports having received a message from Lord Chelmsford, Governor of Queensland, announcing his election as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Queensland. During the quarter the Grand Master visited five Lodges, while his officers visited seventy-nine more. Eighty-one Master Mason's certificates were issued during the quarter, making a total of one thousand, three hundred and forty-four for the year. A message expressing the sympathy of the Craft in New South Wales was sent to the Grand Lodge of California upon the occasion of the disaster there last year. One new Lodge was opened during the quarter. The number of Lodges in the Jurisdiction is two hundred and six, and the number of subscribing members exceeds eleven thousand.

The report of the Grand Inspector of Workings conveys the information that the ritual work in the Lodges of the Metropolitan District is very good indeed, inter-Lodge visits and the Lodge of Instruction operating to secure efficiency. There is a tendency, however, for little innovations to creep in; there is a tendency to introduce a little from the English, Irish or Scotch work, and it requires great watchfulness to maintain uniformity. "Let Worshipful Masters take heed," the Grand Inspector says, "and adhere to the New South Wales customs as practiced since the amalgamation in 1888, and all will be well, otherwise uniformity will be out of the question." He "endeavoured to impress upon the officers of Lodges the correct and strict use of the gavel; on officers, and especially Deacons, their proper movements on the floor of the Lodge; and on Brethren silence and attention whilst in Lodge assembled; also the necessity for the correct steps and signs when entering and retiring from the Lodge room." All little matters of detail which are too frequently overlooked,

The Board of Benevolence reported that their grants for the quarter amounted to £306. 13. 6. During the year two hundred and thirty-nine requests for relief were received of which two hundred and five were granted, the total amount spent in this direction being £1,487. 14. 6.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is, as usual, the work of a Committee, and, it is needless to say, is an excellent review of the transactions of other Grand Lodges.

The rapidity with which Past Grand officers multiply moves the Committee to the following criticism, under New Zealand:

"There being four Grand Lodges holding sway in the colony, matters Masonic are rather mixed, and from appearances it will be many years before it is otherwise. Such a state of affairs makes Grand Lodge Officers even more plentiful than in some of the American Jurisdictions. It is, indeed, the 'Land of Grand Lodge Rank,' for under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand alone no fewer than 20 pages of names of Brethren, holding high preferments in the Craft, are included in the volume under notice. This subject is one that brings at once to one's mind the value of Grand Lodge rank. In different territories different systems prevail, some by nomination, some by election. In some, shoals of officers are annually made; in others the numbers are restricted, and hard to attain. Yet all have the same value to the Masonic world generally. Isn't this a question, and hasn't the time come when a universal code of regulations are necessary and requisite, so that all Grand Lodge Rank may have the same value, and show the same return for work done."

We are quite in accord with the suggestion that there should be "a universal code of regulations." We think the necessity for it has been apparent for some time, but how is it going to be framed? Each Grand Lodge is a law unto itself, and reasonably funny laws some of them are, but any suggestion of a Supreme Lodge is at once hooted down as an interference with the sovereignty of the Grand Lodges. In our opinion the necessity for some superior governing power which would regulate, or equalize, the legislation of the various Grand Lodges is painfully obvious. Were such a tribunal in existence it would hardly be possible for a Brother to live a correct Masonic life in one Jurisdiction and find himself a Masonic criminal by simply stepping across the line into another Jurisdiction.

Reference is made to the complaint of the Grand Master of Idaho that on his visits to the Lodges there was no one to receive him, but that he had to look around and find the Master or Secretary of the Lodge for himself, and the Committee says,

"Can we, as Masons, imagine such a state of affairs in New South Wales? Not for one moment. For no matter where our Grand Master travels, the Brethren receive him with the greatest possible attention and respect, and he is always accompanied by a loyal band of Grand Lodge officers. Thus is the dignity of the position upheld."

Yes, but in New South Wales they do not elect a new Grand Master every year.

The proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its session in 1905 are

courteously reviewed. Three of M. W. Brother Bowser's rulings are copied and a statement of our financial affairs given. The report of this Committee in reference to recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland is noticed, with the following comment:

"We regret that British Columbia has not seen fit to recognize the Grand Lodge of Queensland, which has already been recognized by just as great Masonic authorities as British Columbia, and that before long they will see the error of their ways."

When the Grand Lodge of Queensland does see the error of its ways and corrects some of the irregularities connected with its organization, the probability is that the Grand Lodge of British Columbia will be glad to recognize it.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Christchurch on the 9th of May, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Alfred H. Burton, presiding. His Annual Address is very brief. He congratulates the Brethren upon the sound financial position which they have attained, and upon the very satisfactory gain in Lodges and in membership. He thinks that possibly in some cases the black ball has been used unworthily and to keep out men who would really do credit to the Craft. It is suggested that a remedy for this would be a By-law requiring a second black ball to reject.

His Excellency, Lord Plunket was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Brother F. C. Binns as Pro Grand Master.

The Board of General Purposes reported that during the year five new Lodges had been instituted and one revived. A pleasing feature of the year was the fact that numerous enquiries had been received from Lodges under the Constitutions of England and Scotland as to the steps necessary to joining the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

Several pages of the Board's report are taken up with correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Scotland over the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and with the Grand Lodge of England over the revival of certain dormant English Lodges. Neither matter appears to have made much progress. It is hoped, however, that both questions will soon be adjusted by personal interviews.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence, but the volume is handsomely illustrated. The frontispiece is a portrait of M. W. Brother His Excellency Lord Plunket, besides which there are portraits of M. W. Brother F. C. Binns, Pro Grand Master; M. W. Brother Malcolm Niccol, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary; M. W. Brother A. H. Burton, Past Grand Master, and of the late M. W. Brother the Right Hon. R. J. Sedden, Past Grand Master. There are also group pictures of the Grand Superintendents of Districts,

and of the Grand Officers for 1906-07, and a picture of the tombstone erected to the memory of the late M. W. Brother Henry Thompson.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Besides a portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother L. A. Jacobson, the volume from North Dakota for 1906 contains three full-page pictures. The first is a view of the laying of the corner stone of the Traill County Court House. Another is a group-picture of the members of Tuscan Lodge, No. 44, holding an open air meeting on Park Island in Lake Metigosche, and the third is likewise a group-picture—of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of Fargo on the 26th of June, 1906, the Grand Master presiding. His Address fills eleven pages, and is largely made up of copies of his official correspondence. He reports the death of a Past Grand Treasurer, R. W. Brother John J. Freeman. Four Lodges were organized under dispensation and two were constituted during the year. One corner stone was laid. Six rulings are reported, the first of which is to the effect that "a Brother cannot hold membership in two Masonic Lodges at the same time." Here is where the Grand Master is in error, for a Brother can, and a good many of them do. Of course one may not be allowed to do so in North Dakota. It was held that a man with a crippled right arm, and whose left leg had been amputated, could not be made a Mason. The fourth ruling is as follows.

4.—The Master of a lodge removes permanently from the jurisdiction of the lodge. Can the Senior Warden appoint any Past Master to fill the station of the Worshipful Master, and does the brother so called have the right to appoint committees on investigation of candidates, sign warrants, and perform other functions of the Master?

Answer.—The Senior Warden, when the Master removes permanently from the jurisdiction of the lodge, becomes *de facto* the Master. He cannot delegate to another his prerogatives as Acting Master, any more than the Master, were he present, can delegate or confer upon another brother his prerogatives as Master. However, the Senior Warden, as Acting Master, as well as the Master, may call any brother to the East to preside or to confer a degree, but the brother so acting does not thereby become invested with any of the prerogatives of the Master beyond the part of presiding, and any further privilege than this he cannot assume. Neither can the Master divest himself of the rights and privileges he possesses as Master or Acting Master of the lodge. In other words, the brother so called to the East is simply the spokesman of the Master, or Senior Warden, as Master *de facto*; neither is it necessary that the brother so called to the East shall be a Past Master. To extend the question, we believe that where a Master, or Senior Warden who is acting as Master, desires a brother to preside, the Master, or Senior Warden, should first assume the station of the Worshipful Master, call the lodge to order, and then, if he desires, request the brother who is to assist to occupy the East,

We think that under the circumstances stated the presiding Brother, whether a Warden or not has the right to appoint committees of investigation on any petitions which may come before the Lodge while he is in the chair. It is not, in our opinion, necessary that a Master or Warden should open the Lodge before asking another Brother to preside. So long as one of these officers is present he may ask any Brother to preside and conduct the ceremonies or business of the Lodge.

The very handsome sum of \$1,385 was contributed for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in California.

The Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Brother Grant S. Hager, reported that while the Grand Master was absent from the State one Masonic Hall had been dedicated.

The Report of the Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Frank J. Thompson, is a model of thoroughness. From it we take the following paragraph on conferring degrees "by courtesy," with which we entirely agree:

"There seems to be a lack of uniformity as to the extent of courtesy a conferring Lodge extends to the requesting lodge, and also oftentimes the requesting lodge asks the conferring lodge to collect fees. We call attention to these matters, not in a spirit of criticism, but in hopes that secretaries will read our report and correct themselves in errors of the past. If our opinion be worth anything we believe that no lodge should request a conferring lodge to collect fees; that all fees to the requesting or mother lodge should first be paid by the candidate, irrespective of local by-laws, before the requesting lodge asks another lodge to do the work for it. If such a rule prevail, it would save much confusion and lighten the courtesies of the conferring lodge. We also believe that no lodge extending the courtesy of conferring degrees for another lodge should inject into its acts the apparent mercenary motive of doing the work for what the requesting lodge is willing to give, or what the lodge doing the work is willing to take. If a lodge extends a courtesy, it should be a courtesy in the fullest sense of the word.

It might be well to remark here that where work is done as a courtesy, the requesting lodge should not expect that the conferring lodge put itself to the inconvenience of a special meeting, but that the candidate be given the degree when other work is done. So far as our experience goes with lodges in the east, we have not known of any instance where the requesting lodge has been called upon to pay any part of the fee, and the courtesy of conferring degrees was gladly and fraternally extended.

We might say also in this connection that the lodge owning the candidate, as it were, should report the work and pay the Grand Lodge fees, and under remarks on returns it might be well to state that certain of the degrees were conferred as courtesy by another lodge, in this way rounding the history of the candidate to completion in the Grand Lodge records."

Recognition was accorded the Grand Lodge of Alberta; warrants were granted to four Lodges under dispensation; the question of a Masonic Home was brought up, and got so far that the Grand Secretary was instructed to prepare an article on the subject and

include it in his report. As he found that the preparation of such an article would take two or three months he sent his report to the printer without it.

On one evening of the session the third degree was conferred in the Temple "with all the accessories of the large auditorium." It is not clear what connection the accessories of the large auditorium have to do with the ceremonies of the third degree, nor in what part of the ceremonies a place was found for the "special orchestral music." The candidate is said to have been "a young man of sterling worth, and born in Fargo." Are we to infer that his "sterling worth" was because he was born in Fargo or in spite of it?

M. W. Brother Robert M. Carothers submitted what he calls a "Correspondence Report," which is contained in less than thirteen pages and consists of a few rulings from other Proceedings and an occasional comment thereon. No doubt it is interesting so far as it goes, but it fails entirely to give his Brethren any idea of what is being done in other Jurisdictions. Brother Carothers quotes M. W. Brother Bowser's ruling that a Brother belonging to two or more Lodges is suspended in all when he is suspended in one, and says,

"When Masons are permitted to hold membership in more than one lodge this ruling is certainly correct, but most of us find a single membership sufficient. The disadvantages of dual memberships are greater than any possible advantage. For instance, statistics are at once rendered unreliable, and other complications immediately arise."

Two or three other writers have said about the same thing, viz., that the disadvantages of dual membership outweigh its advantages, but none of them have told us how or why. We have no trouble here over it, nor do they in England where the practice has prevailed, we were going to say, from time immemorial. That statistics are rendered unreliable amounts to nothing, for nothing will lie like statistics, anyway.

We are surprised that so well-informed a Mason as Brother Carothers should believe that an Entered Apprentice has no right to visit any other Lodge than his own, nor to object to the presence of a visitor in his own Lodge when working on the first degree. We regret, too, to notice that he favours an automatic suspension law for Brethren in arrears with their dues.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held in the city of Halifax on the 13th of June, 1906, the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Charles Reynolds Smith, K. C., presiding. Immediately after opening the Grand Lodge proceeded in a body to St. Paul's church where a sermon was preached by R. W. Brother the Rev. A. P. Shatford, Grand Chaplain, his subject being "The Jewels of Masonry," and his text II Chronicles, Chap. 5, v. 1.

The Grand Master's Address is, as might be expected, a highly interesting paper of great literary merit. After reviewing the important events of the past year the Grand Master records the deaths of two members of Grand Lodge, M. W. Brother Stephen R. Sircom, Grand Master in 1868, and R. W. Brother Joseph R. Wyman, Past Junior Grand Warden. The rulings reported by the Grand Master number seven, and we copy two of them here.

In answer to the question.—In the jurisdiction of what Subordinate Lodge is a man who resides twenty-eight miles from the nearest Lodge? I held under Section 14, Chapter XV, that he was not within the jurisdiction of any Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction—in other words, was common property.

A question of more than ordinary importance has been submitted in reference to Masonic burial of dimitted Masons. The question asked is as follows: Are Subordinate Lodges forbidden to grant Masonic burial to Masons in this Jurisdiction who have been non-affiliates for one year or upwards? Inasmuch as this is a very vexed question, and one upon which a variety of opinions exist in the Jurisdiction, as to the correct interpretation of the latter part of Section 53, Chapter XV, I am rather pleased a ruling has been asked for, so that the matter may be settled. The part of section referred to, and which deals with this question, reads as follows:

"Any Brother who shall remain a non-affiliate Mason within this Jurisdiction one year or more **shall not** be allowed to visit any Lodge or join in a Masonic procession, **nor be entitled to Masonic relief or burial.**"

Now, down to the comma after the word 'procession' the section is, evidently, imperative and, in my judgment, clearly enacts that the non-affiliates mentioned **shall not** visit any Lodge or **shall not** join in a Masonic procession. But after the comma, as I read it, the imperative part of the section drops, the words following being, 'nor be entitled to receive Masonic relief or burial.' In my opinion, the meaning of the words quoted is that the non-affiliates shall not be entitled as a matter of right, but that the granting of the Masonic burial will be, and is, discretionary with the Master of the Subordinate Lodge. It strikes me that had the framers of our Constitution a different intention they would have carried the imperative further and said in words that the non-affiliates "shall not be entitled to Masonic relief or burial." I do not, however, think that was their intention, and I have so interpreted their words. Another point that has weighed a good deal upon me in coming to the conclusion arrived at is that if Masonic burial is forbidden, then Masonic relief is also forbidden, for the same words apply to each. And certainly the learned framers of our Constitution, certainly the Grand Lodge never intended that our Subordinate Lodges should refuse relief to the Brother in distress simply because he happened to be a non-affiliate of one year or upwards in the Jurisdiction. Apart from the grand and charitable principles of Freemasonry, common decency and the laws of humanity forbid such a contention, such a construction, and what holds good to Masonic relief holds equally good to Masonic burial. I hold, and rule, therefore, that while such non-affiliates are not entitled to Masonic burial as a **matter of right**, the granting or refusing same is a matter in the discretion of the Master of the Subordinate Lodge, a discretion, I need hardly say, that should always be wisely and Masonically exercised. The importance a large number

of the Craft attach to this matter and the great difference of opinion existing in the Jurisdiction as to the correct meaning of the part of the section quoted is my reason for referring to it at such length.

We do not follow the reasoning which led to the decision first quoted above. It would seem that a man was in the jurisdiction of the nearest Lodge whether the distance was one mile or thirty. Possibly, however, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia prescribes at what distance from a Lodge its jurisdiction ceases. The second quoted undoubtedly expresses the correct Masonic view of such a case although in some Jurisdictions (British Columbia among them) the law expressly forbids a Masonic funeral if the deceased is a non-affiliate. It is monstrous to think that failure to pay a few dollars dues should deprive a Mason of so highly-prized a privilege.

Several dispensations were granted to authorize Lodges to confer degrees at short intervals—most of the candidates being about to leave the Province. Most, if not all, of these were unnecessary, as the degree might easily have been conferred at the candidate's new home. This was certainly so as regards two Brothers who were hurried through because they were leaving for the Pacific coast, for there is no Lodge on the coast which would not have been glad to complete a piece of work for another Lodge. One such dispensation was refused; possibly the candidate was not going further than Halifax.

The Masonic Home project is still before Grand Lodge. It was expected that a considerable sum for this purpose would be raised at the Masonic Fair which was to be held in September of last year (1906). A large number of official visits were made including one to Keith Lodge, Moncton, N. B., which was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. Two corner stones were laid. The Grand Master cordially recommends recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Alberta.

The Trustees of the Fund of Benevolence reported that they had disbursed in relief \$34.50 during the year. The Fund amounts to \$1,787.60, and the income, which is derived from interest on bonds, etc., was \$151.95.

The District Deputy Grand Masters, of whom there are nine, presented reports of their year's work. All appear to have been faithful and efficient officers, their reports showing a close supervision of the Lodges under their care.

The Grand Lodge decided to extend recognition to the new Grand Lodge of Alberta, and upon the recommendation of a special committee, voted for the same favour to the alleged Grand Lodge of Porto Rico. The committee apparently reached a favourable decision in this case because of the action of a few American Grand Lodges. The report states that the Grand Lodges of Iowa and Utah have published reports dealing with the regularity of the Grand

Lodge of Porto Rico, but if their reports state the facts they must show that this alleged Grand Lodge is a body of Scottish Rite parentage and consequently not entitled to recognition. A request for recognition from the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was laid over until the next Annual Communication, when, we presume recognition will be granted.

Nova Scotia is feeling sore over the assumption of the name "Grand Lodge of Canada" by the Grand Lodge in Ontario, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia place itself in communication with the other Grand Lodges in Canada, outside of Ontario, and request them to unite with us in urging the Grand Lodge of Canada, in Ontario, to change its name to one which will lead to less misapprehension among foreign Grand Lodges."

The Grand Lodge witnessed an exemplification of the three degrees and afterwards resolved:

"That Grand Lodge adopt the work as exemplified by the Committee, i. e., the Ancient York Rite, as practiced in New York, as the authorized work of this Grand Lodge."

It would be interesting to know what led to the conclusion that the work used in New York is the "Ancient York Rite."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, an able and interesting review of the Proceedings of sixty-five Grand Lodges, is the work of R. W. Brother Thomas Mowbray, assisted by R. W. Brother the Rev. A. P. Shatford and M. W. Brother William Ross.

We are surprised to read in the review of Minnesota (which is one of Brother Shatford's reviews) that

"To lay a corner stone for a church is distinctly a religious service, as much as the dedication and consecration of churches, and we can see no good reason against holding of any religious services on Sunday. We have known Bishops to lay corner stones on the Lord's Day."

This is the first time we have seen it claimed that the laying of corner stones is a religious ceremony. If to lay the corner stone of a church is a religious ceremony, a Masonic Grand Lodge should not undertake it. Is the laying of a corner stone any more of a religious ceremony than the laying of any other stone? If a Bishop may put the corner stone in place on Sunday why may not a workman, with equal propriety, lay the next stone to it on the same day? Any Masonic authority that we have read has always described the ceremony as "work," and as "work" it should be done on some day other than that set apart as a day of rest.

The same reviewer (Brother Shatford) asks the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of New Jersey why they do not call their Report a "Report on Fraternal Correspondence." If our learned Brother looks at the heading of his own Report he will not be surprised if the New Jerseyites reply "*tu quoque*."

The proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its session in 1905 receive an appreciative notice, apparently by Brother Mowbray. The

salient points of M. W. Brother Bowser's Address are noted, and his rulings are said all to conform to the ancient usages of Freemasonry. The more important business of the meeting is noted, and our reports on the Grand Lodge of Queensland and the alleged Grand Lodge of Western Australia are quoted at length—without comment, however.

OHIO.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio held its Annual Communication in the city of Columbus, beginning on the 10th of October, 1906. M. W. Brother Lewis B. Schaus, whose portrait faces the title page, presided, and delivered a carefully prepared Address. He reports that the Craft in his Jurisdiction has had a very prosperous year; no present or past officer of the Grand Lodge died during the year, although several prominent members of the Craft were called away. A large number of special dispensations were granted, the list filling over four pages of the Address, although dispensations to receive petitions at special meetings; to ballot for candidates at special meetings; to confer degrees out of time; to receive petitions from persons lacking the residential qualification; to permit other organizations to use Masonic Lodge-rooms, and to permit appeals to the Lodges for aid, were uniformly refused. Three dispensations for new Lodges were issued. Two Lodges were constituted; four corner stones were laid, and four Lodge rooms were dedicated by the Grand Master, besides which several similar ceremonies were performed by Brethren acting for him. An enterprising individual having organized a "Masonic Fair," apparently for his own profit and incidentally to assist some building scheme, the Grand Master promptly notified the Lodges that all such Fairs were prohibited. The questions on Masonic law submitted to the Grand Master were all answered by referring the enquirers to the Code and published Decisions, so that no rulings are reported. The Craft is warned against one Gamaliel Wad-el-Ward, who has been travelling through the country imposing on the Brethren. Several social and official visits were paid. In response to his appeal the Lodges contributed \$10,162.40 for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco, other societies contributing \$47.20. Of this the Grand Master forwarded to the Grand Master of California the sum of \$8,025, when he was advised that no further assistance was needed. The balance, \$2,184.60, was placed in a Bank, and the Grand Master recommends that it be kept as a special fund to be used in relieving emergent cases of distress. A request for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Alberta was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The following gentlemen were received by the Grand Lodge as "distinguished guests:" M. Ill. Bro. Barton Smith, Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the

State of Ohio; M. E. Sir Wm. B. Mellish, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States; M. Ex. Comp. Wm. T. McLean, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio; and M. Ill. Comp. E. H. Archer, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Ohio."

These are all high-sounding and imposing titles, but we fail to see why their bearers are entitled to any particular consideration at the hands of a Masonic Grand Lodge.

Warrants were granted to two Lodges under dispensation, and dispensations for two new Lodges were issued. It was resolved to procure a jewel for the retiring Grand Master; recognition was granted to the Grand Lodge of Alberta; and it was decided to celebrate the Grand Lodge's centennial in 1908, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is another magnificent paper (the twenty-fifth) from the pen of our learned Brother W. M. Cunningham. As has been the case for some years, Brother Cunningham devotes part of his space to articles on subjects of general Masonic interest, and has interesting letters from Brothers W. J. Chetwode Crawley and W. J. Hugham. There are also "Notes on Historical Freemasonry," by Brother R. F. Gould, and a paper on "Freemasonry in America," by Brother Cunningham himself, the last being really a further effort by our distinguished Brother to demonstrate the irregularity of African Lodge. We quote his opening paragraphs:

"Freemasonry in America.

In the report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence for last year a brief mention was made of the introduction of Freemasonry in America, noting the claims of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts as to priority of its establishment in their respective jurisdictions, in which it was shown that a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was in existence in Pennsylvania as early as 1730—how or by whom warranted is unknown, but it is more than probable that its establishment was similar to that of many other Lodges organized prior to 1717 without Warrant, as subsequently required, but then deemed regular and lawful. This paper is, therefore, intended as supplementary to that of last year. As hitherto stated, the Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1733 to 1792 show that in 1733 St. John's Grand Lodge (Modern) was established under the English Constitution by Henry Price, appointed Provincial Grand Master for New England in 1733 by Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England. Subsequently Henry Price was styled Provincial Grand Master of North America.

In 1769 the Massachusetts Provincial Grand Lodge was established under the Scottish Constitutions by M. W. Brother General Joseph Warren, appointed Provincial Grand Master by the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland. Subsequently M. W. Bro. Joseph Warren was made a Provincial Grand Master for North America by Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, 'Grand Master Mason of Scotland,' in 1772.

The Petition for the Provincial Grand Lodge established under Scottish Constitutions, was signed by the Master, Wardens and Brethren of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 82, of the Registry of Scotland; Duke of York's Lodge, No. 106, of the Registry of Scotland, held in the 64th Regiment of Foot. Lodge No. 58, of the Registry of England, held in the 14th Regiment, and the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge No. 322, of the Registry of Ireland, held in the 29th Regiment. The records and papers of the period show that these Grand Bodies were fully recognized and that the Jurisdiction of Massachusetts thereunder was fully occupied—and there is no record showing the infringement of jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodges by either the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland or Ireland. The establishment of Subordinate Lodges being a prerogative of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the establishment of any Lodge otherwise, unless with its own consent or recommendation, would have been a Masonic discourtesy, and an unwarranted infringement of Jurisdiction."

This bit of history should be taken with a grain or two of salt. In the first place, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts do not begin in 1733, that body not having been formed until 1792. It is probable that Henry Price did establish a Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston in 1733, but its contemporaneous records do not begin until 1751. Before that they consist of the recollections of the person who compiled them. In the second place, the Provincial Grand Lodge, S. C., was not established by M. W. Brother General Joseph Warren. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has never, so far as we have been able to find, ever authorized the use of the title "M. W." by anyone except the Grand Master. In the third place, it is little short of nonsense to talk of the invasion of the jurisdiction of either of these Provincial Grand Lodges by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland, for the jurisdiction of these Provincial Grand Lodges was simply the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges which established them, and a Grand Lodge can hardly be said to invade its own jurisdiction. In the fourth place, the establishment of Lodges is not a prerogative of Provincial Grand Lodges. The Deputation to Daniel Coxe does not say a word about any authority to establish Lodges being found in the Provincial Grand Lodge; it is a power given to the Provincial Grand Master with the concurrence of his Deputy and Wardens. Neither does the Deputation given to Price hint at any such authority, but Price himself is given authority to establish Lodges, without the concurrence of anybody.

Brother Cunningham's review of other Jurisdictions includes the transactions of sixty-five English-speaking Grand Lodges, with brief notices of sixteen which do not use the English language. Needless to say the Report is one of the most interesting of the year, although we cannot agree with all the views held by our distinguished Brother. E. g., Brother Cunningham firmly believes in the legitimacy of the Scottish Rite as a Masonic body, and in its right to confer the Masonic degrees. The regularity of African Lodge is another subject on which we differ. Both these matters are dealt with at

considerable length at several places in the Report but no new arguments in their favour are advanced and those he puts forward have been refuted many times.

His review of British Columbia is a courteous notice of our proceedings at our session in 1905. M. W. Brother Bowser is heartily commended for his faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and the various matters of interest in our Proceedings are carefully noted.

In noticing our Report Brother Cunningham says that

"In the opinion of your Committee it has never yet been proven that Scottish Rite Bodies had not a regular and legitimate origin."

* * * * *

"The narrow and self-righteous nature of the statement 'that persons receiving the first three degrees in Lodges of the Scottish Rite are not Masons at all,' etc., without any proof whatever in its support, is but a belittling of Freemasonry and denial of its brotherhood and universality."

Brother Cunningham knows as well as anyone that no connection can be traced between the Masonry practiced in Britain at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717 and the Scottish Rite. The statement that persons receiving the first three degrees in that Rite are not Masons at all does not belittle Masonry nor deny in any way its universality. It is rather a belittling of Masonry to tack on to it all kinds of side degrees, such as Royal and Select Masters, the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, which certainly add nothing to the beautiful and impressive lessons of the Masonic degree.

Brother Cunningham says concerning the alleged invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts by the formation of African Lodge

"According to the statements of the so-called Prince Hall Masons themselves, it was the Warrant that was issued in 1784, but the Lodge was not organized until 1787, three years later! If Bro. DeWolf-Smith will read up on the history of Masonry in Massachusetts from 1733 to 1792, he can hardly fail to be convinced of its having been preoccupied territory, not only in 1733 by the St. John's (Modern) Provincial Grand Lodge, and in 1769 by the Provincial Massachusetts Grand Lodge under Scottish Constitutions, but in 1777 Massachusetts Grand Lodge was reorganized as an Independent Grand Lodge, was recognized as such, and maintained its autonomy as an Independent Grand Lodge until 1792, when by the union of St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge with the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, the present M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was formed."

It is true that there was a Provincial Grand Lodge (E. C.) in Massachusetts organized in 1733, but it could have had no exclusive jurisdiction, otherwise the organization of the Provincial Grand Lodge (S. C.) in 1769 would itself have been an invasion of its jurisdiction. So the latter, when re-organized in 1777 did not acquire and, so far as we know, did not claim exclusive jurisdiction, for the Provincial Grand Lodge of the English Constitution maintained con-

current jurisdiction with it until 1792. The fact is that both were simply Provincial Grand Lodges such as existed in British Columbia until 1871, and exist to-day in other parts of the British Empire.

OKLAHOMA.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma held its Annual Communication in the city of Guthrie, commencing on the 12th of February, 1907. M. W. Brother Fred. D. Sparks, whose portrait faces the title page, presided. His Address, which takes up twenty-six pages of the Proceedings, is an excellent paper, giving a full account of the year's work, which was not small.

Fifteen Lodges were constituted and eighteen were formed under dispensation; eight special Communications of Grand Lodge were held, to lay corner stones and dedicate Masonic Halls. A number of special dispensations were issued, principally to allow degrees to be conferred out of time and to elect and install officers out of the regular course. Irregular practices in one of the Lodges caused the Grand Master to call in its Warrant. Subsequently he declined to issue a dispensation for a new Lodge at the same place. Twenty-four rulings are reported, most of which deal with local matters. A few of general interest we copy:

3.—Do we have to wait a period of six months on a petition for affiliation when the petitioner has been rejected by another Lodge?

Answer.—No; you can receive the petition at any time.

5.—Our meetings are held, as you no doubt know, in a room in which several other lodges are interested and meet. On the Secretary's desk are four or five ballot boxes, all different, but it seems that all are used by all of the lodges, or each takes the first one; at least that has been the habit. At our last meeting we discovered that one in use had a plain round hole through which the ballots were deposited, that there was no projection around the outside, and that the marbles, in carrying the box around the room, piled up and some of them went through this unprotected hole. We know that on that night, had not the matter been noticed, that a good man might possibly have been rejected, and a great injustice done him, had not a new ballot been ordered on that account; and as two of the best men in our community were rejected at a meeting of our lodge recently, when this same box was used. We all feel that it was the fault of the box and that no member or members cast the rejecting ballot. And it was therefore the unanimous vote of the lodge that the matter be taken up with you and ask if a new ballot could be spread on these two candidates?

Answer.—Nothing can be done in the case of those candidates who were rejected.

8.—J. A. Smith, of Taloga, complains that while visiting a lodge other than the one to which he belonged, he objected to the raising of a brother who he considered unfit for the degrees of Masonry, and that the Master ignored his objection. He asks if the Master should not have stopped the brother,

Answer.—Yours of the 14th to hand. In answer to your question I refer you to section 3, Article VI, paragraph 89, and page 115, 1904, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which says: 'Charges may be preferred by an affiliated Master Mason in good standing.' (Amended.)

As you were not a member of the lodge conferring the degrees, the Master did not have to take cognizance of your charges.

9.—Can a Subordinate Lodge waive jurisdiction to a lodge outside this Grand Jurisdiction without the consent of the Grand Master?

Answer.—Your lodge has the right to waive jurisdiction over its material without consulting the Grand Master.

It is pleasing to see that there is at least one Jurisdiction where the Lodges, in their business with other Lodges, do not have to use the roundabout method of sending their letters through the Grand Master.

18.—Suppose that a lodge should have insufficient funds in its treasury to give the necessary aid to a sick Brother, would it be in accordance with Masonic law to make an assessment upon the members of the lodge and charge it against them upon the books?

If a Brother in good standing, and worthy, who is amply able to pay for any services which would be necessary in sickness, would call upon the lodge to take care of him, would it be right for the lodge to have the brother pay for the services rendered, the lodge having hired a nurse to take care of him?

Would it be proper in the event of his death to file a bill for said services with his administrator?

Answer.—Your lodge cannot make an assessment as you suggest. The By-laws provide how your lodge shall obtain its funds. If your annual dues are not enough to meet the demands on your lodge, together with the initiation fees, you should raise your dues. I do not think it good policy for the lodge to spend its funds where they are not needed, but as your lodge saw fit to hire a nurse for a Brother who was amply able to pay for it himself, I do not think it would look well to try and collect your pay for the same; nor should you file a bill with his administrator in case of his death. Such actions would only tend to belittle the Masonic Fraternity in the eyes of the public.

A Brother in good circumstances who would call upon his Lodge, whether a rich Lodge or a poor one, to pay the expenses connected with his illness, has an erroneous idea of the Masonic Institution, and ought to be gently, but firmly, enlightened.

An appeal for the sufferers in California resulted in the handsome sum of nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

Lengthy reference is made to the proposed amalgamation of the Grand Lodges of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The Grand Master of each Jurisdiction appointed a committee which met and drew up Articles of Union, which will be submitted to a convention representing both Grand Lodges, which will be held some time in 1907.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is another which thinks it must have a Masonic Home. Instead of waiting until it had accumulated the necessary money in a legitimate manner it appointed a committee last year with instructions to go ahead and get the coin. With a

membership of less than seven thousand, the committee started out to raise fifty thousand dollars in one year, and naturally found it a somewhat difficult undertaking. After much dunning of the Lodges and their members, about twenty-one thousand dollars were raised, leaving twenty-nine thousand to be collected. Several ingenious advertising schemes were adopted in getting subscriptions. Thus, the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City, offered to donate to the fund twenty-five **per cent.** of its net proceeds for the year 1907. The committee therefore urge every Mason who is thinking of becoming a Shriner in the near future, to make the plunge during 1907, thus at the same time becoming members of what the committee facetiously call "a noble order," and helping to swell the fund. After this, the Shrine in Oklahoma should have a record year.

Eighteen Lodges under dispensation received their Warrants; the Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory paid the Grand Lodge a visit and was received with the Grand Honors; a brief Address was delivered by the Grand Orator, M. W. Brother George W. Clark, and considerable time was spent in legislating for the Masonic Home Fund.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of M. W. Brother W. M. Anderson, who this year takes his seat for the first time at the Reporter's table. No list of the Proceedings reviewed is given, but in his sixty pages he seems to have found room for a short notice of most of the Grand Lodges which use the English language.

About a page is devoted to a review of the Proceedings of British Columbia for 1906, a quotation being made from the Address of V. W. Brother Clinton.

OREGON.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon at its Fifty-sixth Annual Communication, held in the city of Portland on the 13th of June, 1906, are introduced by an excellent portrait of M. W. Brother W. H. Flanagan, who presided. His Address is of the shortest, taking up only about six pages of the book.

The Grand Master reports a prosperous year. While the numerical increase in membership was not so great as in some former years there was manifested a more earnest endeavor to maintain the high standard of the Institution. During the year death removed an old and faithful servant of Grand Lodge—Brother Gustaf Wilson—who for thirty years officiated as Grand Tyler. His funeral services were conducted by Grand Lodge. Upon hearing of the disaster at San Francisco, the Grand Master forwarded five hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers, and this donation was subsequently supplemented by contributions from the Lodges, the whole amounting to \$2,100.

One Lodge was constituted and one organized under dispensation. In the latter case the Grand Master installed the officers, which is not customary, to say the least. The Grand Master was requested to lay one corner stone, but being unable to attend himself or to arrange for the attendance of any other present or past Grand Lodge officer, he appointed a Brother Deputy Grand Master for the occasion. Why the Brother was appointed Deputy Grand Master we do not know, nor how he could be while the office was held by a Brother elected by Grand Lodge. Anyway, he laid the stone, and we presume laid it truly.

The Grand Master has, we regret to see, been infected with the cipher ritual microbe, and recommends that a cipher ritual be prepared for use in the Jurisdiction. He also advises some kind of documentary evidence for the use of Brethren about to visit other Jurisdictions. No rulings are reported, all questions submitted to him having been answered by referring the questioner to the Constitution and By-laws of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Orator, Brother C. A. Johns, delivered a short Address on "The Teachings of Masonry."

The Trustees of the Educational Fund reported that they had purchased a site for a new Masonic Hall at the cost of \$25,000. Plans for the new building have been prepared, and it will no doubt be begun in the near future.

The Grand Lodge of Oregon has its "work" in the keeping of three custodians. Two of them evidently favour the cipher method of securing uniformity, for one had gone to the trouble of himself preparing a "key" to the Senior Deacon's Fellowcraft lecture, while the other frankly stated that practically every Lodge in his district is using a cipher of some kind, those he found in use being from New York, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Arkansas. This is certainly strange, for it was only in 1904 that the Grand Master of Arkansas, M. W. Brother John T. Hicks, thanked God that in Arkansas they had a plan whereby the correct work was disseminated without the aid of a cipher, while in Iowa their ciphers are so carefully guarded that no unauthorized person can obtain one. It is now up to Arkansas and Iowa to explain how their ciphers come to be in use so far from home. The Custodian of the third District, and we have pleasure in stating that his name is Brother C. S. Gray, found that all the Lodges in his District were using, and most of them were proficient in, the "Oregon work." He found that to keep them up to the mark required a good deal of drilling, but evidently preferred to attend personally to his duty rather than shirk it or violate his obligation by recommending a cipher or preparing a "key." The movement in favour of a cipher was supported by a petition from a number of Brethren, among whom we are surprised to see several Past Masters and one Past Grand Master. The whole matter was referred to a special committee, which passed it on by recommending

that it be referred to another special committee to report next year. We cannot find that any such committee was appointed, but a resolution was adopted doing away with the Custodians of the work.

A Warrant was granted to the Lodge under dispensation. One petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge was denied and another was referred to the incoming Grand Master for such action as he considered proper.

A resolution was adopted requiring a visitor to produce a certificate under seal of his Lodge that he is in good standing, which certificate shall bear a further certificate under seal of the Grand Lodge that the Lodge is in good standing in the Jurisdiction. This will effectually prevent Brethren from British Columbia from visiting in Oregon.

M. W. Brother J. M. Hodson submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence, an able and interesting review of the Proceedings of sixty-six Grand Lodges which fills one hundred and eighty-eight pages of brevier type.

Brother Hodson's Report is so full of good things that it is difficult to do it justice without making this review an unreasonable length. Occasionally he makes a mistake, as in his statement that the Scottish Rite has authority to work the Masonic degrees. He has also fallen into the same error as Brother Clarke, of Kentucky, in assuming that the District Grand Master of Queensland (English Constitution) suspended the Grand Master of the new Grand Lodge of Queensland.

Brother Shaver, of Kansas, having enquired as to the dramatized version of the Tragedy of the Widow's Son, Brother Hodson explains as follows:

"You will probably remember that Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. S. Rite of Portland, has the most elegant cathedral and the largest stage of any Consistory in the world. You are also aware that the members of that Rite are all Master Masons first, and that they are pleased to add the instructions of their degrees to the knowledge already possessed by their brethren, now they had a complete set of paintings, scenery, wardrobes, etc., provided for the placing of the 'Tragedy of the Widow's Son' upon the stage with all the effects proper to introduce. They did it. The Grand Lodge attended, hundreds of other brethren attended. We think it was not only a proper thing to do, but that it was instructive to every one present, but we would by no manner of means think of introducing a thing of the kind into ordinary Lodge work. It is entirely too costly, would be an impossibility in 99 out of every 100 Lodges; besides, we do not believe in permitting one Lodge to confer work in one way and another in another way. If ritualistic wording all alike is of importance, much more so are scenes and representations of other kinds."

So far as we or the majority of Masons know, the members of the Scottish Rite may or may not be Master Masons, but if they are they have no more right than members of the Shrine to tack their

ceremonies on to a Masonic degree. As Brother Hodson himself says in his review of Maine.

"This running off after gorgeous uniforms and stage effects in Masonic work is exceedingly disgusting and demonstrates more nearly than we like to admit that there were not black balls enough used when a lot of the thoughtless light-brained gentry applied for the initiation they are striving to amend, enlarge and render more striking by tinsel display."

Brother Hodson quotes what Brother Cunningham, of Ohio, has to say in reply to our remarks on the subordination of the Masonic Grand Lodge to the High Rites, and says,

"We never knew of a Grand Lodge making any such attempts, but we think some of the Supreme Councils have sought to subordinate Grand Lodges and continue the control of the Blue degrees, and so far as we remember the extent of Brother Cunningham's expression has been favorable toward the recognition of new Grand Lodges after they had become free from the control of the so-called higher degrees. That is as far as we would sanction, and should consider any Grand Lodge which would so humiliate itself as to seek to come under the control of the so-called higher degrees as entirely unworthy of further consideration or recognition."

If Brother Hodson really means what he says, he will in the future take no notice of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and Ohio. These two, at least, have so far subjected themselves to the control of the High Rites that they have allowed the High Rites to prescribe the bodies that a Mason may join.

Brother Hodson doubts whether there is any evidence in authentic history that the Craft used any ritualistic ceremonies before 1717. That some ceremony was used in the initiation of candidates before that date is quite evident from Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire," and Dr. Plot's "Natural History of Staffordshire," both of which, we believe, were published in 1656. Brother Hodson, too, is a firm believer in the antiquity of the office of Grand Master. He does not accept the view now almost universally held that Anthony Sayer was the first Grand Master, but asks,

"If there were no Grand Masters, who presided over the General Assemblies of the Craft when called, and who called these general assemblies?"

Brother Hodson has fallen into the error of supposing that the Assemblies mentioned in the Old Charges were Masonic meetings, whereas they were gatherings of all the men in a county or shire, summoned by the sheriff of the county in the interests of peace and good government.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for the year 1905 are fraternally reviewed in a little more than three pages of Brother Hodson's Report. M. W. Brother Bowser's Address is described as "an excellent paper," and is carefully summarized. All his decisions, Brother Hodson says, would pass in Oregon except possibly that which held as ineligible a man with only one eye.

Brother Hodson did not, apparently, notice that our Grand Lodge declined to sustain that ruling.

Brother Hodson speaks very kindly of our Report but does not like our criticism of the action of the Grand Lodge of Oregon in ordering one of its Lodges to grant a waiver of jurisdiction. He says,

"It is difficult to explain a matter of this kind without publishing things not proper to be written. There were conditions surrounding each which required just such drastic orders, and it is no uncommon thing for recalcitrant children to be properly required to do the very thing they had failed to do voluntarily."

The matter is more fully explained in his review of Illinois, as follows:

"Now we will explain once more the right of the matter: A citizen of Oregon, a profane, removed as he thought at the time of removal permanently to another State, and engaged upon a job of engineering for about six months; his attention was in some way attracted to Masonry during the time he was working, and being ignorant of Masonic laws or usages applied to the Lodge in the town in which he was situated and received the degrees as he thought all right; nobody thinking of violating any law or wronging a soul on earth. But it so turned out that his employment was stopped on account of the stopping of work on the line of road he was engaged in building, and upon his return he was edicted out of the Fraternity by our Grand Master, who was a member of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he had formerly lived. And when the brother appealed to the incoming Grand Master for a restoration of his rights and that Grand Master had investigated the whole matter thoroughly, he found that while errors had been committed by the Lodge in making him into a Mason, that no deception had been practiced or real wrong committed, and the only trouble was that the Oregon Lodge had not received the initiatory fee, and after receiving the apology of the Lodge through the Grand Master of the other State, with request for a waiver of jurisdiction, our Grand Master directed the Oregon Lodge to waive jurisdiction and thus close the matter. This the Lodge refused to do, hence it was up to the Grand Lodge to arrest its Charter for refusing to comply with the directions of the Grand Master or require the Lodge to do right. We chose the latter course and the results have demonstrated our wisdom. We have partially explained this matter several times in reply to criticisms upon the apparently unauthorized action of our Grand Lodge and admit that technically we were wrong, but, all the while morally, justly and Masonically we were right, and the eternal law of right and justice stands out above any statute, constitution, by-law or usage which ever has or ever can be adopted by any man or body of men—and this is true Masonry."

This sounds very nice, but evidently does not convince even Brother Hodson, who admits that "technically we were wrong," but thinks that they were in a bad hole from which they had to extricate themselves in the best way possible. Of course they were wrong, and the Grand Master was wrong in the first place in ordering the Lodge to waive jurisdiction. It was not a case of doing justice to anyone, but of sustaining the Grand Master's erroneous action.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The splendid volume of Proceedings from Pennsylvania contains handsome steel engraved portraits of Brother Benjamin Franklin, R. W. Brother G. M. Dallas, Grand Master in 1834, and of the present Grand Master, R. W. Brother George W. Kendrick, Jr., besides a steel engraving of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania is one of the few Grand Lodges in the United States which adhere to the old custom of holding quarterly communications. The Grand Master presided at each of the Quarterlies and at the Annual Communication.

The first Quarterly Communication was held on the 7th of March, 1906, when Brother Thomas R. Patton was installed Grand Treasurer for the ensuing Masonic year, and the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin was appropriately celebrated. A handsome volume embodying the Addresses delivered on this occasion has been prepared, and we are under obligations to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Brother James M. Lamberton, for a copy.

At the Quarterly held on the 6th of June, 1906, the Grand Lodge of Alberta was given recognition. The Committee on Temple reported that they had made arrangements to have Renaissance Hall redecorated, etc., at a cost of \$20,515. The death of Grand Chaplain, Brother Richard H. Wharton, was reported.

At the meeting held on the 5th of September, 1906, the Grand Master stated that during the quarter the Grand Chaplain, Brother John P. W. Blattenberger, D. D.; the Librarian, Brother George P. Rupp, and Brother William P. Hanna, Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, and a member of the Committee on Appeals of Grand Lodge, had been removed by death.

At the Quarterly held on the 5th of December, 1906, those in charge of the various Charity Funds of Grand Lodge, and different Committees, submitted their reports. Two petitions for Warrants for new Lodges were received and referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

The Annual Communication was held on the 27th of December, 1906. At this meeting the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported upon the requests for recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and of the Grand Lodge Alpina, both being refused. As to the former, the Committee state that it has been held that "a Grand Lodge is created by Lodges," but that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was formed by one Lodge dividing itself into three and calling each division a Lodge. The Committee imply that there are other good reasons why recognition should not be granted, but holding that the one given above is sufficient, they do not enumerate them. There are so many good reasons why this alleged Grand

Lodge should not be recognized that it is really an **embarrass de richnesses**.

The Trustees of the different Charity Funds submitted reports of their work during the year, of which the following is a summary: Grand Lodge Charity Fund...relieved 560 petitioners with \$5,605.00
Stephen Girard Charity Fund...relieved 132 petitioners with \$2,500.00
Thomas R. Patton Memorial

Charity Fundrelieved 368 petitioners with \$2,996.00

Making a total of 1,060 petitioners and \$11,101.00

The death is reported of Brother George W. Hall, a Trustee of the Stephen Taylor Bequest.

M. W. Brother R. K. Stephenson, Grand Master, and M. W. Brothers L. I. Handy and Harry J. Guthrie, Past Grand Masters, of Delaware; M. W. Brother Townsend Scudder, Grand Master of New York, with his officers; and M. W. Brother Josiah W. Ewan, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, were received as visitors, while regrets for their inability to attend were sent by the Grand Master of New Jersey, M. W. Brother Walter Chandler, and M. W. Brother W. Holt Apgar, Past Grand Master of the same State.

The Grand Master's Address is short, but contains a full account of his official acts during the year. He reports having restored the display of the Lights upon the Bible on the Altar, and the use of music during the ceremonies of the degrees. Music, the Grand Master believes, is "the voice of the heart to Heaven, a divine inspiration that speaketh in unmistakable tones." It might be all that and yet have no particular place in the Masonic ceremonies. A portion of the Temple has been renovated and re-decorated; the finances of Grand Lodge are in excellent shape; the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birthday was celebrated; feeling reference is made to the Brethren who died during the year; the use of intoxicants at Lodge banquets was prohibited; the Masonic Home continues its good work; the William M. Elkins Masonic Orphanage was presented to Grand Lodge and dedicated; the appeal on behalf of the Brethren in California resulted in contributions amounting to \$43,462.15; a large number of official visits were made to the Lodges and Schools of Instruction; on two evenings in March the Temple was thrown open for the inspection of the public, about twenty-seven thousand people taking advantage of it; and several dispensations were issued. From the rulings reported by the Grand Master we select the following, numbering them for convenience of reference.

1.—The use of a typewriter for recording the minutes of a Masonic Lodge is prohibited.

2.—Cubes are not permitted to be used in a ballot.

3.—A Brother having objections to a petitioner should not attempt to get another to act for him. If he believes a petitioner unworthy, it is his duty to attend the meeting and exercise his prerogative.

4.—All communications relating to matters in other Jurisdictions must be by the medium of the several Grand Masters thereof.

Subordinate Lodges are not permitted to correspond with Lodges in other Jurisdictions.

5.—The approval and initiation in a Lodge in another Jurisdiction of one who has been rejected in this Jurisdiction, if such rejection has not been removed, will bar him from being permitted to visit a Lodge here, and from being recognized as a Mason.

6.—Charges may be preferred against a Worshipful Master in Grand Lodge, wherein he may be tried by his peers.

7.—No Lodge can advance any but its own members.

8.—When the Master is absent from a meeting of his Lodge, it is the duty of the Senior Warden to take his station and perform his duties. In the absence of the Master and Senior Warden it is the duty of the Junior Warden to take the station of the Worshipful Master and perform his duties. In the absence of all three of those named no Lodge can be opened, except by the Grand Master, or some Brother especially authorized by him for that purpose. Ahlman Rezon, Article XVIII, Sec. 3, page 53.

9.—I have decided that no Brother could be elected Worshipful Master in a Lodge who is not a citizen of the United States.

We cannot see why a type-written record (No. 1) would not be equal to one made with ink, unless it is a question of permanency. Even then, we imagine type-writing would be as permanent as some ink. No. 4 we think is an unnecessary interference with the business of the Lodges. We believe a Grand Master in some other Jurisdiction some few years ago gave a ruling to the same effect as No. 9. In that case, however, it was reversed by the Grand Lodge on the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence. In Pennsylvania the Grand Master's decisions are not subject to review by anybody, but stand as law until another Grand Master with different views occupies the Chair. Our own opinion is that the ruling in question is contrary to the spirit of the Old Regulations.

Eight new Lodges were constituted during the year, three of them by the Grand Master in person.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is a scholarly paper from the pen of our talented Brother James M. Lamberton. Sixty-three Grand Lodges are reviewed, including British Columbia for 1906.

Brother Lamberton does not appear to favour the use of music while the degrees are being conferred—at all events he thinks it should be omitted while the obligation is being administered. He, like ourself, is waiting for Brother Wright, of Florida, to give chapter and verse for the statement that national flags were used in Masonic Lodges before the formation of the Grand Lodge of England. Brother Lamberton holds the view, with which we agree, that Lodges formed under authority from the Scottish Rite are not entitled to Masonic recognition; also, that one born out of wedlock is not proper material for a Masonic Lodge.

Brother Lamberton's review of British Columbia is courteous, full and complete. M. W. Brother Armstrong's rulings regarding physi-

cal qualifications, and the action of the Committee on Address thereon, are quoted. Noticing our Report, our Brother assures us

"That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is not accustomed to 'recognize anything in the way of a Grand Lodge without enquiring too closely into its antecedents.'"

We cordially agree. It was the known conservatism of Pennsylvania which caused us to be surprised when we read that that Grand Lodge had recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

Our Brother does not agree with us that

"The assumption of universal jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Scotland does not invalidate the work of one of its regular Lodges however much it may conflict with our ideas of the comity which should exist between various Grand Lodges."

which we regret. We do not see how a Mason, made in a regular Lodge in conformity with the regulations of the Grand Lodge under which it is holden, can be regarded as anything but regularly made.

Brother Lamberton notes our statement that two petitions for Warrants for new Lodges were referred to the Grand Lodge officers, and says that such was not the case; the petitions were referred to the Grand Officers. There is, as Brother Lamberton points out, an important difference between the Grand Officers and the Grand Lodge officers, and we are glad to make the correction.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island held its Annual Communication in the city of Charlottetown on the 25th of June, 1906. M. W. Brother Charles H. S. Sterns, Grand Master, presided and read a short Address. He announces that none of the present or past Grand Officers had been removed by death during the year, although several of the Lodges mourn the loss of prominent Brethren. Six dispensations to confer degrees at short intervals were issued, besides one issued by the Deputy Grand Master; a fairly large number for so small a Jurisdiction. The Grand Master made a number of official visits, finding the Craft in all parts of the Province in a healthy condition. He thinks, however, that it would be well if the two Lodges in Summerside were to amalgamate. The Benevolent Fund has made some increase during the year and now amounts to \$784.30, which it is proposed to invest in 4 per cent. bonds.

The Committee on the Grand Master's Address commend that distinguished Brother for the zeal displayed in the discharge of his duties. The Committee regrets, however, that so many dispensations were granted to authorize the conferring of degrees at short intervals. On this subject they have the following:

"We regret to note that so many dispensations were asked for to confer degrees in less time than provided by the Constitution. We think every effort should be made to discourage making Masons of men who have lived among us for years and not entered our ranks,

but attempt to do so at the last moment when leaving our Province to make their homes elsewhere. It looks too much like asking us to set our seal of approval upon them to be used to advance their material interests in the land of their adoption. If they have not thought it worth while to come in with us while making their homes here, let them first sufficiently establish their character among the brethren in the land of their adoption before being admitted to our ranks."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized and given a cordial welcome to the circle of Grand Lodges.

Aside from this the business transacted was purely of local interest.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence.

QUEENSLAND.

District Grand Lodge, E. C.

On the 30th of June, 1906, a meeting of the District Grand Lodge was held in the city of Brisbane, when the District Grand Master, W. Brother Alfred John Stephenson, was installed, the banquet afterwards being attended by about one hundred and fifty Brethren.

On the 5th of September, 1906, a meeting was held at which a large part of the time was devoted to listening to the Report of the Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England on the Queensland question. The District Grand Master gave an interesting account of his tour through the northern part of the Province.

At the meeting held on the 5th of December, 1906, the Board of General Purposes reported that they had sent a letter to the Governor of the Province protesting against his connection with the Grand Lodge of Queensland. The reply from His Excellency was unsatisfactory, however, he having expressed his intention to continue his injudicious course. Considerable discussion took place over this clause of the Board's report, and opinion for and against the new Grand Lodge seemed to be pretty equally divided. Hope was expressed by several Brethren that some basis of union might be found. The District Grand Master, we are sorry to see, rather discouraged the idea, which, he seemed to think, implied disloyalty to the Grand Lodge of England.

The formation of two new Lodges under the English Constitutions was reported.

A quarterly communication was held on the 6th of March, 1907, at which the District Grand Treasurer reported that during the year 1906 £227.5.0 had been spent in charity, the Fund for Benevolence standing at £5249.8.11.

The business transacted was of local interest only.

QUEENSLAND.

During the year 1905-6 the Grand Lodge of Queensland held the usual Quarterly Communications, besides Specials. The first Special Communication of the year was held on the 20th of July, 1905, and at this the Grand Master, M. W. Brother G. S. Hutton, who was re-elected, was installed. After the Installation ceremony the Grand Master delivered a short address. He reports that during the year they have added five new Lodges and two hundred members, making the total number of Lodges forty-four and the membership one thousand seven hundred. He also reports that recognition had been given them by the Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, Mississippi, Valle de Mexico and Hayti, and the Grand Orient of Belgium and Italy, while similar action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was expected. The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland still hold aloof, however. The Grand Master states that the ritual of New South Wales has been recommended for adoption and that a Constitution has been drafted.

During the year intimation of recognition was received from the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Georgia and Minnesota.

In June, 1906, the Grand Master was again nominated, but declined re-election, and proposed Brother His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, who was elected by unanimous vote.

We also have a small pamphlet containing the Proceedings at a Special Communication held on the 29th of November, 1906, at which His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Governor of the Province, was installed as Grand Master of the new Grand Lodge, the ceremony being performed by M. W. Brother the Right Reverend C. O. Riley, Grand Master of Western Australia.

RHODE ISLAND.

This volume contains the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island for the year ending 24th of June, 1906. During this time three emergent communications were held, besides the Semi-Annual and Annual Communications. Facing the title page is a portrait of M. W. Brother Joseph W. Freeman, who filled the office of Grand Master during the year.

At the Semi-annual Communication, held on the 20th of November, 1905, the following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"Sec. 2. In case of the death, absence from the State, or inability to serve of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall perform the duties of the office; and in case of the death, absence from the State, or inability to serve of both the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens according to rank shall perform the duties of the Grand Master. But in no case shall the Deputy Grand Master, except in case of the mental incapacity or death of the Grand

Master, nor shall the Grand Wardens under any circumstances, perform any of the duties prescribed in the preceding section of this article, or assume or be entitled to any of the prerogatives of the Grand Master of Masons, except the power of convening the Grand Lodge; which power they shall exercise at the request of the Masters of five of the subordinate Lodges. In case of the absence of all of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, at either of its Communications, a Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Master, or Past Grand Warden, according to rank, shall preside; and if neither of these be present, then the Master of the oldest Lodge present shall preside; and if there be no Master present, then the Communication of the Grand Lodge shall be postponed, from day to day, until some of the persons authorized to preside shall be present."

The peculiar feature of this Section will be noticed upon the most casual reading. The first sentence gives the Deputy Grand Master or the Grand Wardens, under certain circumstances, authority to perform the duties of the Grand Master, while the second sentence takes away all this authority except the power to call a meeting of the Grand Lodge, and apparently this authority can only be exercised at the request of the Masters of five of the Lodges.

The Annual Communication was held on the 21st of May, 1906, in the city of Providence. Among the visitors present was M. W. Brother Walter E. Ranger, Grand Master of Vermont. The Grand Master's Address is a short, businesslike document, which fills barely ten pages of the volume. At the outset brief mention is made of those members of Grand Lodge who died during the year, the names of two Past Junior Grand Wardens and a Past Grand Marshal appearing in the list. Twelve dispensations were issued, six of which were to enable Lodges to attend Divine service. The others, for the most part, sanctioned the change of date of Lodge meetings, the only one to which any exception could be taken being one authorizing a public installation of officers.

Rhode Island is one of the Jurisdictions which maintains what Brother Robbins, of Illinois, so aptly calls a "circumlocution office." We fail to see any rhyme or reason in requiring all correspondence between Lodges in two Jurisdictions to pass through the hands of the respective Grand Masters. That it is not always more satisfactory than the old way is shown by this Address, wherein the Grand Master complains that requests for release of jurisdiction made upon the Masonic authorities of Massachusetts both in 1904 and 1905 had not been attended to. Even remonstrance had proved unavailing and the Grand Master refers the matter to the Committee on the Grand Officers' reports in the hope that it may be able to suggest some remedy. We venture the suggestion that a return to the old ways will be found the best solution of the difficulty.

Many invitations were received by the Grand Master, and accepted when circumstances permitted. Some of these came from what he calls "the other branches of Masonry," forgetting that there is but one God and Mahomet is his prophet—in other words that there is but

one Masonry and the Craft Lodge is its exponent. The "respect shown to the office of Grand Master," by such organizations as Royal Arch Chapters, Commanderies of Knights Templars, etc., excites his admiration and deserves, he thinks, "the sincere appreciation of every member of Grand Lodge."

A few official visits were made; three corner stones were laid; about three thousand dollars were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers in California; and the hope is expressed that this year the Grand Secretary may find time to look after the reprinting of their earlier Proceedings. No rulings are reported.

Recognition was given the new Grand Lodge of Alberta and the so-called Grand Lodge of Porto Rico. Communications from the Grand Lodge of Colorado relative to the "Collegium of Grand Lecturers," and from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia calling attention to their proposed Masonic Fair, were read, but apparently were not thought worth an answer. A proposal by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to arrange for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first Grand Lodge, was laid over until a future meeting.

There is no Report on Foreign Correspondence.

SCOTLAND.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Scotland come with their usual irregularity, and we have only the Proceedings of the Quarterly Communications of the 3rd of May, 2nd of August and 1st of November, 1906.

Nothing of interest occurred except that recognition was accorded the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico, and a number of new Lodges were Warranted.

SOUTH AFRICA.

District Grand Lodge, E. C.

The District Grand Lodge of South Africa held its annual Communication in Cape Town on the 20th of March, 1906, the District Grand Master, R. W. Brother the Very Rev. Charles W. B. Clarke, presiding. His Address is very short and opens with thanks to the Almighty for his recovery from what threatened to be a serious illness. During the year the District Grand Master paid a visit to England, and a considerable part of the Address is devoted to a recital of the various Masonic functions he attended there. He thinks that the Masons of South Africa have not much to learn from their Brethren in England, unless it is punctuality in opening and closing, and the observance of early hours. He points out that it is the prerogative of the immediate Past Master of a Lodge to install his successor

—a prerogative which is being somewhat lost sight of in this Jurisdiction.

The Board of General Purposes reported a small increase in membership and a gain of three new Lodges. The finances of Grand Lodge are in a very satisfactory state. The Board acknowledges the gift of an "Honours Board" for the Dean Barnet Clarke Masonic Scholarship, with the use of which we are not familiar.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia met in Semi-annual Communication on the 18th of October, 1905, and in Annual Communication on the 18th of April, 1906, on both of which occasions the Grand Master, M. W. Brother the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., etc., presided.

At the Annual Communication the Board of General Purposes reported that the balances in the various Funds were as follow:

General Fund	£ 642. 9.11
Benevolent Fund	1,075.11. 6
Permanent Benevolent Fund	996.13. 8

The total assets of Grand Lodge amount to £22,855.2.7.

From the "Freemason's Hall Trust Benevolent Fund" seventeen Freemasons and widows of Freemasons were relieved to the extent of £269.14.0, while fifty-one petitioners were relieved to the extent of £201.16.0 from the Benevolent Fund, besides £25.15 donated to charitable institutions.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, was re-elected for another year.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Grand Lodge of South Dakota held its Annual Communication on the 12th of June, 1906, in the city of Sioux Falls. Facing the title page of the volume of Proceedings is an excellent portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother E. D. Brookman, who presided. The meeting was held in the new Masonic Temple, of which the corner stone was laid during the previous October. In his Address the Grand Master refers to the enterprise and skill of the Brethren of Sioux Falls in erecting so handsome a building. Five new Lodges were formed during the year; two were constituted, and one Hall was dedicated. Of the few decisions reported we note the following:

1.—A brother has a perfect right to apply for membership in any Lodge, provided his dimit accompanies his petition, no matter how distant the Lodge of his choice may be from his residence. A Mason is expected to affiliate with some Lodge.

2.—When the result of a ballot has been declared it is final and cannot be reconsidered. After the expiration of six months the candidate may renew his application. No brother has the right to question a brother as to his motive in casting a black ball. No inquiry

on the subject can be entertained. No Mason can be called to account for the vote he has deposited.

3.—When a petition has been presented and the candidate elected the fee belongs to the Lodge, whether the candidate presents himself or not.

4.—A Lodge under dispensation has no right to receive an application for affiliation.

5. Question.—If an expelled member is reinstated, should he be required to take all three of the obligations at one time, or should he proceed as a new candidate and take the several obligations four weeks apart?

Held.—That it would not be well to give all the obligations at one time as some member of the Lodge not present, might object to his advancement.

The first two are no doubt correct, but we do not agree with No. 4. The fifth is a new one to us. Why should a restored Mason be re-obligated at all?

Only two dispensations were granted to confer degrees out of time, and in both cases the circumstances fully warranted the Grand Master's action. He did not believe in hurrying candidates through the degrees, but when dispensations of this kind were asked for, offered the following good advice:

"In most of the cases where I declined to grant dispensations to confer degrees out of time I have suggested that where a candidate had received any part of the work in the Lodge in which he had been elected, and was obliged to leave before he had received the remaining degrees, it would be better for the home Lodge to request the Lodge nearest to where the candidate was to locate to complete the work for them."

Recognition was given the Grand Lodge of Alberta.

Warrants were granted to five Lodges under dispensation.

In South Dakota it seems that the Grand Lodge reviews all cases of discipline occurring in the Lodges. Even cases where the penalty inflicted was a reprimand, and cases in which there was no appeal, are reviewed by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. In one case last year in which a Lodge tried a Brother and after conviction fixed the penalty at suspension, the Grand Lodge took a hand, following the example of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and sent the case back to the Lodge with instructions to expel the Brother. The Lodge accordingly expelled him, and this year the case was again before the Grand Lodge in the form of an appeal—apparently by the Lodge from its own action. The Committee on Grievances and Appeals did not feel equal to disposing of the case and had it turned over to a special committee which, after considering it carefully, came to the conclusion that in ordering the Lodge to expel the Brother the Grand Lodge had acted *ultra vires*.

On the evening of the first day of the session the Grand Lodge dedicated the new Masonic Temple at Sioux Falls. The ceremonies, which were most interesting, appear to have been open to Masons and

profanes alike, which gives something of a shock to our old-fashioned notions. A notable feature of the occasion was an Address by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Brother S. A. Brown, who traced the genealogy of the South Dakota Lodges to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. It is stated, also, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina claims to be the lineal descendant of a "Grand Lodge of America," opened in 1771 by Joseph Montfort under the authority of a patent from the Grand Master of England appointing him "Grand Master of and for America." Brother Brown's assertion that this was the only "Grand Lodge of America" ever opened must be taken for what it is worth, for Henry Price's authority was understood by Franklin in 1734, to have extended over all America, and Thomas Oxnard was appointed Provincial Grand Master of North America in 1743. Brother Brown must also know that a little later (1772) Joseph Warren was appointed Grand Master for the continent of America.

The account of the dedication ceremonies are accompanied by a cut of the old building in which the convention to organize the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held, and one of the magnificent Temple which the Masons of Sioux Falls have just erected. There is also a cut of the Baptist church at Vermilion, S. D., in which the first Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota was held.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is an excellent paper from the pen of Brother S. A. Brown, whose review covers the transactions of fifty-six Grand Lodges. In his review of Illinois he quotes from Brother Robbins:—

"Suppose, for illustration, that Brother Ziegler, of Washington, with whom we have often sat in Lodge, had also sat in Lodge with Brother Cowen, and that we three should meet; and in introducing us Brother Zeigler should say: 'Brother Robbins, this is Brother Cowen, of Idaho, a Brother Mason; I vouch for him as a Master Mason.' Our lawful information that Brother Cowen was a Master Mason would then be complete for all purposes."

Which, he says, would not hold in South Dakota. It is our opinion that in the case stated by Brother Robbins his information as to Brother Cowen's Masonic status is ample and sufficient to warrant Brother Robbins in vouching for him in a Lodge. What further information do they want in South Dakota?

Brother Brown states, under Iowa, that

"If this committee could be assured that these Grand Lodges (Porto Rico and France) do not hold fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France and permit visitation of the Brethren with members of the Grand Orient's obedience we should recommend these Grand Lodges for recognition in South Dakota. But out of deference to the conscience of some of our Brethren we have never recommended for recognition a Grand Lodge in fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, because that Grand Orient is deemed by English-speaking Masons, to be in a sense Clandestine."

He might find a further and sufficient reason for hesitating to recommend recognition of these bodies in the fact that both are of Scottish Rite parentage.

Like ourself, Brother Brown views with dismay the action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas in printing its ritual. He says:—

"It seems that esotery has actually been abolished. The first edition of the ritual published will amount to three thousand copies. It is read in the report of the Council of Administration. We read it with profound sorrow. If a single individual were to give our so-called secrets away, he would be ignominiously expelled from all rights and benefits of Masonry, but a Grand Lodge, it seems, may publish three thousand copies, against the general remonstrance of the whole Craft. Is there no reprobation for that? Michigan did this years ago, and the Craft has been trying in all kinds of friendly and brotherly ways to get them to desist and retrace. But Kansas following bolsters them up, and the first effect is to start the movement in Michigan to abolish the white apron."

Nearly four pages of Brother Brown's Report are devoted to a fraternal review of our Proceedings at the session of 1905. M. W. Brother Bowser's Address is carefully summarized and the more important work of the meeting is noted. When he comes to our Report Brother Brown has the following:—

"Our Brother is very much interested at this time in the relation of "high rites" to Masonry, and takes the stand that there are but three degrees in Masonry, those of the Blue Lodge. The Chapter, Commandery, Council and Scottish Rite, in his opinion are no more Masonic than Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias. Viewed in a certain way this may in a sense be true. But viewed in connection with the action of the Craft in general, this, in our opinion, is not correct. These organizations have been recognized by Ancient Craft Masonry as Masonic, "either virtually, or in form," throughout the world. They occupy Halls jointly with us and are invited to unite with us in all kinds of benevolent and social undertakings. Their degrees were nearly all in their earlier existence conferred in the Blue Lodge or under its banner.

The Grand Orient of France, to which full recognition and fellowship was accorded by all the British Grand Lodges until about 1877, assumed full control of all the degrees up to and including the 33rd and last of the A. A. S. R. in 1814, and never gave it up. For other reasons, not for this, the Grand Orient of France was declared to be no longer Masonic 28 years ago, but the fact remains that for 63 years, it was regarded as strictly Masonic by all the world, as much so as any Grand Lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry, and during all that time its system included 33 degrees.

In 1805 the Grand Lodge of Ireland, finding the number of degrees too great to be handled conveniently and decreed the liberty of the Chapter and Commandery, which up to that time worked under its jurisdiction—thus reversing the order which Supreme Councils now observe when they "decree the liberty of symbolism." "For by this time (1764)" says Brother Crawley, "it had become the common practice, if not an accepted principle among the Ancients that any "Masonic Degree" was to be regarded as legitimate when conferred in a duly warranted Craft Lodge by persons capable of working its ritual.

We do not assert that the so-called high degrees are Ancient Craft Masonry, but we find that they are regarded as Masonic by the Craft in general."

That these organizations have been recognized as Masonic by the Grand Lodges of the United States is not conclusive evidence that they are Masonic, nor is the fact that they hold their meetings in Masonic Halls. To that extent the Shrine is recognized, and yet we are distinctly told it is not Masonic. The Royal Arch degree and the Templar degree were at one time conferred in Masonic Lodges, but nothing was heard of them until after 1740—the former in 1743 and the latter in 1769—and so high an authority as the Deputy Grand Master of England in 1757 expressly stated that "The only orders we know are three, Masters, Fellow-Crafts, and Apprentices." In the same letter in which the foregoing occurs he disclaims any knowledge of the numerous degrees which had sprung up in France. The "Ancients," too, were much given to new degrees, and managed at the time of the union to have the Royal Arch included in the list of recognized degrees. The fact remains, however, that the Masonic degrees known at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England were no more than three.

Brother Brown is worried because the Lodges of Scotland will make a Mason for three guineas, and even make a life member for that sum. It troubles him, too, because occasionally a Scotch Mason comes to this country—he mentions San Francisco—and has to be assisted.

"It may not be considered by them to be a serious engagement but it looks like something serious for our California Brethren who cheerfully spend thousands on them, in that spirit which our Brother would himself display. Account is always sent to the home Lodge, but not one in ten makes any response whatever."

That our California Brethren are so generous in their disbursements for charity is no doubt greatly to their credit, but we do not concede that it gives them any claim for reimbursement. It is their duty, as it is that of all of us, to relieve all worthy distressed Master Masons, their widows and orphans, and so far as the relief of Scotch Masons is concerned it makes no difference whether the fee for the degrees in Scotland is three guineas or thirty.

TASMANIA.

A Half-yearly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was held at Hobart, on the 31st of August, 1906. In the report of the Board of General Purposes presented at that meeting we find the following:

"A W. M. of a country Lodge applied for guidance as to the proper method of taking a ballot. It appears the practice in his Lodge was based on the method laid down in "Mackey's Lexicon," the author of which was an American Mason. In this both Wardens as well as the W. M. examine the box prior to the ballot, and after the ballot both Wardens declare the result before the M. W. does so. The

Board advised that there is no hard and fast rule on the subject, but the M. W. is responsible for the proper taking of the ballot, and may prescribe the mode of the procedure. It is unnecessary for the Wardens to declare the ballot, as it is not complete until the W. M. declares it."

The matter of the proposed conference of the Australian Grand Lodges, to which we have referred elsewhere, was left in the hands of the Grand Master, to take such steps as he considered advisable after consultation with the Board of General Purposes.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother the Hon. C. E. Davies, delivered a short Address, recounting some Masonic incidents of the year. He reports the formation of one new Lodge, and expresses the hope that the difficulties connected with the new Grand Lodge in Queensland may soon be removed. He again urges caution in the selection of material in the following words:

"I have frequently pointed out that Masonry is a luxury, and let me once again urge upon Brethren introducing new members into the Order to bear in mind that we are not a Benefit Society, though we have the reputation of being the greatest philanthropical institution the world has known. It seems necessary that I should direct attention to this subject as a warning note to the Brethren, because it has been demonstrated to me that in the past too many members have been admitted to the Order, who, while very reputable citizens, were not financially in a position to meet the responsibilities which fell upon them in connection with fees and other matters, and consequently have long since fallen out of our ranks. It is with regret that we find from experience that this want of foresight is leading to unreasonable demands being made upon our Funds. The result is that our finances are beginning to feel the strain of calls made upon them by Brethren who would have been much more advantaged had they in the first place been asked to join a Benefit Society. I yield to none in an honest desire to assist anyone in distress, nor do I wish for one moment to discourage the Brethren from fully carrying out the principles of philanthropy, which they can and also do as citizens. As Masons, however, we must remember that we are in a position of trustees to a Fund which is provided to assist those of our Brethren who, from unavoidable circumstances, are subjects of misfortune. Trouble and sickness will always come throughout life, no matter how fortunate or strong a man may be, and though as individuals we should try to help one another, there is no reason why our Institution should be subject to repeated claims from those who for ten or twenty years ceased to take an interest in the Order."

The Annual Communication was held at Launceston on the 22nd of February, 1907. The Board of General Purposes expressed the sympathy of the Craft with the Grand Master in his bereavement through the death of his wife. It was thought by the Board to be inadvisable to participate in the proposed conference of the Australian Grand Lodges.

The following rulings were made by the Board:

"The question was raised in a country Lodge whether a Brother who had served as Warden in a South Australian Lodge, was eligible for the M. W.'s chair in a Tasmanian Lodge?. The ruling was that he was, provided the Tasmanian Lodge obtained, and furnished the

Board with, proof that the Brother in question had duly served the office of Warden in a lawfully constituted Lodge under the S. A. Constitution.

"Some years ago a member of a Lodge accepted the position of Tyler to his own Lodge, and receives remuneration for his services and is exempted from payment of subscription to his Lodge, but the Lodge pays his quarterage to the Grand Lodge, and the Brother appears in the half-yearly returns as a member of the Lodge. The question was recently raised whether the Brother still retained his rights as a member of the Lodge, and was entitled to vote, should he desire to do so, upon ballots and other matters that came before the Lodge. The Grand Registrar was of opinion the Brother was still a full member of the Lodge, and could claim his right to vote should he so desire, and in this view the Board concurred.

"A question was raised in a country Lodge as to the status of an E. A., and whether he has a right to vote. The practice varies in different countries. Under some Constitutions neither E. A.'s nor F. C.'s are permitted to vote, but under our Constitution (Reg. 164) the English rule has been followed, and once a candidate has paid his fees and received the first degree he is a member of that Lodge and is entitled to vote. The reason why all general business is transacted in the first degree is to prevent injustice being done to any members who are debarred from being present in higher degrees. It would be undesirable that an E. A. or F. C. should propose a candidate because neither is in a position to vouch for the fitness of outsiders for degrees of which the proposer would be utterly ignorant."

TENNESSEE.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held in the city of Nashville, commencing on the 30th of January, 1907. M. W. Brother Robert Burrow, Grand Master, who presided, delivered an excellent Address which, although not very long, amply justified the Grand Master's assertion that he had not been idle. He reports the death of M. W. Brother James L. Sloan, who filled the office of Grand Master with signal ability in 1904. One dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge, and several special dispensations were issued. None of these, we are pleased to note, were to confer degrees "out of time." A large number of rulings (sixty-seven) were given. Many of the questions submitted were hypothetical, and these the Grand Master refused to answer, being prevented, he says, by one of their laws. Some of the more important decisions we copy:—

1. If, after a candidate has been balloted on and elected to receive the first degree, he should commit a Masonic offence, or prove to be otherwise unworthy, can he be stopped by objection from receiving the first degree?

Answer.—Yes, any member of the Lodge may object and thus prevent any further steps being taken.

2. A brother habitually violates the Sabbath by selling newspapers. The members are divided whether charges should be preferred, and the Grand Master was asked to give his opinion on that subject.

Answer.—Opinion refused because the question did not actually exist before the Lodge, and because the responsibility for preferring a charge on a doubtful Masonic offence could not properly be shifted from the Lodge members to the Grand Master.

8. Valley Star Lodge, No. 577 asked permission to engage in the Masonic ceremony of laying the corner stone of its hall, which had been completed several years before.

Answer.—Permission refused. The Text Book shows that the corner stone is a part of the foundation of the building thereafter to be erected. It is analagous to the repeated rulings of other Grand Masters that Masonic burial ceremonies can not be held over the grave of a Mason already buried.

14. King Lodge, No. 461, preferred charges against a member of a Virginia Lodge, engaged in the retail liquor business in Tennessee, for having violated edict 61 of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in an earnest communication, denied the jurisdiction of King Lodge or of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, to try and punish a Virginia Mason for selling liquor in Tennessee, and insists that the Grand Master of Tennessee direct King Lodge to drop the charge.

Answer.—The reply is too lengthy to be repeated here, but the effect of it was to decline the request of the Grand Master of Virginia, and to express the opinion that when a Virginia Mason comes into Tennessee and engages in the sale of intoxicating liquors he violates a Masonic law of this State and is liable to charges and punishment here, without reference to whether or not his conduct is in violation of Masonic law in other States.

17. A brother wrote the Grand Master, giving him some inside information about a case which had been appealed. The brother was admonished that the Grand Master preferred not to know anything about a case which was to come before him, except such information as he could get from the official records of the proceedings of the Lodge.

The object of a Masonic trial being to elicit the truth, it would appear that any available evidence should be admitted, and we fancy the same rule ought to apply to an appeal.

23. A candidate for the first degree was rejected. Upon announcement of the fact being made, a brother gave notice that he would request the ballot to be spread at the next stated meeting. At the next meeting he made his request, but the Master ruled that he was out of order. Was this ruling correct?

Answer.—Yes.

28. A brother was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. A majority of the Lodge think the killing was justifiable. Is the Lodge compelled to prefer charges and inflict punishment, and must the Lodge verdict be in keeping with the findings of the court?

Answer.—The matter of preferring charges is one for the decision of the Lodge. However, when a member has been convicted by a jury and the conviction affirmed by the Supreme Court, it would seem to be the proper thing to do to receive the charge and have a Masonic trial. If such a trial is had it is for the members of the Lodge to say what the verdict shall be, and they are not compelled to return a verdict in keeping with the findings of the court and jury. On the contrary they ought not to take that into consid-

eration, but ought to render a fair and impartial decision, based alone upon the evidence taken in the Masonic trial.

No. 28 is undoubtedly correct. The fact that a Brother has been convicted in a court of law is no proof that he has been guilty of a Masonic offence. The Masonic trial should be quite independent of any proceedings in the civil or criminal courts.

33. A brother wants to get out of the Lodge. He talks to outsiders against Masonry and says it is paganistic in its teachings. He also has a base exposure of Masonry.

Answer.—There is no reason why he should not be accommodated. He ought to be turned out. He is liable to charges for both offences.

40. A Mason who has been suspended for unmasonic conduct petitioned for restoration. The Lodge was duly summoned to consider his petition, but on that day the waters were so high that the Master and many members could not get to the Lodge meeting, and the petitioner was restored by vote of ten to four. At the next meeting the absentees demanded a new hearing of the case, and it was granted. Will the new hearing be a contest for restoration, or will it be a new trial to put him out again?

Answer.—The action of the Lodge as to restoration is in accordance with Masonic law and usage. If members were prevented from being present by high water, they had the right afterward to appeal to the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, from the action of the Lodge in restoring the petitioner. This was not done. The Lodge had no right to grant a rehearing. Neither the Worshipful Master or the Subordinate Lodge has power to grant a new trial in any case. New trials can only be granted by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. The only remedy left is by appeal from the action of Pine-wood Lodge in restoring the brother.

Eight corner stones were laid. The Grand Master calls attention anew to the fact that Masonry is a progressive science, and for proof states that in Tennessee it was first made a Masonic offence to retail intoxicating liquor, and subsequently the manufacture of intoxicants was made unlawful. When the Grand Lodge requires every petitioner for the degrees to sign the pledge, it will have attained the **summum bonum**.

The Home, which has one hundred and thirty-six inmates, has had a very satisfactory year. Several improvements have been made, but more land and more buildings are required. The cost of maintenance was \$94.50 **per capita**. In connection with the Home it may be mentioned that Brother Alex. Fall, proprietor of a Business College, has generously educated, free of expense, about twenty children from the Home, for which he was given a vote of thanks.

Greeneville Lodge No. 119, petitioned to have its place on the roll restored to it. This Lodge was Warranted by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee became No. 3 on its registry. Along in 1826 when Masonry in the United States was under a cloud, Greeneville Lodge ceased to work and apparently remained dormant until 1846, when it was reorganized with the number 119. It now asks to have its

original number restored, which was done, so that it will again be known as Greeneville No. 3.

Warrants were granted to four Lodges under dispensation, and dispensations for the organization of four more were granted. It will be noticed that in Tennessee dispensations for new Lodges are issued by the Grand Lodge as well as by the Grand Master.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is an excellent paper by Brother H. A. Chambers. It opens with a brotherly tribute to the memory of Brother Robert Walton, a member of the Committee, who died during the year.

Brevity is the feature of Brother Chambers' work, and his Report consists chiefly of extracts from other Proceedings, with a minimum of comment. British Columbia for 1906 receives a brief, friendly notice.

TEXAS

The Grand Lodge of Texas met in Annual Communication in the city of Waco, on the 4th of December, 1906, M. W. Brother S. M. Bradley, Grand Master, presiding. His Address fills thirty pages of the Proceedings, and is an able and interesting account of his stewardship. After a few appropriate introductory remarks, the Grand Master pays a fraternal tribute to the memory of those who were called away during the year. Among them were two prominent members of Grand Lodge, M. W. Brothers R. B. Abernathy and Marcus F. Mott. The relations of Texas with other Grand Lodges remain most cordial. From his correspondence with other Jurisdictions the Grand Master learned that Masonry throughout the country is in a very flourishing condition. Twenty Lodges were constituted and seven organized under dispensation, these dispensations being issued only after the Grand Master had satisfied himself that strong, healthy Lodges were likely to result. He refused a number because he did not believe the proposed Lodges would prosper. Several dispensations were issued to allow Lodges to appear in public. These public functions included installations, the laying of corner stones and the dedication of Masonic Halls, from which it would appear that the two latter, which are usually included among the prerogatives of the Grand Master, are not so regarded in Texas. Requests for permission to confer degrees "out of time" were invariably and properly refused, except in the case of an applicant who was called to South America before he had time to take the degrees in the usual course. A dispensation in this case was no doubt quite justifiable, regardless of the fact, upon which the Grand Master lays some stress, that the candidate was a minister of the Gospel "who was going to a foreign country to labour for the uplifting of a people who were strangers to the plan of salvation, without the hope of a fee or reward in this life."

Twelve rulings are reported, the following being of interest:—

2. That an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft, moving into the jurisdiction of another Lodge, must have resided in the jurisdiction of that Lodge for at least six months before he can apply to be advanced.

I mention this for the reason that a great many well informed Masons understand that a waiver of personal jurisdiction by the Lodge which conferred the degree is also a waiver of territorial jurisdiction, and that the candidate can at once apply for advancement, and after obtaining a waiver receive the remaining degree.

3. That a widow whose father and brother are Masons, but whose deceased husband was a profane, is entitled to Masonic recognition and assistance as such, and that she must be regarded as the daughter of a brother Mason and the sister of a brother Mason, entitled to all the benefits due from the Fraternity to that relationship.

While I am not unmindful that Masonic authorities held in high esteem take a contrary view, still, to hold that the duties and obligations we owe to the female relatives of our brethren, either living or dead, are so fragile and unreal as to be discharged by the death of one or the marriage of the other seems to me to be too narrow and technical to be in keeping with the benevolent purposes and teachings of Masonry.

4. That a protest, filed with the Worshipful Master by a member the lodge against the restoration of a suspended or expelled Mason, the Member who files the protest being unable, by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause to be present and cast a ballot, will operate as a rejection of the application for restoration.

5. That a protest against the affiliation of a Mason, filed with the Worshipful Master by a member of the lodge who cannot be present by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause to cast a ballot, ought not to be disregarded by the Worshipful Master, but should be noted on the minutes, as in other cases of protest, and the application declared rejected, the applicant having the right to renew his application, as in other cases of rejection. I am aware that the effect of this would be to extend the use of the protest to purposes not originally intended, but I can see no reason, in principle or policy, why, in exceptional cases, a member of the lodge should be denied the right to prevent the restoration or the affiliation of an objectionable brother, whose membership might tend to discord and unpleasant conditions, when he is unable to be present and cast a ballot. Such use of the right of protest, however, should be so restricted in its application as to prevent the substitution of the protest for the ballot.

7. That a young man who will be twenty-one years of age on July 16, cannot present his petition for the degrees on June 30th.

9. That a candidate whose first finger of the right hand is permanently crooked, so that he cannot extend it more than to an angle of ninety degrees, is thereby disqualified to receive the degrees in Masonry.

10. That where lodge "A" renders financial aid to a member of "B" lodge, there is no obligation upon "B" lodge to reimburse lodge "A" for the amount so advanced to one of its members, "B" lodge not having been consulted before rendering the assistance to one of its members.

12. That where a lodge confers the first degree in Masonry upon a candidate, and he afterwards removes into the jurisdiction of

another lodge, and is there guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, the lodge which conferred the Entered Apprentice degree has jurisdiction to prefer charges of unmasonic conduct against him, and bring him to trial in that lodge.

The lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, and in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed also has jurisdiction to enforce discipline. This view seems to be contrary to Article 369, Digest of Masonic Laws, but the necessity of the case would seem to require that the lodge which conferred the degree and holds perpetual jurisdiction over him for the purpose of conferring the degrees, and of which he is in some sense a member, should have personal jurisdiction for the purpose of discipline.

The Committee on Jurisprudence differed from the Grand Master on several of these. Thus, as regards No. 2, the Committee held that in the circumstances a six months' residence was not necessary. As to No. 3, the Committee held that the daughter or sister of a Mason lost her claim on the Craft by marriage with a profane and did not resume the *status quo ante* upon the death of her husband. Although Grand Lodge adopted the view of the Committee, we think the Grand Master was the nearer right. The fact that the sister or daughter of a Mason marries a profane cannot dissolve the relationship, and consequently cannot release the Fraternity from any claim she may have upon it. The Committee differed from the Grand Master, too, upon rulings Nos. 4 and 5, and here, we think, rightly. As in most Jurisdictions, at least, it takes more than one black ball to reject a petitioner for re-instatement or for affiliation, it does not seem reasonable that a Brother might do by his objection what he could not do by his ballot.

Reports reached the Grand Master that certain persons—mainly Mexicans—had organized a clandestine Lodge in one of the towns of the State. At first he thought to issue a circular warning the Brethren against it, but on second thoughts came to the conclusion that the Craft had too much sense to be imposed upon in this way and wisely, we think, let it alone. He also heard that Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, which was recently recognized by the Grand Lodge of Texas, had been guilty of irregularities. He thinks that if the rumors are true, recognition should be withdrawn, and if the information received by the Grand Master is correct, it could not be withdrawn too soon. A member of one of the Texas Lodges wrote to the Grand Master stating that the Lodges in question

"Do not display the Great Light on the altar, and confer the 'degrees' upon boys sixteen years of age, although the constitution of the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez requires that a candidate must be twenty-one years of age. Some of these lodges practice other irregularities subversive of the principles of Masonry."

This does not look as though Masonry in Mexico had even yet made much progress towards reformation. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, however, did not think that the irregularities

were very serious, and say that they have been remedied and will not occur again. They therefore recommend that the relations between the two Grand Lodges do not be disturbed. We can only hope that the Committee's child-like faith may be justified.

The Grand Master calls attention to the value of the Reports on Foreign Correspondence prepared by Brother Thos. M. Matthews, Sr.; advises the Brethren to cultivate the social side of Masonry; reports a revision of the Digest; reprobates the introduction of electioneering methods into Grand Lodge; reports a hearty response to the call for aid for the Brethren in California and for those in Bellevue, which was wrecked by a cyclone, and concludes his Address with an appeal on behalf of the Home.

The new Grand Lodge of Alberta was officially recognized.

A number of Warrants were granted to Lodges working under dispensation, and agreeably to the practice in Texas, a number of Warrants were granted to Lodges without requiring them to work for a time under dispensation. It has been the custom in that Grand Lodge for certain Brethren to organize classes for instruction in the Work, charging a fee for their services, but in future any Brother so offending will have his license to teach revoked. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to establish a Home for Aged and Infirm Masons; it was decided that the Committee on Grievances and Appeals should omit from their reports the name of the accused Brother and the specifications of the charge; the Grand Lodge decided to have a revision of the laws of the Grand Lodge; and listened to "a magnificent Address" on "The Morals of Freemasonry," by Brother the Rev. H. R. Coleman, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A Brother who was evidently not satisfied with the ruling of the Committee on Jurisprudence introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that a daughter, sister and mother of a Master Mason, once such, shall forever remain such."

One would think that this would be the "sense" not only of the Grand Lodge of Texas, but of every Grand Lodge. It was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which brought in a somewhat extraordinary report to the effect that although the members of the Committee were still of the same mind, they believed that Grand Lodge did not agree with their ruling, and so, "in deference to the seeming desire of the Grand Lodge, and not from any change of mind" as to the correctness of their former report, they recommend that the ruling of the Grand Master be approved.

Texas is divided into one hundred and three Masonic Districts, with, we presume, a District Deputy Grand Master for each. The necessity for so many is not apparent, for at least four Districts contain no Lodges whatever, and at least two of these four Districts

include four counties in each. Several Districts have only one Lodge in each, and no District has more than sixteen Lodges.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is a highly interesting paper of one hundred and sixty pages, in which the Proceedings of sixty-four English speaking Grand Lodges are reviewed by M. W. Brother Thos. M. Matthews, Sr., in his usual able manner, while a review of fourteen which do not work in English is taken from the Report of the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

Referring to the Collegium of Grand Lecturers proposed by the Grand Lodge of Colorado, Brother Matthews says:

"We will not now go into an argument to show that the whole thing is a myth—a purely Utopian scheme—or to prove that such an effort would result only in ignominious failure, and be wholly barren of any good result. The thing, or one very similar, has been tried, if we mistake not, more than once. First, in the so-called Baltimore Convention, held May 8, 1843, in which sixteen Grand Lodges were represented, at the time more than a majority of those then in the United States and having for its object just what is now proposed. And then, in later years, the convention, more sparsely attended, which met in Chicago. We have no means of forecasting the future except by the past. If, then, such an effort proved a failure when there were not more than twenty-five Grand Lodges in the country, with a total membership less than there is now in one jurisdiction, what can possibly be expected when there are more than sixty Grand Lodges, having an aggregate membership of nearly 2,000,000.

No, my brethren, the ritual is now as nearly uniform as it probably ever will be, and each jurisdiction has its own, which it thinks is the best, and with which it is satisfied. Moreover, an intelligent, well-informed Mason can travel anywhere, and by signs and symbols that are landmarks, that always have been and are now practically the same everywhere on the globe where Masonry is, can prove himself. What more than this is necessary? That there has always been, is now and always will be, in different jurisdictions—nay, even in different parts of the same jurisdiction—a difference in verbiage, goes without the saying, and cannot be denied. This, too, where there are the best systems, seemingly, to get and preserve uniformity. But the difference really amounts to very little from a practical standpoint."

Brother Matthews, like ourself, is grieved at the change of Grand Secretary in Illinois—or rather at the manner in which the change was effected. He says:

"Grand Secretary Brother J. C. H. Dill, as for thirteen consecutive years he has done, made a very full, clear and satisfactory report of the business of his office. We are sorry to note that this is the last report we are to have from this very efficient and eminently equipped officer, since it appears that, for some reason, he was made to step 'down and out,' to make place for another more favoured. We cannot, say, however, that we are surprised at this. The Quincy, Ill., Herald, of February 9th, from which we clip the following, tells the why, lets the cat out of the bag and forecasted the situation seven months before it obtained:

"The Masonic School of Instruction closed last evening, after being in session three days. * * * *

'In all respects save one was the school a pleasant one. The one respect in which it failed of being a pleasant one was the announcement of the resignation of Isaac Cutter of Camp Point as a member of the Board of Grand Examiners, a position he has held for over twenty years. While it was not publicly stated, there is reason to believe that Mr. Cutter resigns from the Board in order to be foot-loose to enter the campaign for the position of Secretary of the Grand Lodge. J. C. H. Dill is the present secretary, and his successor will be elected at the meeting of the Grand Lodge next fall. Mr. Cutter is well qualified to fill the position, and his chances for election are very good, but he felt that there might be urged against him the charge that he was using his official position to boost himself into the Secretaryship were he to remain in the Board of Examiners. . . . The closing session of the school was given up to addresses by Grand Lodge officers. . . . Chester E. Allen, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, devoted some time to telling of Mr. Cutter and what he had done for the Masonic fraternity and in expressions of regret over his resignation. Mr. Allen said that to Mr. Cutter more than to any other one man in the State did he owe his present exalted and honorable position. He felt for Mr. Cutter a love like that of a brother, and was free to declare that he accepted his resignation from the Board of Examiners with the greatest reluctance and regret, and only because Mr. Cutter insisted upon the acceptance.'

It pains us to see these political methods, this spirit of greed and graft creeping into Freemasonry, and especially that Grand Masters, who should be exemplars of purity, morality and clean ways, should so far forget themselves as to permit their white aprons to be soiled by the dirty hands of the 'ward-heeler.' We regret, too, to say that this is not the only Grand Lodge in which these degrading methods have been cropping out. From information that has come to us, we have gathered that in several jurisdictions slates for both the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter have been prepared before the assembling of the Grand Bodies, and in most instances the Committees on Work seem to be at the bottom of it, and the schools of instruction have been made use of to boost some member of the committee for office. So patent is this, that it has become a question with the best and most conservative members—those who love Masonry for itself, and not for what may be gotten out of it; whose wish it is to transmit it to posterity, pure and unsullied as they received it from the fathers; when the office sought the man, not the man the office—whether it would not be best to do away entirely with these committees and schools, or else to make any member of the committee, or one who has been so within a fixed time, ineligible for office. Something ought to be, must be, done to stop this degrading and growing evil, or else it will not be long till the name of Mason will be a byword and a reproach."

The cipher ritual, wherever found, meets with Brother Matthews's disapproval. The loss of certain of these affairs in Michigan, and the complaint of the Grand Master of that Jurisdiction that copies of the ritual have been made, move Brother Matthews to the following, which we heartily endorse:—

"Our Michigan Brethren use printed rituals of the work, and it seems that during the year three of them were lost. One of them was recovered; the other two cannot be found. Were there no better reason, this of itself is enough to convince them that there should be no printed or written rituals. With such a book, made by the au-

thority of a Grand Lodge, in his hands, what is to prevent a scoundrel from getting into any lodge, or imposing upon a Mason? Throw your rituals away, brethren, and get back as speedily as possible to the good old ways of our fathers."

* * * * *

"The Grand Master complains that copies of the ritual and spurious and abbreviated keys of the work have been made, and are in use in teaching the candidates. Says 'this is all wrong,' that it cheapens the order in the estimation of the novice, and every brother who is **'guilty of such a violation of his obligation'** is subject to charges for unmasonic conduct, and should be punished.' All of which is true, and cannot be controverted. But, we ask, how can the Grand Lodge punish an individual brother for committing a sin which it commits itself? If in making the key or cipher ritual he violates his obligation, what does the Grand Lodge, or its members, do when it makes such a key, or authorizes its committee to make and print one? Of the two we believe the Grand Lodge is the greater sinner. It is a clear case of the 'kettle calling the pot black.' It sets the example, perjured (pardon the expression) itself first, and the brother only followed it, thinking, no doubt, as was but natural, that he was doing nothing wrong. No, Brother Grand Master, under the circumstances you cannot with any degree of consistency punish the brother. **"Cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."**

Two or three years ago we were severely taken to task by certain writers of these Reports, for objecting to the display of the United States or any other national flag in the Lodge room. It is gratifying to find a patriotic citizen of the United States, like Brother Matthews, endorsing our position, which he does under Ohio, after quoting the Grand Master of that Jurisdiction, as follows:—

"Now, we do not intend to be, neither do we wish to be thought, either rude or discourteous. But we must be permitted to say, and pardoned for saying, that in our unalterable and honest opinion this is all bosh—a species of political toadyism, that we can neither excuse nor condone, unbecoming in any Mason, and more especially in one who holds the exalted station of Grand Master, who, too, is regarded as and should be an exemplar to his less honored brethren. We believe that neither the 'stars and stripes' nor 'stars and bars,' nor any other flag, has or should have any place, much less therefore an 'appropriate' one in a lodge room. In the fifty-two years we have been a Mason, for more than twenty of which as Foreign Correspondent of our Grand Lodge, we have read the Grand Lodge proceedings of sister jurisdictions, this is the first time we have ever heard of the national flag of any country, nay of any sort of a flag, being numbered with or as being one of the 'symbols of Freemasonry.'

As to the argument, if such it can be called, that the stars and stripes should be displayed so that the candidate may be taught thereby that when he 'first beholds the interior of our lodge room he is entering a God-fearing and liberty-loving organization,' we ask. Must not a candidate **always**, before he is permitted to see the inside of a lodge room, confess his belief in God? And is he not taught upon the very entrance porch, in the charge given him as an Entered Apprentice, that 'As a citizen you are to be a quiet and peaceable subject, true to your government, and just to your countrymen; you are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority, and

conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live? Nay, brother, did you wrap the candidate from head to foot, cover him a-l-l o-v-e-r with the flag, you cannot make him more 'God-fearing and liberty-loving' than your teaching has done, if he is good material, and if he is not, the sooner you get rid of him the better for the Craft."

We are surprised to learn, under Wyoming, that Brother Matthews would not sit in Lodge with, nor recognize, a negro who was made a Mason in a regular Lodge. A few years ago we were assured that there was no colour line in Masonry; that the only objection to the negro was, not his colour, but the origin of his Masonry. We thought at the time that colour had, perhaps, just a little to do with the disinclination to recognize our coloured Brother, and Brother Matthews' ingenuous remark goes to show that our suspicion was not entirely unfounded.

We have already devoted so much space to Brother Matthews' admirable Report that we can only mention the fact that the Proceedings of British Columbia for 1906 are fraternally reviewed in a little over two pages. Brother Matthews thinks that M. W. Brother Armstrong was wrong in ruling that the loss of the little and ring fingers of the right hand did not make the candidate ineligible, and holds that the Grand Master was perfectly right in refusing to allow a Lodge to re-ballot on a petition.

For his very kind reference to our Report we are obliged.

VERMONT.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Vermont for the year 1906 are graced by a portrait of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Walter E. Ranger. A short biographical sketch of the distinguished Brother is also given, the number 33° being appended to his name, whilst his biographer, Joseph Arnaud DeBoer, appends the mystic number 32° to his own cognomen. Possibly these figures relate to some rank held by these Brethren in the Grand Lodge of Vermont, but if so we are not in a position to say what it is.

The Annual Communication was held at Burlington, on the 13th and 14th of June, 1906, the Grand Master presiding. M. W. Brothers Geo. O. Tyler, Past Grand Master of Quebec, and Martin H. Rice, Past Grand Master of Indiana, were present as visitors.

In his Address, which bears evidence of careful preparation, the Grand Master reports the death of their Grand Tyler, W. Brother Horace C. Pierce. Throughout the Jurisdiction the Craft is prosperous and is making a healthy growth. One Lodge having lost all its records and other effects by fire, the Grand Master makes the incident the text for a short sermon upon the necessity for providing against accidents of this kind. Only one request for a dispensation for a new Lodge was received, and this only after his Address had

been prepared. Two Lodges consolidated during the year and two Masonic Halls were dedicated. When news came of the great disaster at San Francisco the Grand Master showed the practical sympathy of the Craft by subscribing a substantial sum to the relief fund on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and this was materially increased by donations from the Lodges.

No rulings were made by the Grand Master, although he was asked several times to interpret the law. A difference of opinion having arisen as to the propriety of allowing the Order of the Eastern Star to meet in Lodge rooms, the Grand Master submits the question for the determination of Grand Lodge. He states that the Committee on Digest and Ritual have concluded their labours and are ready to report, from which we infer that Vermont is one of the Jurisdictions where the ritual is committed to paper. The Grand Master received a complaint against an officer of the Grand Lodge, which he referred to the Committee on Grievances. The Committee afterwards reported, but their report is not printed.

A handsome jewel was presented to Past Grand Master Olin W. Daley.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge decided that Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star might be allowed to meet in Masonic Lodge rooms.

M. W. Brother Marsh O. Perkins is again the author of a scholarly Report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the transactions of sixty-two Grand Lodges in a paper of about one hundred and fifty pages. He courteously reviews the doings of our Grand Lodge at its session of 1905, and gives a careful **resume** of M. W. Brother Bowser's Address and of the work done. Referring to the decision of the Grand Master that, in the case of a man who had applied to one Lodge for initiation but who had removed from its jurisdiction without receiving any of the degrees and now wished to apply to another Lodge, the law of residence governed, and the opinion of the Committee on the Grand Master's Address thereon, Brother Perkins holds the opinion that the Grand Master was the nearer right. "With or without limitation of time," he says, "the party had removed from the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and it was entirely optional with him as to whether he would go back to the old home for the degrees, or seek to obtain them in his new home." We cannot agree with our Brother on this point. The candidate having been accepted by one Lodge was the material of that Lodge and could not be received by another Lodge unless the By-laws of the Lodge to which he applied limited the time during which he might present himself for initiation.

In his Conclusion Brother Perkins expresses the opinion that while the so-called Masons in Mexico are getting a better conception of the real nature of Freemasonry, they still have some reforming to do and a further probation to serve before their request for recogni-

tion can be granted. He thinks that possibly some form of reorganization will have to be effected before recognition can be given. We are quite of this opinion. The reorganization will have to be thorough and must begin with the initiation of most of these alleged Masons in some regular Lodge.

VICTORIA.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Victoria to hand bring the records of that body up to June, 1905. The usual quarterly Communications were held during the year, but the business transacted was of local interest only.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Dr. Balls-Headley, was re-elected.

VIRGINIA.

The One hundred and twenty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held in the city of Richmond on the 13th of February, 1906. The Proceedings are introduced by a portrait of M. W. Brother Kosciusco Kemper, who was elected Grand Master at this Communication.

M. W. Brother Thomas N. Davis, Grand Master, who presided, read an exceedingly interesting Address, full of good things but written in a style which leans rather too much towards slang. The Grand Master found that Masonry is gradually softening or obliterating the lines between the various religious denominations, which is gratifying, if true. He reports the death of two active members of Grand Lodge. R. W. Brothers W. E. Bailey and R. O. Peatross, District Deputy Grand Masters. The Grand Master attended several corner-stone layings, which, in Virginia, appear to be carried out by the local Lodges. Twenty-nine rulings were reported, some of which are:—

9. That the Senior Warden resigning, it is not necessary for the Junior Warden to resign in order to be a candidate to fill the vacancy, nor is it necessary, should the Junior Warden be elevated to the West, to give the usual thirty days notice to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion.

In this Jurisdiction, and we think, in most others, an installed officer cannot resign.

10. That under no circumstances, without a dispensation from the Grand Master, can any portion of the first section of the First and Second degrees and the first and second Sections of the Master Mason's degree to be conferred on more than one candidate at one and the same time.

It would have been better if the Grand Master had omitted the words "without a dispensation from the Grand Master."

11. That unless ordered by the Grand Lodge it is not the pro-

vince of the Grand Master to order or even advise Subordinate Lodges to assist in forming Chapters of the order named Eastern Star.

What has a Masonic Grand Lodge to do with the Order of the Eastern Star?

13. That a Brother can intentionally expose his ballot when he votes a black ball.

We cannot subscribe to this ruling. As we have said on various occasions, if a Brother is allowed to state that he has cast a black ball, the way is opened for all kinds of abuses.

21. That the impression that is abroad among the Craft that incumbents of Lodge offices may decline installation, or, if installed, resign, is erroneous. They can only do so with the consent of their respective Lodges.

If this means that a Brother elected to any office cannot decline to be installed, it places an unwarrantable limitation on a Brother's actions, and we do not know on what ground it can be justified.

Six Lodges were formed under dispensation, but the Grand Master "declined to dispense" one Lodge because the District Deputy Grand Master of the District and the nearest Lodge would not recommend it. He declared one Lodge extinct because "the members had all dimitted." The removal of a Lodge from the Register is generally considered to be a prerogative of the Grand Lodge, but in any event, when the membership fell below the number required to hold a Lodge how did the rest get their dimits?

The Grand Master received a letter from one James H. Morrison, "Worthy Grand Patron, Order of the Eastern Star," asking him to use his influence to have his Lodges assist in forming Chapters of the Order. Heretofore, and on several occasions, we have been told that the Order of the Eastern Star is no part of Masonry, but Mr. Morrison asserts that it is. The members of the Order were not, however, made members of the Masonic Institution in the good old way, but "were made such either by birth or marriage." In this case they would seem to have been irregularly made and in need of healing.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia is one which acquired the expensive luxury of a "Home," and now finds trouble in supporting it. The Grand Master stated that the revenue of the Home is insufficient and that a further assessment must be made to keep it running.

We quote a couple of extracts from the Address because the matters referred to are noticeable in Jurisdictions other than Virginia. Besides the foolishness of "Article No. 1," as quoted by the Grand Master, another senseless paragraph found in many Lodge By-laws is to the effect that "This Lodge acknowledges the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of—, and will at all times pay respect and obedience to its laws, rules, orders and regulations." However, read the Grand Master's remarks and apply them to your own By-laws:

"My old friends, the By-laws, have paid me several visits during the past year, but somewhat shorn of their multitudinous plenary

powers. They yet need sharp pruning as to numbers. They still slip a lot of eccentrics as to quoting as local by-laws, subject to amendment or appeal, general regulations of the Grand Lodge. They all to some extent continue to nominate the duties of the Master—how he shall spend money—what his personal appointee, the Tiler, shall do, etc.. So far, none have even suggested at what hour the Master shall close his Lodge, but they still continue to name the hour he shall open it. Old "Article No. 1" is much in evidence, and generally purports to say that this Lodge shall be known or styled as Nominal Lodge No. forty-odd, under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge, and in the thirty-first and last round they not only tell you that, under certain conditions, this "by-law" can be repealed, but they actually say it is not of force and effect until approved by the District Deputy and Grand Master.

* * * * *

The experienced Master must, in the lapse of time, die. The Warden who succeeds may with intelligence know how to open and close his Lodge. He may be able to confer the degrees with accuracy and with some quality of grace and finish, and if he is thus equipped all goes well, and he begins to flatter himself that he is an expert Master. In a short time he begins to learn that while the ritual is the blood of the Lodge, it will not circulate unless he dispenses charity, visits the sick, buries the dead, keeps peace between wrathful brethren, settles domestic disputes, supervises his officers and committees, sees that the Secretary keeps a just and fair record, collects the fees and dues, pays them to the Treasurer, and that neither embezzles them, and finally, that he himself keeps his temper together with the fifteen points in the ancient charge to the Master.

All of these things are against him and out of them must necessarily arise many puzzling questions which could be settled by reference to a well coded and indexed set of laws, but the laws have not been revised and the current decisions incorporated for seven years, and if they had been the new Master, more than likely, often lacks the legal nose to so sift and separate the sections as to arrive at correct construction. If he refers the question at issue to the "sea lawyer," or to the strict constructionist frequently found in most Lodges, and generally old Past Masters, who live in the past and grumble at the present, he is overwhelmed with the volubility of one, or appalled at the hair-splitting tendencies of the other, and finally appeals to the District Deputy who, instead of deciding it himself, nine times out of ten, shoots it in to the Grand Master, who is compelled by the law to report his decision thereon."

The Address contains several recommendations and a large amount of good advice, but as both deal with matters which relate to the management of local affairs it is unnecessary to refer to them here.

Warrants were granted to five Lodges under dispensation; one Lodge was continued under dispensation, and one which had been working under a dispensation was refused a Warrant. The Warrant of one Lodge was cancelled, no reason being given. Several proposed amendments to the Masonic law of the Jurisdiction were reported on favorably by the Committee on Propositions, and were laid over until the next Annual Communication for final action. The following proposed amendment was rejected:

"Every Lodge, to which application is made for affiliation or initiation, shall give immediate notice thereof to all the Lodges of concurrent jurisdiction and on application for initiation in any Lodge the members of other Lodges of concurrent jurisdiction shall be entitled to vote."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is an excellent paper by R. W. Brother J. W. Eggleston, in which he reviews, with his usual ability, the transactions of sixty-two Grand Lodges. In Virginia, we learn from his Report, they do not recognize as Masonic bodies of the Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite nor Mystic Shrine, and do not propose to countenance the Eastern Star. In this our Virginia Brethren are quite right. Neither of these organizations, with the possible exception of the Royal Arch, has any claim to Masonic recognition. So far Brother Eggleston has been opposed to requiring visitors to produce diplomas or other documents, but with the increase in the number of clandestine Lodges he is coming to be of the opinion that something of the kind is necessary. So long as a visitor is only required to produce evidence of regularity, we are in favor of requiring this kind of evidence. Brother Eggleston is a strong opponent of the cipher ritual and evidently takes his Entered Apprentice obligation seriously. We are glad to learn that in Virginia, at least, the obligation covers this point, as it does here. In his review of Kansas he has the following in reply to Brother Shaver, of that state:—

"In dealing with our Report he said.

We note this sentence: 'The Grand Lodge adopted a standing resolution forbidding ciphers. Hurrah for Kansas!' My! What will he say now?

What we feel like saying must be left to vivid imaginations. It is wrong beyond debate. The idea is borrowed from other Masonic societies whose secrets the world is not hungry for as it is for ours. These societies are not under our E. A. obligations as to their rituals. It is not necessary as can be demonstrated here in Virginia where the greatest stimulus among enthusiastic Masons is emulation in learning the work from mouth to ear, and that with absolute literal accuracy.

Probably one great trouble in the teeming West is that so many Masons join everything, take office in each body and cannot learn and keep separate so many rituals. It makes us sad to see this modern evil anywhere destroy one of our Landmarks, and that the very one which marks our antiquity, for we are the last of many mouth to ear organizations.

Better abolish Masonry than emasculate it."

In Virginia a Brother suspended for non-payment of dues is suspended from all other rights and privileges of Masonry, but Brother Eggleston thinks the law harsh. So it is. The punishment would fit the crime better if the delinquent were suspended from all Lodge privileges.

The Proceedings of British Columbia for the year 1905 are carefully reviewed. Noting the action of M. W. Brother Bowser in the

case of a man from British Columbia who went to Scotland and was made a Mason there, Brother Eggleston says:

"This is none of our affair, but in Virginia he would have been held an irregularly made Mason, eligible for membership only after healing, and it is highly probable would have found difficulty in obtaining it even then."

In his reviews of Illinois and Iowa, where similar cases occurred, Brother Eggleston refers to this subject, and under Iowa says:

"Scotland not only claims this right, but seems to take occasion to exercise it offensively and clandestinely, as in the above case. Let this rejected profane be ever so good a Mason when he visits Scotland, in Iowa he should be barred until his petition be accepted, and he is regularly initiated. The Grand Master said that such questions should be settled between jurisdictions rather than between a jurisdiction and an individual member. But the trouble is that Scotland assumes jurisdiction over all the world, and refuses to answer civil letters when questioned. Besides, Masonry must have either personal or else territorial jurisdiction, and whichever obtains must be held inviolable. Scotland arrogates to itself both over all the world. Shall we concede it? Let the scribes answer."

We cannot understand Brother Eggleston's position in the matter. If a man is accepted by a Scotch Lodge and is made a Mason in conformity with the laws of that Jurisdiction, how can he be considered clandestine or even irregular? We may not like Scotland's law, but as Brother Eggleston says in his review of Oregon, referring to another case:—

"Does Oregon propose to regulate Masonic usage in New York? Is not every good Mason in good standing entitled to Masonic burial, and do not we profess to bury him with all his shortcomings? If a New York Mason is in good standing in New York, has Oregon a right to deprive him of his Masonic standing where he has done nothing which would impair that standing in New York? Is not this law going beyond Masonic usage, by practically attempting to legislate for the Craft outside of Oregon?"

For Oregon, read Virginia, and for New York, read Scotland.

Brother Eggleston is still of the opinion that a Lodge of the A. & A. S. R. can transform itself into a Masonic Lodge by simply passing a resolution to that effect. How, we ask him, can a non-masonic body change itself into a Masonic body in so simple a manner? Brother Eggleston admits, in his review of Connecticut, that Lodges of the A. & A. S. R. are not Masonic, and that is exactly what is the trouble with Costa Rica, Mexico, and some other countries. Their Lodges **were not** Masonic but were formed by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite which is not a Masonic authority, and consequently it is impossible for them to change their nature simply by revolting against the body which created them.

WASHINGTON.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington was held in the city of Spokane on the 12th June, 1906, with M. W.

Brother Abraham L. Miller, Grand Master, presiding. Addresses of welcome were read by Brother Floyd L. Daggett, Mayor of the city, and Brother William H. Ludden on behalf of the Masons of Spokane, the reply to the addresses being made by R. W. Brother Royal A. Gove, Junior Grand Warden.

The Grand Master's Address is a scholarly paper in which he presents a statement of the year's work. He reports that although the year had been uneventful the condition of the Craft was most gratifying. The hand of death laid heavy on the Jurisdiction during the year and removed several of their prominent members. Of these the best known, was, of course, M. W. Brother Thos. M. Reed, Past Grand Master and for many years Grand Secretary. Brother Reed was one of the pioneers of Masonry in the State, and had a national reputation for his Masonic learning. His death will be severely felt by the Craft of the entire country. Other members of Grand Lodge whose deaths are deplored are M. W. Brother Thos. Amos, Past Grand Master, and R. W. Brother Hiram Burnett, Past Senior Grand Warden. Portraits of these distinguished Masons accompany the Proceedings.

Eight Lodges were constituted; six corner stones were laid; two Masonic Halls were dedicated and eight dispensations for new Lodges were issued. Twenty rulings are reported, of which we note the following:—

1. No new ballot is required for succeeding degrees, although several years have elapsed since the first degree was taken.

2. What is the position of a Mason residing here, but a member of another jurisdiction, who has been suspended? *Ans.* Where the laws of the jurisdiction in which the member belongs are the same as ours, and he has simply been dropped for non-payment of dues, he would be in a similar position as if he had been dropped in our jurisdiction, but if he has been suspended for nonpayment of dues, or for any other cause, under the laws of that jurisdiction, it would be necessary for him to remove the suspension and restore himself in his own Lodge, before applying for admission in this jurisdiction.

3. Dimits can be issued only to Master Masons, and a dimit given to an Entered Apprentice in a foreign jurisdiction cannot be recognized here.

8. The Worshipful Master of a Lodge may call to the East any Master Mason and permit him to preside while the Master remains in the room.

9. Not more than one candidate can be taken through the first section of the third degree at the same time.

12. Where a candidate has been rejected the Grand Master has no authority to grant permission for a rebalot.

13. Where a Masonic offence has been committed within the territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge, that Lodge has a right to try the offending Mason for violation of the Masonic law, although he may be a member of another jurisdiction.

20. I have received the following: "I write to ask you if it is lawful or right for each Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction to own and carry a 'Cipher,' supposed to be Washington Work?" To which I answered: "The use of such books is entirely improper and contrary

to the laws and regulations of Masonic Bodies in this jurisdiction and to your obligation, and wholly out of place among the brothers."

The Committee on Jurisprudence modified Nos. 2, 3 and 20 as follows:—

"We recommend that the following be substituted for decision No. 2:

'The status of a Mason residing here, who has been suspended in another jurisdiction, is the same here as in the jurisdiction in which he was suspended.'

We recommend the following as a substitute for decision No. 3.

'In this jurisdiction dimitts can be issued to Master Masons only. The validity of a dimit granted in a foreign jurisdiction to an Entered Apprentice Mason is determined by the law of the jurisdiction which issued it.'

We recommend that the following be adopted as a substitute for decision number 20, to-wit:

'The use of any cipher or key is improper and unlawful. The law of this jurisdiction relative to ciphers is found in a certain obligation, well known to all brethren initiated in our Lodges.'

With these alterations, and a change in ruling No. 5, which we have omitted as it refers to a matter of local interest, the Grand Master's rulings were approved.

The Grand Master forwarded two hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the sufferers in California, and supplemented this with a further donation of a like amount.

The acting Grand Secretary, Brother Horace W. Tyler, reports that at last the Grand Lodge of New Jersey had rescinded its edict of non-intercourse, and that the two Jurisdictions were again on friendly terms.

A telegram from Anvil Lodge, at Nome, informing the Grand Master that that Lodge had forwarded four hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco, was read, and received with applause. The same Lodge having asked whether they could place their new building north and south, the Grand Master replied that there was no objection to such a course. A committee was appointed to prepare a ceremony to be used at the cremation of deceased Masons; Tacoma was selected as the next place of meeting; and a resolution was introduced committing the Grand Lodge to recognition of the legitimacy of the Scottish Rite. This last was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who will report on it next year.

During the session a short Memorial service was held at which Addresses commemorative of the worth of two greatly-esteemed members of Grand Lodge, M. W. Brothers Thos. Amos and Thos. M. Reed, were delivered. Warrants were granted to five Lodges under dispensation; the dispensations of two were continued, and the incoming Grand Master was authorized to continue or withdraw the dispensation of another Lodge as he saw fit. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Cali-

fornia. A resolution authorizing the payment of mileage and *per diem* to Past Grand Masters was rejected, as was a proposal to appropriate five hundred dollars to defray the expenses of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge.

In the evening of the last day of the session the beautiful new Hall recently built by the Craft in Spokane was dedicated by the Grand Master with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

Succeeding our talented Brother W. H. Upton as writer of the Report on Foreign Correspondence, M. W. Brother S. J. Chadwick presented an excellent Report in which the Proceedings of fifty nine Grand Lodges are thoroughly and impartially reviewed. His notice of British Columbia is for the year 1905. He notes M. W. Brother Bowser's refusal to grant a Lodge which he was visiting a dispensation to ballot for a candidate at an emergent meeting. He does not agree with M. W. Brother Bowser's reason for the refusal—that a Brother might hesitate to cast a black ball because unwilling to disappoint the Grand Master—a contingency which, he thinks, the Grand Master should not have anticipated. Another reason for the refusal is to be found in the fact that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia provides that requests for dispensations must be made through the Grand Secretary.

Brother Chadwick is slightly in error in supposing that we hold the view that in Queensland the consent of a majority of all the Lodges of each Constitution should have been obtained before the Grand Lodge was formed. We do not think so, but believe that a majority of all the Lodges in the Province should have signified their willingness to join the movement.

Brother Chadwick is very complimentary concerning our Report and quotes with approval—at which we feel gratified—a couple of paragraphs of ours on the subject of Mexican Masonry.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

We have before us the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia for the year ending April, 1906. An excellent portrait of the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Brother T. F. Jolly, and a cut of the handsome Masonic Hall in Perth, add the attractiveness of the volume.

At the first Quarterly Communication of the year, held on the 28th July, 1905, the Grand Master was not present, his place being taken by the Pro Grand Master, M. W. Brother Michael Samson, who delivered a short Address. He reports having made several official visits and granted a few dispensations. Two petitions for new Lodges were approved of. One was already instituted and the other was to be in a few days. The Pro Grand Master states that the Board of General Purposes will recommend the appointment of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence and hopes that the Grand

Lodge will give a hearty assent to the project. He asks the Brethren to remember how little they knew, when under the District Grand Lodge, of what went on in the Masonic world outside of their own territory. Since the formation of Grand Lodge the officers have been brought into touch with other Grand Lodges and it is now proposed to afford the Craft at large an opportunity, through the Report on Foreign Correspondence, of becoming informed of the work that is being done in other Jurisdictions.

The difficulty with Scotland is not yet adjusted. Some little time ago the District Grand Lodge of Scotland passed a series of resolutions recommending the Grand Lodge of Scotland to recognize the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. In addition, the Substitute District Grand Master, when in Scotland, met the Foreign and Colonial Committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and fully explained the situation to them. Neither the action of the District Grand Lodge nor the representations of the Substitute District Grand Master had any influence with the Scotch Masonic authorities, and the Foreign and Colonial Committee declined to approve the recommendation of the District Grand Lodge. The report of the Substitute District Grand Master is the first intimation we have had of the reasons for this action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and for the information of our readers we copy so much of the report as deals with the matter in question:

"(1.) They refused to admit that the Scottish Lodges were suffering in any way at the present time.

(2.) In the opinion of the Committee the Lodges were making satisfactory progress.

(3.) The Committee declined to regard the recommendations passed by District Grand Lodge in August, 1904, as representing the true opinion of the Brethren, and, therefore, they could give no weight either to the large majority which carried them or to the petitions from sixteen Lodges urging their adoption by Grand Lodge. The Committee referred to the District Grand Lodge meeting held in 1903, at which contrary resolutions were carried by equally large majorities, and held that this meeting was a truer representation of the feelings of the Brethren. The Committee would not allow that the Brethren viewed the question with more deliberation prior to the vote in District Grand Lodge in August, 1904.

(4.) The Committee contended that the West Australian Constitution was improperly formed in the first instance, and declined to take any note of the recognition given to the West Australian Constitution by practically all the rest of the Grand Lodges throughout the world.

(5.) The Grand Lodge of Scotland would be willing to recognize the West Australian Constitution without, however, surrendering the territory—there being precedents (so I am informed) in Masonic history of concurrent sway held by two or more Grand Lodges over the same territory.

(6.) The Committee held that the Scottish Constitution would be gradually weakened and broken up if recognition were granted to

the West Australian Constitution in accordance with the recommendations of District Grand Lodge.

(7.) The members of the Committee seemed scarcely to appreciate the full force of the effects of the non-intercourse between the two Constitutions. Sympathy, however, was expressed with Brethren for any inconvenience they experienced. The Committee was strongly of opinion that intercourse should never have been cut off by formal resolution in District Grand Lodge, and deprecate any action being taken against Brethren who infringed the resolution. Such breaches should be entirely overlooked, and the Committee regretted that charges had been laid and Brethren punished for not strictly carrying out the terms of the resolution.

(8.) The Committee desired me to express, in their name, the hope that the Brethren would remain loyal to the flag of Scotland."

Congratulations were tendered M. W. Brother Hackett, Past Grand Master, on his approaching marriage, and a handsome gavel was presented to W. Brother Meares on behalf of his Lodge, the Harding Lodge, of Roeburne. At the close of Grand Lodge the Brethren assembled in the Banqueting Hall, where M. W. Brother Hackett was presented with a pair of silver candelabra as a wedding gift.

A second Quarterly was held on the 27th October, 1905, and at this the Grand Master, M. W. Brother the Rt. Rev. C. O. L. Riley, presided. His Address on this occasion was short and contained nothing of special interest.

At this session a set of Deputy Grand Master's regalia and a jewel were presented to R. W. Brother F. A. McMullen in recognition of his services to the Craft.

Another Quarterly Communication was held on the 26th January 1906, the Grand Master again presiding. In his Address he reports that another Scotch Lodge, Northam, No. 915, had transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. He refers to a "Special Benevolent Scheme" which had been evolved by the Board of Benevolence and which was submitted for the consideration of Grand Lodge. The attention of the Board of General Purposes having been called to a resolution adopted by one of the Lodges making it necessary for a Brother appointed to the office of Warden to have previously served as Deacon, the question was referred to the Grand Registrar, who pronounced it *ultra vires*, whereupon it was disallowed by the Board. The Board recommended the purchase of a set of undress clothing for the Grand Officers at a cost of £55.8.9.

On the 27th of April, 1906, the fourth Quarterly of the year was held, the Grand Master presiding. On this occasion the Grand Master was able to report that two more Scotch Lodges, the Royal Stuart, No. 893, and Fingal, No. 920, had returned their warrants to the Grand Lodge of Scotland and had accepted warrants from the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. The Grand Master deals at some length with the question of "Recognition of Grand Lodges," and points out that under the arrangement recently effected between the

Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, it will be practically impossible for any more Grand Lodges to be formed in territories where the three Grand Lodges exercise concurrent jurisdiction. Part of this arrangement is that two-thirds of the Lodges of each registry must be in favour of the change, and if, as in the case of Western Australia, one Grand Lodge had only two Lodges in the territory, the refusal of one of these to agree to the innovation would suffice to block the whole scheme.

The Grand Master reports that the finances of Grand Lodge are in a very satisfactory condition. The balances in the various Funds amount to £18,157, an increase of nearly £700 over the figures of last year. Since the establishment of the Grand Lodge in 1900 they have added forty-five Lodges to the roll, the number now being seventy-eight, with 3,684 members, or one hundred and sixty-two more than last year. He calls attention to the large number of unaffiliated Masons in the Jurisdiction and points out that while it is contrary to Masonic principles to solicit a profane to join the Institution, there is no reason why these Brethren should not be asked to resume active membership. Another matter to which he refers is "Revealing Lodge Transactions," of which there is too much everywhere. On this subject the Grand Master says:—

"My attention has recently been drawn to the fact that some members seem to forget that the business of the Lodge, so far as the outside world is concerned, is just as much a secret as any obligation. There are known instances where a candidate who has been withdrawn from the ballot has been in possession of the names of the brother or brethren who objected to his admission, within twenty-four hours of such objection being lodged. There are other cases where certain information respecting a candidate has been reported to the Investigation Committee, and the members of that committee have in turn divulged the information and the name of their informant to brethren other than the Master. In some instances the Master has been indiscreet enough to mention names to the proposer of the candidate. These are distinctly Masonic offences of a grave nature, and the guilty brethren are deserving of severe punishment."

The Board of General Purposes recommended that on account of the inclusion of a Report on Foreign Correspondence in the present volume of Proceedings, with a consequent increase in the cost of the book, each Lodge be required to purchase four copies at a cost of two shillings each. They also recommend the adoption of a resolution affirming the desirability of a conference of representatives of the Australian Grand Lodges. Both these recommendations were approved by the Grand Lodge.

The promise given last year is fulfilled this, and we have with the Proceedings an excellent Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the transactions of fifty-five Grand Lodges (some of them for two years) by an able Committee, of which Brother F. A. McMullen is chairman. The points of interest in the Proceedings of the various Grand Lodges are carefully noted, and the

doings of our Grand Lodge at its session in 1905 are summarized in about a page and a half of the Report. The Committee state that a perusal of the list of books in our Grand Lodge Library "makes us almost wish we were British Columbia Masons with the right of **entree** to that Library."

Probably the Committee will, sooner or later, conclude to join the large number of their compatriots who already make their home in the finest country on earth, and when they do we shall be glad to give them the run of the Library.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held in the city of Huntington, commencing on the 14th of November, 1906. Its volume of Proceedings has for a frontispiece a half-tone portrait of M. W. Brother Tom G. Strickler, elected Grand Master at this Communication.

M. W. Brother George W. McClintic, Grand Master, who presided, delivered a short, interesting Address. He reports the death of District Deputy Grand Master Thos. F. Burke, and the illness of Past Grand Master George Davis. To the latter a message was afterwards sent on behalf of the Grand Lodge. Sympathy is expressed by the Grand Master with the people and Masons of California. This found a practical expression to the amount of three hundred dollars sent by the Grand Master on behalf of Grand Lodge, besides large contributions which were made by the Lodges. Four dispensations for new Lodges were issued. Twelve Special Communications of Grand Lodge were held—three to constitute Lodges and nine to lay corner stones. The Grand Master was informed by the Grand Master of Maryland that one H. M. H. had made application to a Maryland Lodge and had been refused. He afterwards made application to a West Virginia Lodge, failing to state the fact of his having been rejected, and was accepted. After his initiation the fact of his rejection became known; charges were preferred against him; he was tried, found guilty and was awarded the punishment of a reprimand. "Therefore" the Grand Master proceeds to declare him "an irregularly made Mason with no Masonic rights or standing, to be treated by all Master Masons as a profane." We wonder why?

Only two rulings were reported which are as follow:

1. A young man under age lived with his mother in Virginia. He went to Texas and remained a number of years, reaching the age of 21 there. His mother moved to West Virginia. The young man, never having resided in West Virginia, claimed the same as his residence because his mother lived here, and presented a petition to a Lodge in West Virginia, which petition was refused. Held, that the refusal was right, as actual residence of the person for some period of time is necessary to gain a residence and give Masonic jurisdiction.

2. A candidate who has lost all the fingers of his left hand is eligible for the mysteries of Freemasonry.

In connection with the first the Grand Master recommends that Grand Lodge fix a time during which a man must reside in the jurisdiction of a Lodge before his petition can be received. It seems that at present this is regulated by the By-laws of the Lodges, and in consequence there is anything but uniformity. He also disabuses the Brethren of the idea that a man "has a right to petition somewhere." He says:

"This is not necessarily true. One can undoubtedly lose his legal residence at one place and for many purposes, such as voting in elections and petitioning Lodges, not gain a sufficient residence at the place to which he has removed until the period of time required by law has elapsed. In the meantime all such rights are suspended, lost in one place and not yet gained in another."

He also recommends Grand Lodge to put the screws on those connected with the liquor business, evidently not believing that the Lodges can be trusted to exclude undesirable persons.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended recognition of the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Queensland, but could not advise it in the case of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

The Committee on Jurisprudence does not appear to have noticed that part of the Grand Master's Address referring to the case of H. M. H. (noted above), but it came before the Committee on Grievances and Appeals in the shape of a petition from a Brother of Davis Lodge, praying the Grand Lodge to set aside the penalty of a reprimand inflicted by the said Lodge and to award the Brother a more severe punishment. The Committee declined to deal with the case because no part of the record accompanied the petition. In view of the fact that the Grand Master had already ordered the Craft to treat H. M. H. as a profane, it is not easy to see what jurisdiction the Grand Lodge had over him.

The Committee on Jurisprudence caught up with the procession when the case of the dealer in intoxicants was reached, and recommended that those who dispensed this variety of refreshments, except for medicinal purposes, should not be considered as suitable material for either initiation or affiliation. The Committee quotes the lecture in the Entered Apprentice degree which inculcates Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice, and also the Charge in the same degree, wherein the young Mason is cautioned to avoid all irregularity and intemperance. Neither the lecture nor the charge, however, affords any excuse for turning the Masonic Institution into a Temperance Society.

A committee was appointed to consider the suggestion of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to celebrate the bi-centenary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge closed, to meet next year in the city of Parkersburg.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is written by Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary M. W. Brother H. R. Howard, who takes up with some diffidence the pen lately laid down by M. W. Brother Atkinson. His first effort, however, proves him to be a worthy successor to that learned Brother, and we have no doubt that the high standard set by Brother Atkinson will be maintained by Brother Howard.

Brother Howard, we are pleased to observe, takes the right stand on the cipher ritual question. Here is what he says under Maryland:

"Brother Schultz is an able, vigorous and crisp 'reviewer,' and 'speaks right out in meetin'' what he thinks is right and just. It does one good to read the way he, Brother Robbins, of Illinois, and several others of the Guild, keep sticking needle points into the vulnerable parts of the 'cipher and display, Masons. How intelligent, truthful, conscientious men and Masons, with their E. A. Ob. staring them full in the face, can go among their Brethren with a pocketful of printed rituals and ciphers, offering them as containing the work, is more than my moral vision can comprehend, or any twisting or torturing of plain, fair and square English language and composition can be made to justify. Ciphers, bah! Whenever this practice is even hinted at as being **regular**, methinks I can hear, by way of protest, the bones rattle in the coffins of those sturdy, self-sacrificing pioneer brethren who planted and fostered Masonry in America, and in doing so rode miles through the wilderness upon dark and stormy nights to attend Lodge meetings, and they carried no cipher rituals in their saddlebags, either."

British Columbia's Proceedings for the year 1906 receive a courteous review which fills five pages of Brother Howard's Report. M. W. Brother Armstrong's Address is carefully summarized and his ruling that the loss of two fingers of the right hand does not render a candidate ineligible for the degrees, is noted. The action of the committee in disapproving this ruling is said to draw the line a little closer than Brother Howard would like. The ruling that a man with one good eye is eligible is thought to be a move in the right direction. A lengthy quotation from our remarks on irregularly made Masons and their healing is given—not that Brother Howard agrees with us, but for the information of the Craft in West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

On the 12th of June, 1906, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin held its Annual Communication in the city of Milwaukee, with M. W. Brother Jesse C. Bradley, Grand Master, in the chair. His Address is an able paper in which the year's work is set forth in an interesting manner. The Grand Master is able to report that of the past Grand Officers and permanent members of Grand Lodge none have been called away during the year, the only death in the Grand Lodge circle being that of Brother E. M. Beach, for many years a Grand Trustee. Seventy dispensations were granted during the year, of

which twenty-seven were to shorten the time of residence required of an applicant and twenty-two to shorten the time between the degrees. In the last-named cases, however, no abatement of proficiency was permitted. The fees for these dispensations amounted to the sum of \$230.00.

The Grand Master was applied to for permission to allow an organization known as "The Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets" to meet in a Lodge room, but refused to grant the request. We think he was quite right in so doing, but do not see why he cut out the Veiled Prophets while allowing the Eastern Star to come in. The Veiled Prophets may be very well in their way, but they and these other side degrees such as the Mystic Shrine and some others, have no place in a Masonic Lodge room.

Of the many questions put to him the Grand Master thought it necessary to report only seven, which, with his answers, are given below:—

1. Question: Is it necessary to install officers where all have been re-elected or re-appointed?

Answer: Yes. Our Constitution provides, under heading Installation, that if an officer is re-elected or re-appointed a re-installation is not necessary. It also provides, under the heading Chartered Lodges, that all officers before entering upon the duties of their office must be installed. I am of the opinion that the latter provision should prevail, and it is my opinion that all officers must be installed before entering or re-entering upon the duties of their office.

2. Question. Is a dimitted member of the so-called Grand Lodge of the Valle de Mexico eligible to petition for membership in this jurisdiction?

Answer: No. He is not, as the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin does not recognize the Grand Lodge of the Valle de Mexico at the present time.

3. Question: At the opening of the Lodge some of the regular officers are absent and the W. M. appoints some brother to take the vacant chair, but later in the evening, before the Lodge is closed, the regular officer arrives and sometimes takes his place, or sits down among the members as it happens. In making up the minutes, whose name should appear in the list of officers? The name of the brother who actually served as officer or the name of the regular officer, even if he did not come until shortly before the Lodge closed?

Answer: In reply will say that I do not know of any regulation which will govern in this case. The rule which has been adopted in the Lodge of which I am a member (Lafayette Lodge No. 265), and which I believe prevails quite generally among the Lodges in Milwaukee, is that the brother that occupies the chair and does the work is given credit in the minutes for having filled the position. If the regular officer comes in later in the evening he is marked as being present.

4. Question: A Lodge having three candidates ready for the M. M. degree and desirous to confer the degree on all three in one day, can they be given the first section at a special communication in the afternoon and the work finished up at a regular communication in the evening?

Answer: No. If a special communication is called for the afternoon the work for which it was called must be finished at that communication where the evening communication is to be a regular one. If, however, the date is not one for a regular communication the work may be commenced at a special communication in the afternoon, calling off for refreshment at supper time and the work completed in the evening, as has been customary in such cases.

5. Question: What is the proper course to pursue where a committee of investigation, to whom a petition has been referred, learn that the petitioner is an atheist?

Answer: The committee should report their finding to the Worshipful Master and after he has satisfied himself that the petitioner is an atheist he should order the petition returned on the ground that the Lodge **has not jurisdiction**.

6. Question: A Lodge lost its Worshipful Master by death. According to the Constitution the Senior Warden "Succeeds to the East." Does he thereby become Worshipful Master in every sense of the word, and does he assume the title of "Worshipful Master," and does this succession to the East leave a Lodge without a Senior Warden?

Assuming that he becomes Worshipful Master, taking the title as such, does he retire with the honors of a Past Master without having taken the Past Master's degree?

Answer: In the case of the death of the Master of a Lodge the Senior Warden succeeds to the East only in the sense that he succeeds to the powers, privileges, prerogatives and responsibilities of the Master. He is still Senior Warden and acts as Master simply in the discharge of one of the duties of his office. It is his duty to superintend the West in case of the presence of the Master, and in the absence of the Master, from whatever cause, to preside and rule the Craft. The office of Senior Warden does not become vacant and the Warden is still simply a Warden. When presiding in the East he fills the West by a pro tempore appointment and may, while so presiding, very properly be addressed as Worshipful Master. Upon the expiration of his term of office he is **not a Past Master**.

7. A profane petitions Lodge A stating in his petition that he claims the jurisdiction of that Lodge as his home, although he is away from there part of the time teaching school in jurisdiction of Lodge B, returning to his home at intervals and during semi-annual school vacations. Lodge A acts on petition and confers the degrees on petitioner. Lodge B then raises the question as to the right of Lodge A to do so, calling attention to the fact that the petitioner voted at a municipal election held in jurisdiction of Lodge B previous to his petitioning Lodge A. Did Lodge A have jurisdiction and were they right in conferring degrees upon the petitioner under the circumstances stated?

Answer. Yes, the Masonic residence of the petitioner was undoubtedly in jurisdiction of Lodge A. His absence on business during part of the year if he intended to return to his home when that business was completed would not change his residence, Masonic or otherwise. He was in error in voting in jurisdiction of Lodge B. while a resident of jurisdiction of Lodge A.

We think that in the main the Grand Master decided each question correctly. Opinions on the first question are divided, and the Grand Master has sufficient authority for his ruling. The Committee on Jurisprudence, however, held the opposite view and gave it as

their opinion that an officer who is re-elected need not be re-installed. Personally, we hold the view of the Committee. The Grand Master's answer to the second question is right but his reason is wrong. Because Wisconsin has not recognized the Valle de Mexico is no reason why its members may not be recognized, but a sufficient ground for non-recognition is to be found in the fact that with the exception of a few English-speaking Masons who have joined the so-called Grand Lodge, its members are not regular Masons.

The condition of the Craft, the Grand Master says, is most gratifying. No new Lodges were formed during the year, but the net gain in membership was eight hundred and sixty-seven. Ten Special Communications of Grand Lodge were held during the year; two to constitute new Lodges, four to lay corner stones, three to dedicate Masonic Halls, and one to attend the funeral of Brother E. M. Beach. During the year the Grand Lodge spent in the relief of the distressed \$1,799.50, besides which the Craft assisted the sufferers in San Francisco by a contribution of \$4,322.75. Wisconsin is to have a Masonic Home, the Grand Master says, but it seems that it is to be a Scottish Rite Home—being built by that organization and under its control.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to purchase a complete set of the Transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and to subscribe for future issues. If the Grand Secretary is wise he will have the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin made a life member of the Correspondence Circle.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence had before it requests for recognition from the Grand Lodges Valle de Mexico and Alberta. Very properly the Committee declined to advise recognition of the Mexican affair, holding that Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite have no authority to warrant Masonic Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recommended for recognition.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is another excellent paper from the pen of our talented Brother Aldro Jenks. No list is given of the Proceedings reviewed, but all seem to be included in his one hundred and eighty pages. A careful perusal of the Report leads us to the conclusion that on most Masonic subjects Brother Jenks and the writer think alike, the support of so able a writer giving us great gratification.

Our Proceedings at the session of 1805 are reviewed at some length. Brother Jenks approves of the manner in which M. W. Bowser disposed of the case of the Brother who received the degrees in Scotland. He quotes several of our Grand Master's decisions, but dissents from No. 9—the ruling that a dimitted Mason could not be buried by a Lodge. We, too, dissent from the principle, but the ruling is according to our Constitution, so that the Grand Master decided rightly according to the law. Brother Jenks notes that we declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of Queensland because it did

not command the support of a majority of the Lodges in the Province. A further reason is to be found in the fact that at the time of the formation of that Grand Lodge several of its prominent members were actually suspended Masons.

Brother Jenks does us the honor to quote from our review of Virginia some of our remarks on the *status* of the A. & A. S. R., and expresses his agreement with them.

If we began to quote from this highly interesting Report we should far exceed our limit, so must refer our readers to our Report for last year, or better still, to Brother Jenks' own Report, for more detailed expression of his views.

WYOMING.

The Grand Lodge of Wyoming held its Annual Communication in the town of Douglas on the 5th of September, 1906. The frontispiece to the volume of Proceedings is a portrait of M. W. Brother Peter S. Cook, who was elected Grand Master at this Communication.

The presiding Grand Master, M. W. Brother M. E. Johnston, read an excellent Address. It opens with a cordial welcome to the members of Grand Lodge, and the pleasing assurance that affairs, Masonic and otherwise, are in a most satisfactory condition. Death has visited them and removed many of their Brethren, but fortunately the official circle of Grand Lodge remains unbroken.

Like many of his *confreres*, the Grand Master, at the time of his installation, resolved to visit all the Lodges in his Jurisdiction, but unfortunately illness and business combined prevented the accomplishment of his laudable ambition. He did pay several visits and was much pleased with the way in which the Lodges were conducted. A number of dispensations were granted, some of which were "to waive examination for the second and third degrees" on different Brethren, the reasons advanced in each case having been "good and sufficient." The usual number of questions was asked, and, also as usual, most of them were answered by referring the questioner to the Grand Lodge laws. Some which could not be so readily disposed of are reported in the Address, and we copy a few of them here:—

Question.—Where the minutes of a stated communication are regularly approved by the Lodge, and where a part of such minutes are deemed un-Masonic and are distasteful to a large number of members who were not present at such communication, can that portion of said minutes be erased from the official record?

Answer.—No. After the minutes of a regular or special communication have been read and approved at the following regular communication they can not be altered or any part of them expunged.

Question.—Can a person who has joined a clandestine Lodge not knowing it to be a clandestine Lodge at the time of joining, and afterwards asking for and receiving a dimit from said Lodge, petition a

regular Lodge for initiation? If so what are the conditions under which his petition could be received and acted on?

Answer.—A clandestine Mason may become a regular Mason by petition to a regular Lodge in the usual form. With such petition he must deliver to the Lodge his clandestine Lodge dimit to be destroyed, or destroy it himself, and renounce in writing all past and future connection with clandestine Masons or Lodges of such. When all this is done a regular Lodge may receive and act on his petition, as in other cases. All members of the Lodge should be well satisfied of the worthiness of the applicant. If the applicant belongs to a clandestine Lodge in another State additional proceedings would be necessary. If the clandestine Lodge is a negro Lodge or is chartered by a negro Grand Lodge the petition should not be received in any case.

We think the first three sentences of the above answer cover the ground as fully as necessity requires. Certainly all members of the Lodge should be satisfied of the worthiness of the applicant, but so they should in any case. It is not clear what, or why, additional proceedings are necessary if the applicant belongs to a clandestine Lodge in another State, nor do we understand why a member of a clandestine negro Lodge might not be permitted to petition upon the same terms as a member of a clandestine white Lodge, unless Wyoming has instituted a color test.

Question.—Where the Junior Warden resigns and the Senior Deacon is elected Junior Warden should the Senior Deacon resign? Desiring to appoint the Junior Deacon to be Senior Deacon, should the Junior Deacon resign?

Answer.—The Senior Deacon having been elected Junior Warden, the Senior Deacon should resign. The Master can then declare the office of the Senior Deacon vacant and fill by appointment. The Junior Deacon can then resign and be appointed Senior Deacon. The Master can then declare the office of Junior Deacon vacant and fill same by appointment. They can each be installed without special dispensation.

This ruling shows the kind of mix-up that is likely to occur when officers are permitted to resign after having been installed.

Two corner stones were laid and two new Lodges were formed under dispensation. During the year a Past Grand Master's jewel was purchased for and presented to M. W. Brother F. A. Luckfield, and another was procured for the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Brother M. R. Johnston.

Certain of the Brethren having become imbued with the idea that the Grand Lodge ought to undertake the maintenance of a "Home," the Grand Master appointed a special committee which, after investigating the subject, came to the conclusion that institutions of this kind do a great deal of good. Just how the necessary money is to be raised is not decided, but the whole matter is referred to the Grand Lodge for its consideration. The report of the committee was adopted, but the Grand Lodge does not seem to have taken any definite steps in the matter other than to appoint a committee to carry on the investigation and report at the next Annual Communication.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported on the claims

for recognition of the Grand Lodges of Western Australia, Queensland, Costa Rica, Porto Rico, Guatemala, Valle de Mexico and Alberta. Upon the recommendation of the Committee recognition was given the Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Alberta, the requests from the other bodies mentioned being held over. So far as Queensland is concerned, the Committee expresses the opinion that if all the Lodges in the Province were invited to consider the matter, any three of them had a right to form a Grand Lodge, which is, we think, going a little too far. The Committee seems to be under the impression that the English and Scotch Lodges were prevented from discussing the question, which is not quite correct, so far as the English Lodges, at least, were concerned. They were not prevented, but were required to take the matter up in conformity with the regulations of their parent Grand Lodge.

A resolution was adopted advising Masters of Lodges to give their Wardens an opportunity of conferring degrees and so becoming proficient in the work.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is a very able paper by Brother W. L. Kuykendall, Grand Secretary. Although, as already noted, Brother Kuykendall advised his Grand Lodge to defer recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland for another year, he is evidently almost persuaded that recognition is advisable. He quotes, in his review of Illinois, Brother Robbins' observations on the subject addressed to Brother Wright, of Georgia. After admitting that the voice of a majority of the Lodges should decide whether or not the formation of a new Grand Lodge is advisable, Brother Robbins states that the time for the voice to be heard is when the question is put to a convention to which all the Lodges have been invited, and goes on to say,

"If they are not present to seize that one opportune moment they are estopped from subsequent opposition by the law of Masonry, which has been recognized and applied in the organization of every Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the last one hundred years."

Brother Kuykendall then adds,

"There should have been no interference in Queensland by either of the three parent Grand Lodges, and their Provincial and District Grand Lodges and Grand Masters should have been warned not to interfere in any manner."

We fear that Brother Robbins' reasoning, if carried to its logical conclusion, would bring us up against an absurdity, for, to take an extreme case, according to it one Lodge might form a Grand Lodge "all on its own." So far as the Grand Lodge of England, at all events, was concerned, there was no further interference with its Lodges than to require them to conform to its regulations, just as the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, or any other Grand Lodge, expects its Lodges to obey its laws. We confess that we have no knowledge of the law appealed to by Brother Robbins; in fact, several precedents distinctly support the

view that those Lodges which do not favour the movement for a new Grand Lodge have a perfect right to continue, by refraining from joining, to protest.

To Brother Robbins, Brother Kuykendall says,

"Surely our Brother does not hold that where a profane lives in one State a Lodge in whose jurisdiction he lives can waive jurisdiction over him in favor of a Lodge in another State without permission from the Grand Master or Grand Lodge of the former."

Why not? If any Masonic authority has any jurisdiction over a profane surely it is the Lodge and not the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

In his review of Washington Brother Kuykendall falls into a slight error. He notes as "something new" a resolution which was introduced in the Grand Lodge of Washington, giving a Seattle Lodge permission to invite a British Columbia Lodge to visit it and confer the third degree according to the way this particular British Columbia Lodge does it, and says the resolution "was not adopted, and richly merited its fate." The fact is, on the contrary, that the resolution was adopted, the invitation given and accepted. The British Columbia Lodge (Victoria-Columbia) visited Seattle and conferred the third degree, and incidentally the British Columbians were handsomely entertained and enjoyed every minute of their visit.

He expresses the opinion (under West Virginia) that a man from another Jurisdiction who goes to Scotland and there is made a Mason, should be denied recognition when he returns home. We cannot agree with this opinion of our distinguished Brother. If a man is made a Mason in a regular Scotch Lodge, in conformity with the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he is surely a well-made Mason and must be recognized as such. We may not approve of Scotland's regulations on this subject, but we must give full credit to the work of its Lodges.

Brother Kuykendall holds the opinion that speculative Masonry was unknown prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. It is probably quite true that there was no Grand Lodge or Grand Master before that date, but all the evidence goes to show the existence of speculative Masonry previous to that time. If he will carefully read his Gould's **Concise History**, which he justly praises, he will find the proof set out in several places.

Brother Kuykendall reviews the Proceedings of British Columbia for the years 1905 and 1906. The rulings of M. W. Brothers Bowser and Armstrong are quoted with approval, but Brother Kuykendall does not think that dual membership should be permitted. His reference to our Reports is very kind and complimentary.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following-named Brethren represented British Columbia at the last Annual Communication of their several Grand Lodges.

Bro. Lew Lazarus	near the Grand Lodge of	Alabama
Bro. R. L. Gunn	" " " "	Canada
Bro. J. V. Alberty	" " " "	Colorado
Bro. W. G. Grannis	" " " "	Connecticut
Bro. C. Sanchez	" " " "	Cuba
Bro. I. Steinheimer	" " " "	Georgia
Bro. A. Moyes	" " " "	Idaho
Bro. A. H. Connett	" " " "	Kansas
Bro. G. W. Booth	" " " "	Louisiana
Bro. W. N. Howe	" " " "	Maine
Bro. R. C. Webb	" " " "	Michigan
Bro. W. A. Nolan	" " " "	Minnesota
Bro. G. W. Carson	" " " "	Missouri
Bro. Geo. Gillson	" " " "	Nevada
Bro. Henry S. Haines	" " " "	New Jersey
Bro. W. Montgomerie-		
Hamilton	" " " "	New South Wales
Bro. S. J. Waddell	" " " "	Nova Scotia
Bro. W. H. Walker	" " " "	Rhode Island
Bro. T. H. Brown	" " " "	South Dakota
Bro. F. G. Manchester	" " " "	Victoria
Bro. C. D. Atkins	" " " "	Washington
Bro. S. H. Cheney	" " " "	Wisconsin

As a few Grand Secretaries have omitted any list of Grand Representatives present, it is possible that the above list may be not quite complete.

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